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Sugar Corn, per tin	10c
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Wax Beans, per tin	10c
Tomatoes (large tins), two for	25c
Pumpkin, two tins	25c
Peaches, per tin	35c and 25c
Apricots, per tin	35c and 25c
Pears, per tin	35c and 25c
Strawberries, per tin	35c and 25c
Raspberries, per tin	35c and 25c
Cherries, per tin	35c and 25c
Sliced Peaches, per tin	20c

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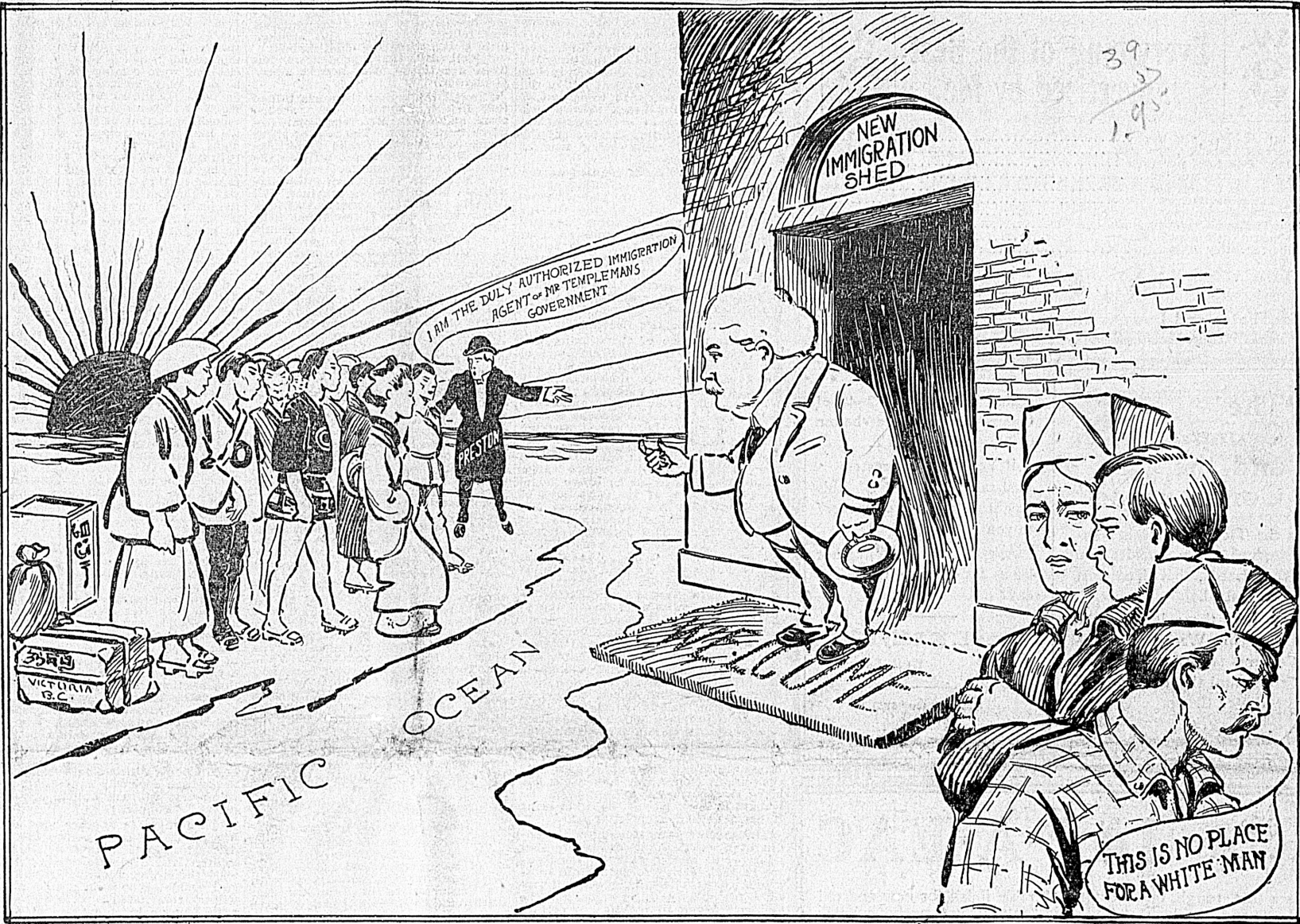
DINNER

Given by Senor Don Enrique Cardenas Fernandez to his friends of the American Club
August 29, 1908.

MENU

Olives Farces, Anchols a l'Hulle, Jerez Sec.
Tomatoes Frappees a la Mephisto
Creme Pierre Le Grand
Filets de Sole Normande
Pommes Parisiennes, Haut Sauternes Grand Vin 1899
Groustade de Ris de Bean Richelien
Jambon d'York au Madere, Epinars au Beurre
Chamberlin 1893
Gangas Roties American Club, Punch au Kirsh
Salade Charbonniere
Macedoine de Fruits au Marasquin
Gateaux
Omelette Soufflee
Fromage de la Trappe, WHITE ROCK
G.H. MUMM & CO., SELECTED BRUT
Cafe Noir, Cognac Martell
Cigars, Cigarettes, V.V. S.O.P.

SUPPLANTED!



UNSPOKEN THOUGHTS—OR A CABINET MINISTER'S DILEMMA

HON. MR. TEMPLEMAN, MINISTER OF INLAND REVENUE AND MINES:

Kind Friends in Japan: Mr. Preston, who is with you has, as he has told you, his appointment as Commissioner of Trade and Labor, from my Chief, the Prime Minister, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. His utterances to you are therefore to be taken as the sentiments of Sir Wilfrid and his government. Listen to what Sir Wilfrid Laurier said at a speech delivered in the Russell Theatre, Ottawa, during the proceedings of a convention which led to the nomination of Mr. J. T. Caron, by the Liberal party: "Japan is an ally of ours and if there was a war in the Pacific in which Great Britain might be engaged we would have the Japanese fleet by the side of the British fleet. We would not apply the law of exclusion to the Japanese, but we recognize that there is strong prejudice in the province of British Columbia among the white population against all kinds of Oriental population. I say prejudice and I speak advisedly. I do not want to speak offensively. I know my words will be reported in British Columbia, but I speak here the same language that I would speak there if it were my privilege to be there. Perhaps my words will be unwelcome there, but I tell them. 'You may have your views upon the question and you are hostile to the immigration of the Oriental races. I do not share your sentiments and I believe you are making a mistake.'"

As Minister of Inland Revenue and Mines, you know that I must be heartily in accord with the expressions of Sir Wilfrid, and that if I were not prepared to support his views, he would ask me to resign. This would be fatal to my ambitions, and much as I love my country and the working classes I would rather see British Columbia flooded with Japanese and Chinese than give up the office, which I am endeavoring to make my constituents all believe I hold in their interests.

Kind Friends in Victoria: My chief reason for soliciting your support on the 26th of October, is the erecting of this Immigration shed. The building alone cost my government nearly sixty-five thousand dollars. This expenditure was absolutely necessary before we could stay the influx of Japanese and Chinese into this province until after the election. We absolutely guaranteed the Japanese and Chinese governments that a commodious, well equipped building had been contracted for before Mr. Drury went

to Japan. Mr. Drury was despatched as would have been a royal messenger, with a certified copy of the plans and specifications; he also had a commission from the Secretary of State investing him with full authority to point out to the governments of the Orient, and to assure them in every possible manner known to politicians that on and after the general election both nations would find favorable changes at the Outer Wharf. It cost the Dominion government ten thousand dollars to send my friend, Drury to Japan to tell these thrifty races that all the latest devices known to man were being installed in the new building for their comfort, and that the cruel system of forcing immigrants from the Orient to face the chilling winds that blow from the Straits of Fuca will no longer be tolerated.

You will ask me why we have been so anxious to protect the Orientals, and to retain their friendship—the answer is simple—and it is about the only direct answer I shall give during this campaign. Do you forget that when the Grand Trunk Pacific bill was before the House of Commons, strong pressure was brought to bear upon my government by the Conservatives to insert a clause in the bill to prohibit absolutely the employment of Chinese and Japanese on the line of construction? Of course we killed the amendment introduced by the opposition and fortunately so. Those in charge of the G. T. P. construction at Prince Rupert are crying out at the present time for cheap labor, and cheap labor we must have if the construction of this great line of railway demands it.

We now come to the salient point, as we have kept our doors open by a secret agreement with Japan we must give her sons a hearty welcome and provide them with comfortable quarters when they do come, which as I have told you all will not be until after the general election.

Those of you who work for a living may not agree with me, but I cannot help it, I must stand by my chief and the powers that be at Ottawa. It is true that I am a cabinet minister and could do many things that would help you all, but to show you how badly I am handicapped I ask you to read again the remarks of Sir Wilfrid. They appear to me to be rather rough, but I am in this contest to stand or fall supporting the Asiatic policy of the present administration.

—Alas! Not from Hansard

RALLY PROVES HUGE SUCCESS

Victoria Theatre Crowded to
the Doors to Hear Conser-
vative Speakers

GOVERNMENT ARRAIGNED

G. H. Barnard, the Candidate,
Premier McBride and Others
Deal With the Issues

A most enthusiastic audience faced the speakers at the grand Conservative rally at the Victoria theatre last night. The auditorium was fairly well filled at first and by the time Mr. Barnard had got well into his speech there was not a vacant seat left in the floor of the house, with exception of one or two in the boxes. Every seat was taken and there were rows of attentive listeners lining the back of the auditorium, the same being true of the lower galleries.

The audience, which counted among its members quite a sprinkling of the fair sex, followed keenly and with relish the points made by the various speakers, and roared with laughter when Mr. Beckwith announced that the coming political contest issued by Rulph Smith, bearing the device "Vote for Smith and watch Esquimaux grow," was a misprint. It was intended to read "Vote for Smith and watch the Bullens grow."

-Mr. McBride's Reception

A most enthusiastic audience faced the speakers at the grand Conservative rally at the Victoria theatre last night. The auditorium was fairly well filled at 8 o'clock and by the time Mr. Barnard had got well into his speech there was not a vacant seat left in the floor of the house, with exception of one or two in the boxes. Every seat was taken and there were rows of attentive listeners lining the back of the auditorium, the same being true of the lower gallery.

The audience, which counted among its members quite a sprinkling of the fair sex, followed keenly and with rapt attention the points made by the speakers, and roared with laughter when Mr. Beckwith announced that the amazing political postcard issued by Ralph Smith, bearing the device "Vote for Smith and watch Esquimaux grow," was a misprint. It was intended to read "Vote for Smith and watch the Bullens grow."

-Mr. McBride's Reception

Another feature of the evening was the tremendous reception accorded to Mr. McBride. He was a trifle late and endeavored to slip unostentatiously into his seat on the platform. He was received, however, by a thunderous cheering, and a spontaneous tribute which must have been very gratifying to the premier.

Mr. Barnard was in splendid fettle, and was greeted with round after round of applause as he drove home his points. One of the sensations of his speech was his treatment of Mr. Templeman's latest prescription for Better Terms. The speaker referred to the minister's recent speech at New Westminster, when he repeated that Better Terms was as dead as Julius Caesar, and went on to say that the kind of Better Terms that British Columbia needed was more liberal appropriations from the Federal government for public works of various kinds. Mr. Barnard took up the principal appropriations in the current estimates and showed that where British Columbia got fifty cents, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick a dollar apiece, a kind of Better Terms hardly calculated to appeal to the Dominion purse. He then had to have special claims on the Dominion purse. Mr. Barnard again evoked rounds of applause when ridiculing

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Mr. Barnard again evoked rounds of applause when ridiculing Ralph Smith's egregious postcards with the inscription that Laurier would bring the feet back to Esquimalt. He wanted to know why, if he could bring it back, he had ever let it go.

The meeting was announced to begin at 8 o'clock and long before that hour people were flocking to the theatre in their desire to secure advantageous seats. The curtain did not rise till a few minutes after eight, and the audience began to manifest a certain amount of impatience. Meanwhile the platform seats were being filled and every chair was requisitioned when the curtain was rung up. Among those who had seats on the platform were J. L. Beckwith, who made a most excellent chairman, H. G. Barnard, K.C., Hon. R. McBride, Hon. Dr. Faung, H. F. W. Benson, J. H. D. Davy, J. P. P. A. E. McPhillips, K.C., M.P.P., Wm. Blakemore, Col. E. G. Prior, Chas. Hayward, Ald. Henderson, Ald. A. McKeown, D. H. McDowall, R. F. Green,

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The meeting was announced to begin at 8 o'clock and long before that hour people were flocking to the theatre. In their desire to get the advertised program they were not a little outrageous. The curtain did not rise till a few minutes after eight, and the audience began to manifest a certain amount of impatience. Meaningful platform seats were being filled and every chair was requisitioned when the curtain was rung up. Among those who had seats on the platform were J. L. Beckwith, who made a most excellent chair speech, Mr. Darnley, K. E. H. McBride, Hon. Dr. Cameron, H. F. W. Behnson, M.P.P., F. B. Evans, M.P.P., A. E. McPhillips, K.C., M.P.P., Wm. Blakemore, Col. E. G. Prior, Chas. Hayward, Ald. Henderson, Ald. A. McKeown, D. H. McDowall, R. F. Green, F. S. Barnard, Ald. Mable, P. J. RIDGE, R. Drake, H. B. Robertson, J. A. Alkman, J. A. Mara, D. R. Kern, John Murray, J. B. Rogers, James McNeil, H. E. Dwyer, J. B. Edwards, H. H. H. Graham, P. A. Babbington, R. Anderson, T. McMann, H. Maynard, Leonard Tait, E. E. Leeson, H. G. Coleman, John Dean and T. Redding.

Mr. Beckwith's Speech

Mr. Beckwith opened the ball with a neat speech. He congratulated both the Conservative party in Victoria and its candidate on the splendid audience which had assembled in the opera house to hear the issues of the day discussed and remarked that as the time of the election drew near, the issues were becoming more exciting, although not so far in Victoria there had not been the stirring scenes which have been

Mr. McBride. He was a trifle late and endeavored to slip unnoticably into and under his seat on the platform. He was observed, however, and thunderous cheers rang out, a spontaneous tribute which must have been very gratifying to the premier.

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"In the campaign of 1896," said Mr. Beckwith, "Sir Wilfrid Laurier made this statement at one of his public meetings: 'The expenditure of the country has grown until the people are unable to bear it.' It returned, I propose to examine it by (1) the Budget, (2) the tariff series which have been accompanying the three-cornered fight in Vancouver.

"The expenditure has grown from about \$36,000,000 to away over \$100,000,000. How does he reconcile it with his promises? Little wonder that the eastern Liberal papers are saying, 'The British Empire is bankrupt.'"

Montreal Herald started that phrase, and I would like to know just how much that paper has got out of the Laurier government. It certainly runs into the hundreds of thousands. No wonder they want him to finish it. He is the country wants to know where it will end.

"There is plenty of work to do, and if he would take it up right, the country might not mind his finishing it. There is a great deal to be done in the way of building, and I should like to know if he has been consulted."

Templeman about it, and if so what was that minister's attitude? I should very much like to know, for so far we don't find that he has ever taken any kind of a stand when matters of this kind come to the fore. I am convinced, in which he is supposed to be the leader of his party, have come up."

Mr. Beckwith went on to remark that the scandals brought upon Can-

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FRESH FISH	VEGETABLES	SMOKED FISH
Salmon, Cod, Haddock, Smelts, Black Bass, Red Snap, Flounder, Red Herrings, Shrimps, Crabs,	and Fruit of All Kinds in Season	Salmon, Halibut, Klippers, Bloaters, Finnan Haddie,
Fried Shad.		Black Cod.
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The Oriental Peril.

"We are face to face with great issues. Shall Canada have a change of government? All parties and all members of parliament should be the servants of the people. Has the Liberal party shown itself the servants, the guardians of the interests of the country?" remarked William Blackmore, whose picture of the certain effects of Oriental competition with the whites was vividly drawn.

The speaker declared that of all the great questions affecting British Columbia, that of the Asiatic fresh pre-eminent, alone big enough and pregnant of issues large enough to require to be determined at once. There were the economic, racial and Canadian and imperial aspects to be considered. It was there that the competition of the white races has resulted in the whites being injuriously affected that the pinch is first felt. Lower wages, as a result of the competition of the Oriental, is a result which everyone can appreciate. The lowering of the moral as well as the economic condition were factors which would affect most injuriously the future of the nation. The necessity of expansion for the Oriental nations, of the 400 to 500 million in China, and the 18,000,000 in Japan, threatens the very existence of the white races. In the British empire there are less than 70,000,000 whites, while rule a third of the world. The necessity of combating this Oriental menace on rational lines is imperative. In this day, when one is hearing so much of the imperial unity, when the greatest pro-consuls of the empire are visiting British Columbia, there can be no question that this imperial unity depends on the successful combatting of the encroachments of the Oriental nations.

Mr. Blackmore declared that to allow aliens—alien in blood, ideals, morals—to crowd into Canada is to allow the first blow at the future of the white races in general, of British Columbia in particular. The energy, the individualism to his own country, of the Japanese is the peril to be met by the whites—his conception is to rule Asia, and towards this end he is sparing no effort along industrial lines.

Mr. Blackmore quoted figures to show the wonderful progress being made in every line by the ambitious Japanese, who are crowding into Canada hope to live in competition with such a people who can exist on a mere fraction of what a white man requires. This is the feature to be considered.

Mr. Blackmore maintained that the Conservative party is the only one to do justice to British Columbia. It was a humiliating position for Canada to have to send Hon. Mr. Lemoine to Japan to beg for consideration of Canada's wishes. Mr. Drury was sent back up Hon. Mr. Lemoine's plea, and the question was asked, what for? God alone knows. Hon. R. G. Bond had declared that this question should be decided as the people of British Columbia wish. But Laurier, by his failure to protect the interests of Canada, has shown himself a weakling.

"Harry For Ottawa"

Hon. Dr. Young, in complimenting Mr. Blackmore on his remarks on the Asiatic question, declared it to be one of life and death for this province.

Complimenting Mr. Barnard, Hon. Dr. Young declared that "Harry is going to Ottawa and the rest of us will stay at home and celebrate."

Discussing the issues in general and why the provincial ministers were on the platform, Hon. Dr. Young agreed with the Times that the provincial Conservatives lost their coats off and were going to show why the Conservatives should be returned to power. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had grown fat on the Conservative platform, so had many of his followers.

Sifton was one of the brainiest men in the Dominion, and logical successor to Laurier, had been behaved himself, but where is he now? Kicked out of the cabinet, "too rank, too rank." (Laughter.)

Hon. Dr. Young referred to a communication in the Times, signed "Manitoba." A Manitoba girl is about the limit, but the man who wrote that article, who directed his charges of slander against him was, Dr. Young declared, a cur and a coward. The speaker declared it was his right to criticize the government, "and goodness knows that government is an apt subject for criticism."

"I don't want to muck-rake. But I could, from Sifton to Preston, to the cousins, his sisters and his aunts," declared Hon. Dr. Young amid cheers.

When Clifford Sifton left Winnipeg for Ottawa he owed \$4,000 which he was forced to compromise with his creditors, and ask how he rolls in wealth. It's up to Sifton, it's up to the Times, it's up to "Manitoba" to explain where all the yachts, automobiles, the millions came from.

Dr. Young declared it was time for a change and the electors in electing Mr. Barnard, a native son, a man known to every one, a man whose probity and ability marked him as the logical representative of Victoria, a man who would do the Conservative party honor.

Barnard Will Win

A. E. McPhillips, K.C., M.P.P., expressed his pleasure in being present to support this old association in law, and that Mr. Barnard would give good and faithful service to his city. All

(Continued on Page Sixteen.)

Stewart Williams. E. E. Hardwick

Stewart Williams & Co.

Duly instructed by MRS. MACKENZIE CLELAND, M. D., who is leaving for India, will sell by

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HALL.—Brussels Carpet 7 ft. by 5 ft. Rug 6 ft. by 3 ft. Black Walnut Table Walnut Oak Table Hat Rack Umbrella Stand Bronze Electric Light Stand Gong Screen Chest of Drawers Ward robe.

DRAWING ROOM.—Solid Old Mahogany Drawing Room Suite, Upholstered in Brocade comprising Sofa Arm Chair Small Arm Chairs Mahogany Sofa Up in Brocade Very Handsome Old English Mahogany Pedestal Table 3 ft. in Diameter Large Lin. Lounge Wicker Lounge Chair Wicker Arm Chair Mahogany Card Table VERY HANDSOME BRITISH PLATE GLASS MIRROR 5 ft. by 3 ft. in Old English Gilt Frame 3 Cane Seated Ebonyed Chairs Mahogany Writing Table Brass Fire Screen Brass Kettle and Wrought Iron Stand Fire Irons Coal Scuttle 2 Pairs Old English Lustre Curtains (about 3 yards each) 3 Pairs Muslim Curtains Brass Rods Japanese Palm, E. P. Fern Stand 3 ft. by 10 ft. 6 in., etc.

PICTURED.—2 Very Fine Etchings of STAFFORD-on-Avon Church Copy of Sergeant's Prize in Boston's Public Library Copy of "The End of the Day" 2 Colored Prints after A. Kaufman Colorized Print "The Fair" Bartolozzi 3 Engravings after Turner Oil Painting Seascape and a quantity of Photographs, etc.

BOOKS.—XVII Vols. of Fielding complete Set Edition de Luxe Bound in Half Calf; XX Vols. Universal Classics (new); X Vols. Imperial Encyclopedia Dictionary VIII Vols. Shakespeare Vols. Dickens French from Ocean to Ocean Carlyle's French Revolution Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson a quantity of Novels, etc.

BREAKFAST ROOM.—Very Old Walnut Ex. Table Walnut Arm Chair Camp Bed Large Screen Oak Table Large Mahogany Dining Table 12 Pieces Mahogany and Jardiniere Wash Stand Carpet, etc.

OFFICE.—Desk Table Bamboo Table and Bookshelf 3 Cane Bottom Oak Chair 3 Oak Stools, etc.

DINING ROOM.—Extension Table 8 ft. by 5 ft. Oak Legs and Deal Top 8 Dining and 2 Arm Chairs (Solid Walnut Up in Morocco). Large Cabinet with Drawers 2 Vases 2 Pictures 2 Plates Glass Sides Dinner Wagon HANDSOME OVAL MIRROR British Plate Wicker Morris Chair Large Marble Clock Table 8 ft. by 3 ft. 10 ft. by 10 ft. Carillon 12 noon Tea Set China Biscuit Box Fruit Dishess Bon-Bon Dishess E. P. Soup Tureen E. P. Pudding Dish Copper Coffee pot, etc.

BEDROOM 1.—Very Handsome and Massive Oak Bedroom Suite comprising Double Bedstead Bureau with Marble Top and British Plate Glass 40 in. by 20 in. Wash Stand with Marble Top Brussels Carpet 10 ft. by 15 ft., etc.

BEDROOM 2.—Box Mattress Couch White Enamelled Chiffonier Wash Stand and Table Toilet Set 10 Pieces Screen Cane Seated Chair Reversible Carpet 12 ft. by 10 ft., etc.

BEDROOM 3.—Iron and Brass Single Bedstead Ostermoor and Spring Mattresses Large Couch Bentwood Arm Chair Wicker Table Mahogany Finished Chiffonier 10 ft. by 10 ft. Tissue Ware Cup Press 2 Fenders 2 Cushions 1 Fire Screen Window Screens Curtains Velvet Pile Rug 11 ft. by 2 Small Rugs Portieres, etc.

LANDINGS.—Runner 15 ft. Rug 6 ft. by 3 ft. Brussels Square 12 ft. by 10 ft. Chest of Drawers Clothes Basket Large Screen a quantity of Plants Curttains, etc.

BATH ROOM.—Walnut Overmantel Chair Mats Cistern, etc.

BEDROOM 4.—Handsome 6 ft. Iron Bedstead Ostermoor and Spring Mattresses Solid Oak Table Wash Stand Toilet Set 9 Pieces Oak Table Wash Stand Toilet Set 9 Pieces Oak Table Screen Wicker Chair Reversible Carpet 9 ft. by 10 ft. 2 Pairs Lace and 2 Pairs of Cretonne Curtains British Plate Mirror Pictures, etc.

BEDROOM 5.—2 Couch Beds Up Chair Handmade British Plate Mirror 2 ft. Mahogany Chiffonier Cedar Wardrobe Very Fine Turkish Rug 60 by 50 inches Bentwood Chairs Portieres Curtains Pictures, etc.

BEDROOM 6.—Brass and Iron Double Bed 2 Horse Hair and Wire Mattresses Cherry Wood Dressing Table Mahogany Wash Stand Carpet Square Rocker Curtains Pictures, etc.

KITCHEN.—Tables Chairs Cooking Utensils Trays Crockery Cutlery Glassware Jam Jars Clothes Basket Tubs 1 Drawer Pot Curneon etc. Heaters Hose Wheelbarrow, etc.

LINEN.—6 Pairs of Heavy Blankets 6 Table Cloths Serviettes Tray Cloth Towels Pillow Cases Sheets Bedspreads 6 Elder Down Pillows about 20 Very Fine Feather Pillows, etc.

On View Monday Oct. 19, from 2 o'clock.

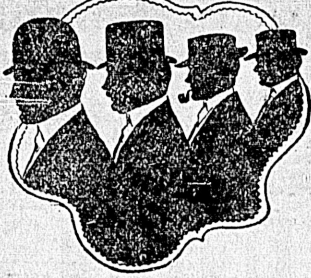
The Auctioneer Stewart Williams.

THE NEW HATS

After all it's the style of a Hat that proclaims the cultured taste of the wearer. We are showing the proper things in

CHRISTY'S, STETSON'S AND SCOTT'S newest blocks for winter wear, black and all the popular shades at \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 and . . . \$5.00
Latest style Silk Hats of Christy and Scott.

F.A. GOWEN Amalgamated with T.B. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
The Gentlemen's Store - - - 1112 Government Street



At Your Residence

We check your baggage, thus relieving you of that tiresome worry when traveling.

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Phone 129

ONE AND THE SAME

Tacoma Burglar Believed To Be Man Who Escaped From the Jail Here

Since Frank Orr, the individual who so mysteriously disappeared from the police station on the 29th of August, and of whom not a trace has since been seen, escaped the police authorities here have been wondering just what became of him. Advice has been received by the authorities here within the last day or two which indicate that Orr, who was held here on a charge of theft, has once again resorted to his criminal means of gaining a livelihood. It is believed that after escaping from the police station Orr made for Seattle. On Wednesday night a man giving his name as Frank Orr, and who claimed to be an electrician by trade, was caught in Tacoma as he was in the act of burglarizing a furniture store. He had in his possession a large quantity of postage stamps, ones and twos, which the Tacoma police believe he stole while burglarizing some of the branch post offices a number of which have of late been broken into.

The man Orr who was arrested here and escaped was also an electrician, having been employed at the Hinton Electrical company, and the similarity in name and occupation as well as evident criminal disposition, of the two men leads the local police to believe that they are one and the same person.

Meeting at Cramer's Hall.

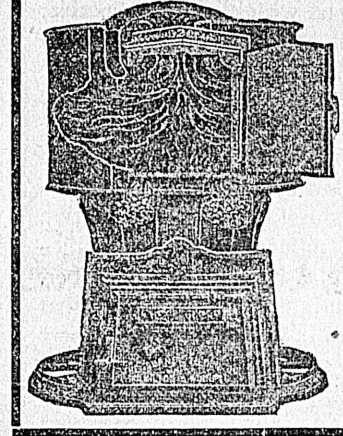
At Cramer's hall, Ross Bay, on Tuesday evening a meeting will be held by the Conservative party in the interests of their local standard bearer, H. G. Barnard. The chair will be taken by J. Douglas and addresses will be delivered by the candidate and a number of other prominent speakers. For the benefit of those who may wish to sign Mr. Barnard's nomination papers it is announced that they are at the Conservative committee rooms, Langley street, and will be available up to the time of nomination, which takes place between 12 and 2 o'clock tomorrow at Institute hall.

NEWS SUMMARY

- Page
- 1-Supplanted.
 - 2-Rally proves huge success.
 - 3-Fleet arrives at Yokohama.
 - 4-Directors consider serious situation. Good Templars open local option fight. Last order comes to General Nodzu. Local and general news.
 - 5-Editorial.
 - 6-Note and comment. Forty years ago. About people. British opinion. Arrivals at the city hotels.
 - 7-News of the city. The weather.
 - 8-Says good-bye, then takes his own life. Jacobson's venture lands him in jail.
 - 9-In woman's realm.
 - 10-Sporting news.
 - 11-Marine news.
 - 12-Social and personal. The campaign.
 - 13-Real estate advertisements.
 - 14-Mainland news.
 - 15-F. R. Rendall wanted a trial by jury. Amusements.
 - 16-Rally proves huge success (continued).
 - 17-Vancouverites hear masterly addresses. Financial and commercial. The local markets.
 - 18-Classified want ads, and real estate advertisements.
 - 19-Happenings in the world of labor. Today's services in the churches.
 - 20-David Spencer Limited's ad.

MAGAZINE SECTION

- 1-Most popular postcards with tourist visitors to Victoria.
- 2-Through the Mackenzie Basin. The Turkish grand vizier. The value of commercial advertising.
- 3-Route of the Tehuantepec railway. Co-operation of the Colonies in the Empire.
- 4-An heroic deed. The Editor.
- 5-The growth of Japanese art.
- 6-The simple life.
- 7-The simple life.
- 8-Mineral wealth of British Columbia. Rounding up the Buffalo herd. Hellish throne dangers.
- 9-Military resources of the Turkish Empire.
- 10-The situation in the Near East.
- 11-The ghost caves of Donegal.
- 12-Feminine fancies and home circle chat.
- 13-For the young folks.
- 14-Physical deterioration as seen by a dentist. Dr. Stein's expedition in Central Asia.
- 15-Hunting and fishing here and elsewhere.
- 16-Notes on science. Wolff's swim across the channel. Lloyd-George on religion. Remarkable peace demonstration in Japan.
- 17-Carnegie's hero fund. Hopeful signs of the times.
- 18-The Chinese Empire and its foreign relations. Burial customs, past and present.
- 19-Canada's place in the Empire.
- 20-Story by D. W. Higgins. The Pacific coast halibut fisheries.



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Let us install an up-to-date heating system for you and make your home warm and comfortable.

THE "NEW IDEA" FURNACE

will heat eight rooms with the same amount of coal that one stove or fireplace will consume.

PRICES ON APPLICATION

Pacific Sheet Metal Works

931 View. Phone 1772

MAYNARD & SON Auctioneers

Under instructions from the owner we will sell on

WEDNESDAY,

2 p. m.

At our salerooms, Broad Street, ELEGANT AND WELL KEPT OAK AND MAHOGANY

Furniture

CARPET SQUARES, RUGS, ETC., ELECTRIC LIGHT CHANDELIERS, ELECTRIC FIXTURES, DROP-HEAD SINGER MACHINE, NEWCOMBE UPRIGHT PIANO, and balance of Lace and Chenille Curtains. This is the last sale of the very handsome furniture we have been selling of late from the one house, and is the best. Full particulars in Tuesday's paper.

MAYNARD & SON, AUCTIONEERS

H. W. DAVIES, M.A.A.
The usual Friday AUCTION SALE

1219 DOUGLAS STREET

Household Effects

—on—

Friday, Oct. 23

2 p. m.

Consignments received to morning of sale.
H. W. DAVIES, M.A.A., AUCTIONEER
Phone A742

Important Cattle Sale

Messrs. STEWART WILLIAMS & CO.

duly instructed, will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22nd

at 10.30 a. m.

—at—

THE ROYAL OAK

A quantity of Live Stock and Farm Implements, including:

Bay Gelding, 1,400 lbs.; Black Gelding, 1,300 lbs.; Bay Brood Mare, in foal by Sangster's "Gold Labour," due to foal on May 15; Registered Jersey Bull, "King of Elk Lake Farm," 3 years old; Registered Jersey Cow, "Ona of Elk Lake Farm," 3 years old, in calf by "King of Elk Lake Farm," due to calve in early spring; 6 grade Jersey cows from 3 to 7 years old, in calf; Bay Mare, about 1,000 lbs.; Shropshire ram, 3 years old; 3 young Ram Lambs; 10 Shropshire Ewes; Turkeys and Geese; 2-year-old grade Jersey Heifer, in calf; Fleury's Chaff-Cutter; Oliver Plough (nearly new); Potatoe Digger; Covered Buggy.

At the same time and place Messrs. Stewart Williams & Co., will dispose of some of Messrs. P. G. & W. J. Quick's celebrated Jersey Cattle. Any one wishing to dispose of stock are requested to communicate with The Auctioneer, Stewart Williams, Fort Street, Victoria.

Brown's Auction Mart

742 FORT STREET.

Duly instructed by Mrs. Riddell will sell by

Public Auction

AT THE ROOMS

THURSDAY, OCT. 22, AT 2 P.M.

All her valuable and well-kept

Household Furniture AND EFFECTS

Full particulars later.

The Auctioneer, - - JOHN BROWN.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

The Best Medium to Advertise

IN IS THE ONE THAT

Does Reach the Buyers

THAT ONE IS THE COLONIST

Pythian Sisters' Dances

The Pythian Sisters will hold a dance on Wednesday evening, Nov. 4, in the A. O. U. W. hall.

OVER FIFTY DEAD

Havoo Wrought by Forest Fires—Report That Gore Bay Has Been Destroyed

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 17.—Dispatches from Alpena, Mich., indicate tonight that the number of deaths in the forest fires of Presque Isle and Alpena counties will exceed fifty, and run well up towards one hundred. In the vicinity of Metz, Bolton and Posen the fires have burned out sufficiently to leave several hundred women and children camping with comparative safety in the open fields, but near the city of Alpena tonight the fires were so threatening that Mayor McKnight called out a volunteer service of several hundred people to construct trenches to stem the progress of the flames of that section of the city.

It is estimated that at least 500 people are utterly destitute. Outside of Alpena district the most serious report tonight is an unconfirmed report from Sault Ste Marie that the town of Gore Bay, on Manitoulin Island was destroyed by forest fires today.

Mr. Borden's Meetings

Montreal, Oct. 17.—R. L. Borden addressed a large meeting at Granby yesterday afternoon and another at Lennoxville last night.

FLEET ARRIVES AT YOKOHAMA

Japanese Assembled in Vast Crowds to Welcome U. S. War Vessels

STRIKING HARBOR SCENE

Many Means of Making Noise Used in Greeting Big Battleships

Yokohama, Oct. 17.—The United States battleship fleet dropped anchor in the harbor at 9:30 o'clock this (Sunday) morning.

Owing to a fog that hung heavy over the bay, there was some delay in the fleet's arrival.

At 8:45 a. m. the guns from one of the sixteen Japanese battleships bonned a salute as the tender Yankton which was slightly in the lead of the American fleet, appeared dimly through the fog, which soon lifted a little, allowing a full view of the fleet approaching its anchorage ground.

It was in the gray hours before dawn this morning when the levithians of America's great white battleship fleet were dimly discerned manoeuvring the entrance to Tokio Bay, while sixteen warships the pride of Japan, in somber colors, swung at the anchor buoys outside of the breakwater encircled by low purple hills. Already Yokohama was awake, and the streets were crowded, excited people streaming in from the surrounding country, a-foot, in rickshaws, or in carriages, making their way to the waterfront and to the hills overlooking the bay, to get their first glimpse of the fleet.

From thousands of flagstaffs and buildings at every point in the big city floated the stars and stripes, and the entire lengths of miles of streets were almost walled with intertwined American and Japanese emblems. The bay itself was fairly aflame with bunting, where tugs and steamers, gaily decorated with streamers and pennants, lined the wharves awaiting thousands of excursionists who were going out to meet the fleet.

Coming trains throughout the night were crowded, and this morning practically every vantage point commanding a view of the approach of the sixteen big ships rounding Honmou point, was occupied by tens of thousands eagerly awaiting the coming of the fleet. As the hours passed and daylight arrived, it revealed an inspiring scene afloat and ashore.

Even the early hours, made it apparent that all expectations of great crowds and an enthusiastic welcome to the American fleet would be exceeded, and that all records of the outpouring of popular sentiment would be surpassed.

The enthusiasm of the people was evidently sincere, though mixed with the natural curiosity to see the big fighting ships from America, the long and successful cruise of which has marked a new epoch in naval history. Foreigners were in the minority in the crowds, but wherever they appeared they were treated with even exceptional courtesy, because today the Japanese all foreigners must be Americans, many of the Japanese being unable to discriminate between Americans and those from other lands. As the sixteen battleships rounded Honmou point and came through the entrance to the bay, they were accompanied by the Japanese cruisers Soya, Magami and Tatsuta, commanded by Rear-Admiral Murakami. Passing up the coast off Yokohama, the first note of real welcome was sounded, when a fireworks salute was fired by the "American Friends Association," composed entirely of Japanese, who had assembled at Kruikama the site of Perry's monument. The fleet responded by gracefully dipping colors. When it came closer in the fleet was met by seven big ocean liners chartered by the prefecture of Kanagawa, carrying 8,000 persons, including many foreigners.

The air was filled with bursting bombs, sent up from various points, and the roar of voices was heard even in the city of Yokohama.

When the fleet rounded Honmou Point and came into full view of the city of Yokohama, the 16 assembled Japanese warships began firing the salute to the rear-admiral in command of the American fleet. The roar of the guns, the bursting of the fireworks, the shrieks of the steam sirens, with deep notes of the liners, made an overwhelming noise. When the fleet finally came to anchor it presented an imposing spectacle. Thirty-two great warships occupied four long columns of eight each, the Americans taking the place of honor in the forefront, the Japanese immediately behind them and heading the south. As soon as the fleet came to anchor a reception committee and attaches of the various foreign embassies, and the mayor of Yokohama put off from shore for the flagship Connecticut.

United States Ambassador O'Brien did not come down from Tokio, because, under navy etiquette, he could not be absent until the American admiral commanding the fleet had paid an official call upon him. Every vernacular newspaper in Yokohama and Tokio printed special illustrated editions this morning, containing enthusiastic articles with references to the coming of the American fleet. The entire circulation of these newspapers probably will reach one million.

Nominations in Quebec.

Montreal, Oct. 17.—The following nominations for the Commons were made yesterday: Three Rivers and St. Maurice, P. E. Panneton, Conservative; Missisquoi, G. E. Ford, Independent; Brome, W. U. Cotton, Independent; L'Assomption, T. Panguelo, Conservative.

Help for Missionary Movement.

Calgary, Oct. 17.—Calgary made a good record in the raising of funds for the Laymen's Missionary movement. The local committee decided to increase the amount for missionary purposes from \$15,507, as given last year, to \$40,000. There were 400 members of the denominations donating and this is an average of \$8 per member. The Baptist church is endorsing the report and has promised to raise an average of \$13 per member. Four meetings were held today at the various churches throughout the city, and over sixty delegates from outside places were in attendance.

Everything Ready-to-Wear for Ladies and Children

Campbell

1010 GOVERNMENT STREET

The Home of the Dress Beautiful and Exclusive



Dainty Neckwear

THIS SEASON, dainty neckwear is an absolute necessity to the lady who would be well dressed; that is why CAMPBELL'S neckwear department is an absolute necessity to every lady in Victoria. One of our windows gives a slight idea of the dainty and exclusive creations we are offering in this department—a comparison of prices will also show the great saving you effect by purchasing your neckwear at CAMPBELL'S.

Choice New Furs

OUR NEW FURS have already attracted considerable attention, not merely on account of the very moderate prices, but chiefly, because of their excellent quality and superior styles. They are fashioned on the very latest models, to wear in comfort, with the knowledge that the wearer has her furs to match her costumes and is not encumbered with something out-of-date. We cater for the children as well as the grown-ups at CAMPBELL'S.

The Ladies' Store

Angus Campbell & Co. LIMITED.

1010 Government Street

BY SPECIAL WARRANT OF APPOINTMENT



TO H.I.M. THE KING

The Popular London Dry Gin is

VICKERS' GIN

D. O. ROBLIN, Toronto Canadian Agent

RADIGER & JANION D.O. Agents

BY SPECIAL WARRANT OF APPOINTMENT



TO H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

DIRECTORS CONSIDER SERIOUS SITUATION

Jubilee Hospital Too Cramped For Accommodating Paying Patients

In spite of the fact that the order paper contained few items, the directors of the Royal Jubilee hospital held a very lengthy meeting on Friday evening, when the vexatious problem of altogether insufficient accommodation combined with the inordinate tax upon the present resources of this institution due to the very large proportion of the patients which at the present time, as well as for several months past, are being and have been treated absolutely free of all charge, was again considered from several pertinent points of view. For out of the 159 patients which were treated during the month of September no less than 83 were free patients. The only satisfactory solution of this problem in the opinion of the directors lies in the preparation of a comprehensive scheme of hospital enlargement, which, in due course, will be laid before the citizens for their approval and monetary support. For not only do they think that this policy is desirable, but moreover they cannot possibly see any other way out of their present pressing difficulties, which are indeed so great that in existing circumstances applications for private rooms must of very necessity be refused, leading to inevitable loss of revenue, while it further frequently happens that the immediate treatment which is often so very necessary cannot be accorded to the indigent sick. And neither of these things should be at all possible in the capital city of the province of British Columbia.

The recommendation of the finance committee touching the payment of \$1250 for salaries and \$2595.73 for accounts for the month was approved, while the house committee urged the necessity for providing for the proper furnishing of the new nurses' home at an early date. The committee upon making careful investigation has discovered that with the exception of some half a dozen beds the furniture which at the present time is in use in the nurses' apartments is altogether too much worn, from lengthened service, to justify removal to the new and commodious quarters which are being erected. It is further estimated that these new furnishings will necessitate an expenditure of at least \$3500. This matter will be further considered tomorrow by the committee, their report having been referred back in order that the subject may be presented in fuller detail at the next meeting of the directors. The unusual gravity of the hospital's financial situation may be inferred from the fact that the discussion which was often animated and always earnest occupied the close attention of the directors for the space of two hours.

In consequence of the unavoidable absence of the president, Mr. Pemberton, the vice-president, Mr. E. A. Lewis, was in the chair. The other directors present were: Mrs. C. W. Rhodes, Alex. Wilson, James Forman, H. E. Newton and D. E. Campbell. The total number of patients' days stay during September was 2467, making a daily average of 82.23.

Young People to Entertain.

Tomorrow evening the Young People's Society of St. Andrew's church will hold a magazine social in the lecture room. A first class programme has been prepared and many new features will be introduced in the entertainment. Those attending are asked to bring magazines and a cordial invitation is extended to all. At none of the society's meetings is any admission charge made.

Christie's Zephyr Cream Soda Biscuits

The standard of perfection. May be obtained from any grocer in 2lb. tins

For 30c per Tin

ONCE TRIED ALWAYS USED

Second Death from Collision

Toronto, Oct. 17.—Fireman Wm. Jarvis, injured in the railway collision at Mimico on October 1, died in the hospital yesterday. As a last resort, in the hope that it might save his life, his right leg was amputated, but he died soon after the operation. This is the second death as a result of the collision, Engineer Quinn being instantly killed. The jury last night brought in a verdict holding Operator McTaggart responsible for the wreck for having left the switch open and having missed the danger signal. McTaggart has not been seen since the wreck.

GOOD TEMPLARS OPEN LOCAL OPTION FIGHT

Meeting To Be Held Next Wednesday When Speakers Will Be Heard

Commencing on Tuesday, the annual session of the Grand Lodge of the International Order of Good Templars will convene at the Knights of Pythias Hall, Douglas street. In addition to the representatives from the local lodges there will be in attendance about fifty delegates from other provincial points. On Tuesday evening the delegates will be banqueted by the local lodges and on Wednesday evening an important public meeting in the interests of local option will be held in Institute Hall, View street. At this meeting Mayor Hall has consented to preside and addresses are to be given by Hon. Geo. F. Cotterill, of Seattle, National Chief of the Good Templars' Order in the United States; the Right Rev. Bishop of Columbia and Dr. Ernest Hall, chairman of the Victoria local option committee, and others. Musical numbers will also be rendered. The meeting may be regarded as the opening of the local option campaign, and all sympathizers with this movement are requested to be present. A collection will be taken to defray expenses. The order, since its inception here has shown great growth until at the present time there are nearly 1,000 members, besides the juvenile lodges, Grand Chief Templar, Rev. J. P. Hicks, of Esquimalt, will preside at the sessions.

LAST ORDER COMES TO GENERAL NODZU

Death of Noted Japanese Field Marshal, Who Fought in Russian War

Tokio, Oct. 18.—General Count Michitsura Nodzu is dead.

General Count Nodzu, whose death is reported from a blockade of the pylorus, and his life was practically despaired of when R. M. S. Empress of China, which arrived yesterday morning, left Japan. Surgeon-General Sato, who had been called, decided that an operation would be too dangerous, and the patient was not operated upon.

General Nodzu was a field marshal of the Japanese army, and during the war with Russia he commanded the Fourth army, which landed at Takushan and fought its way through the valley toward Liaoyang, effecting a junction between Kuroki's army and Oku's army just before the position was taken up by the combined armies which fought at Liaoyang. He was a thorough soldier and it was generally expected that he would have been promoted to the post vacated by the late General Kodama as chief of staff of the Japanese army instead of General Oku.

He was a Satsuma Samurai, born in Kagoshima in 1849, and has been serving under the imperial colors since the civil war of 1877, when the Satsuma clan fought against the government. He was one of the loyalists and fought as a Colonel in the civil war. He was promoted to Lieutenant-General in 1885, and during the war with China he commanded the Hiroshima division at the battle of Ping Yang in Korea, when the Japanese signally defeated the Chinese. On General Yamagata being recalled from the field by the Japanese Emperor on account of ill health, General Nodzu was given command of the First army. He fought with honors through the campaign against China, and after the war was made Inspector-General of Education. When the war began with Russia he was appointed Commander of the Fourth army.

Representatives of the Emperor visited his residence several times during his illness, a messenger being sent with a present of fish from the Emperor a few days before he died.

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The Colonist.

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J. S. H. Matson, Managing Director.

The Daily Colonist

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One year. \$5.00
Six months. 2.50
Three months. 1.25

London Office, 90-92 Fleet Street.

Sunday, October 18, 1908

LAST NIGHT'S MEETING

The public meeting held in the Victoria theatre last evening in the interest of Mr. G. H. Barnard, the Conservative candidate, was, in point of attendance, interest and hearty enthusiasm, everything which the most ardent supporter of that gentleman could desire. In view of the fact that the election was more than a week away, and that there was nothing to differentiate the meeting from others of the campaign, it was really a remarkable demonstration. Mr. Barnard had a splendid reception and made a capital fighting speech. He has made an admirable impression at all the meetings addressed by him. A gathering like that of last night is almost a certain guarantee of success.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Only another week remains before the voters will pronounce their verdict upon the Laurier government and the gentlemen who are candidates in its behalf. No one can foresee the way in which the ballots will fall, and we do not think that any intelligent voter should permit himself to be influenced by the possible general result. There are principles at stake in this election which call for a decision on the part of the electorate, and these principles are not affected by the probabilities as to the defeat of the government. The Conservative outlook all over the Dominion is excellent. Mr. Borden, who is not given to making extravagant claims, is confident of success. Very unreasonable claims are being made on behalf of the Liberals. As both sides cannot win, the duty of each voter is to cast his ballot as he thinks the interests of his constituency and his duty as a patriotic Canadian demand. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has taken a very lofty tone. He declines to discuss what he calls "petty matters," and says "his soul is turned toward greater things." This sounds very well, indeed, but knowing as we all do, the exceeding astuteness of the Premier as a politician, is there a man who supposes that if he could confound his opponents on these "petty issues" he would not long ago have done so? It is all very well to centre your soul on great things, but it would be better for the country to stop the leaks in the treasury. It is undoubtedly an unhappy thing for Canada that so many things affecting the honesty of the administration of its affairs have been alleged and not only not been disproved, but been established beyond all question. To Sir Wilfrid Laurier, serene in the contemplation of plans whereby he may link his name with that of his country, the fact that gross extravagance, monumental recklessness and downright dishonesty have been brought home to his government, may seem "petty," but fortunately for the country there are tens of thousands of voters who, with as keen an appreciation of the future of the Dominion as the Premier, consider that honesty in administration is as vital to the welfare of the country as the "greater things" for which only he has eyes.

In conducting the present campaign the Colonist, as its readers know, has dealt chiefly with the gentleman who has represented this constituency for the last few years. We have referred to the general policy of the government, but our principal object has been to analyze the record of Mr. Templeman as a public man, as the representative of this city in the House of Commons and of this province in the Dominion cabinet. In doing this we have presented numerous matters which seem to us to call for explanation. As yet no explanation of any kind has been forthcoming. We infer that none can be given. We feel justified in assuming that there is no possible answer to the criticism made upon his course. It seems hardly credible that, if he had any answer to give, he would remain silent. We think that in saying that he stands convicted before this constituency of inefficiency as a representative of the province we are fully justified by the facts.

The outlook for Mr. Barnard's election is excellent. It is exceptionally good. From all sides he is in receipt of promises of support, and among those who are going to vote for him are many who have not hitherto been identified with the Conservative party. If nothing interferes to prevent the splendid progress he is making, Mr. Barnard will be returned as the city's representative by a fine majority. He is making a clean and honorable campaign and deserves success.

THE "NEAR EAST."

In the United Kingdom, Turkey, the Balkan principalities, Greece, Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Asia Minor, and, to a certain extent Persia are spoken of as the "near East." A very remarkable movement is in progress in that part of the world. There is no occasion to

make any additional reference to the Bulgarian incident, the Young Turkey movement, or the action of the Cretans. Those have all formed the subject of many news items and editorial comments. The development of a very active public sentiment in Egypt has not received much attention, and yet it is very pronounced, and of very great importance to Great Britain especially. A very strong feeling of nationalism has arisen in that country, and it seems to have a quasi-religious origin. At least it is akin to the movement that is taking place among Mohammedan peoples in Persia, Turkey and elsewhere—a feeling that the time has come when the followers of Islam ought to assert their right to govern themselves. The best observers realize that the British government must take cognizance of the growing national movement in Egypt and direct it rather than oppose it. One suggestion made is that "limited self-government" should be granted to certain municipalities, but Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, who knows almost as much about Egypt as any man living, doubts if the people of that country will be satisfied with anything less than an elective parliament and a responsible government. If the "Young Turkey" movement is successful, and constitutional government is established in that country, it is difficult to see how it can be refused to Egypt, which is much better fitted to exercise it than the European country, especially as in its case the new system would be inaugurated and conducted under the supervision of Great Britain, which is under a pledge to retire from the country as soon as it is in a position to govern itself. Still less will it be possible to deny to Egypt what is granted to Persia, and we must remember that after Egypt comes India. Truly Asia is pregnant with tremendous problems.

THE BALKAN QUESTION

It is too soon to say that peace has been assured in southeastern Europe, but the mere fact that war has been so far averted and apparently will be prevented is one of the most promising signs of the times. The conditions, which have arisen in the Balkan Peninsula, are of such a nature that less than half a century ago hostilities would have been the immediate consequence, if they had occurred then. The Treaty of Berlin was a compact of great importance, yet it has been violated by one of the parties to it, namely Austria-Hungary, and been disregarded by one of the beneficiaries of it, namely, Bulgaria. The whole agreement, out of which Disraeli brought "peace with honor," has been overturned and a new adjustment of boundaries has become necessary. The dual monarchy has taken a step, which in the very recent past would have set all Europe by the ears. It formally annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina. Serbia, resentful at this, has clamored for war, and her soldiers have driven the customs officials of Austria-Hungary out of territory where they had every right to be. This has arisen out of a declaration of independence on the part of Bulgaria, hitherto a tributary principality of Turkey. When we recall that not so very long ago the movement of an army corps was looked upon as a sufficient provocation for hostilities, we must realize that decided progress is being made in the direction of the preservation of peace. The forthcoming conference may not avert war, but there are many grounds for believing that it will. The limitations of the questions to be discussed at it are narrow and hence the possibility of international rupture is limited.

It is a matter for profound satisfaction that such serious questions as have arisen out of the action of Bulgaria can be dealt with by the powers calmly. Doubtless the terrific consequences of an European war make for the solution of all international questions by peaceful means; but is there not ground for the belief that an improved tone in the sentiments of rulers and peoples has much to do with it? No longer is the ambition of one man able to determine whether or not the giant armies of Europe shall meet in conflict. Doubtless the growing strength of the popular will has much to do with this, but may we not also believe that among the rulers there is a greater appreciation of responsibility than obtained in the time, say, of Napoleon? The world is growing better. We may be a long way yet from a period of disarmament and the establishment of an international police to take the part of standing armies, but we are moving in the right direction.

SNOBBISHNESS OF THE MAJORITY

The Japan Chronicle reprints a letter written not long ago to the Colonist by Major Dupont, and our comment thereon, and adds as its own comment: "The editor has to give way to the snobbishness of the majority." Our good friend, the Major, did not intend that his garden party should become an international question, but in a sense it has, and as such, while the origin of the dispute may be lost sight of, as it usually is in all international affairs, the principle involved must be fought out. And that issue may be thus stated: Does the Colonist surrender to the snobbishness of the majority when it prints social and personal items? We find no difficulty in asserting that we do not. There is an old saying in newspaper offices to the effect that "names are news." People like to read about people. If John Smith goes to Vancouver, some one is interested in knowing the fact. John Smith himself may not be particularly pleased when he sees the fact stated in print, but he usually does

not mind. If it is Mrs. John Smith who goes to Vancouver, the number of people who are interested in the fact is infinitely greater than those who care anything about Mr. John Smith's movements. This is the elementary proposition in social and personal news. The newspaper knows what its readers are likely to be interested in, and it prints the movements of people accordingly. Between the modest "personal" to the description of some grand "function" the difference is in degree only, not in kind. There is no snobbishness about the matter at all. It is all a question of individual taste. There are people who do not wish anything said about their domestic entertainments, not because they do not wish people to know about them, but simply because they regard their private hospitality as private. There may be just as much snobbishness in refusing to make such matters public as there is in publishing them. In neither case is there very much of it, and the publication of social and personal items is of very general interest. The Colonist is always very glad to print such items, which have usefulness quite apart from their general interest. The newspaper has come to be looked upon as an indispensable adjunct of social life. Mrs. John Smith, having come back from Vancouver, wants her friends to know it, and she tells the paper that she will be at home on every Friday in the month. Her friends are very much obliged to her for the information, and there is nothing more snobbish in making the announcement publicly than there is in saying that she has become the mother of a boy. The cynic sneers and says, "Who cares?" But the answer is that everybody cares, even Mr. Cynic. We can assure our Japan contemporary that the Colonist has not given way to the snobbishness of anybody. It is simply printing a newspaper, and it would be very glad to print, if it could, every social and personal incident that occurs within its constituency. It cannot do this, and so it prints what it can, and it is very much obliged, as its readers also are, to the people who are good enough to assist in making that department of its columns interesting.

BRITISH HOME TRADE.

British foreign trade is enormous, but it sinks into insignificance when compared with its home trade. In a speech by Mr. Asquith we find the statement that whereas British foreign trade in 1907 was £426,294,596, the home trade was £4,262,045,960, or nearly ten times as great as the foreign trade. We take one industry out of many. The British export of shoes and leather was valued at £2,000,000, whereas the home consumption was worth £45,000,000. The total wage-bill of the United Kingdom is, according to Mr. Asquith between £700,000,000 and £750,000,000, whereas the wage-bill of those engaged in the export trade amounts to only £130,000,000. Mr. Lloyd-George is arranging for a very comprehensive census of home production, something which has not hitherto been attempted in the United Kingdom. The object of the census in that country is to ascertain how many people are in the country upon a certain specific day, and little has ever been attempted to make a record of what is being done in an industrial way. One reason for the industrial census is to afford the people material upon which they can reach an intelligent decision on any proposal that may be made to alter the present fiscal policy. The Shoe and Leather Record says that, with the exception of the cotton industry, most of the trades depend for their prosperity upon the home demand, a statement which will be much of a surprise to a great many people, who have thought that the prosperity of the United Kingdom depends to a very large extent upon her export trade. What effect the ascertaining of the facts relating to home consumption may have upon the demand for tariff reform no one can foresee. The newspaper just quoted thinks that protection will receive its death blow, for it says when they understand the matter the people of the United Kingdom will not be willing to disarrange the conditions upon which the domestic demand has been built up for the purpose of promoting an export trade. It may on the other hand appear that it is desirable to prevent any undue interference with the home demand from foreign competitors. Whatever may be the result of the industrial census, it can hardly fail to be beneficial.

And there's another whole week of it yet.

On Friday last it was 83 degrees in the shade in New York and there were several cases of prostration. The next news will probably be of a heavy fall of snow. Victoria has nothing like this to offer visitors.

An English paper published in Tokio wants to know why the Colonist holds the opinions it expresses about Mr. Preston. The only reason we can at present give is because he is Mr. Preston. To those who know the gentleman, that is reason enough.

Next Monday we will know whether Mr. Templeman is going to be permitted to tinker with the Songhees reserve question for another five years. Judging by the temper of the people, as reflected at last night's splendid meeting in the Victoria theatre, he is not.

Premier McBride has bearded the lion in his den and escaped unscathed—quite an achievement in the face of

the bold boastings of Mr. Ralph Smith that the honorable gentleman was discredited in Nanaimo and dare not show his face there in opposition to him.

The Times last evening said that the Premier of British Columbia is squandering the provincial resources in the effort to elect Conservatives. The absolute falsity of this is so well-known that denial is unnecessary. Can it be possible that Mr. Templeman can be elected upon a canvass which is so utterly devoid of truth?

The United States battleship fleet has just experienced its first run of bad luck since it left Hampton Roads—having been tossed by a typhoon when nearing Japan and losing a couple of seamen. The cruise had heretofore been notable for an absence of all mishaps, and it is to be hoped that no further misadventures will be reported on the long journey round the world.

Mr. Templeman's paper on Friday evening gleefully remarked that the British press, usually so well-informed, had not hinted at the possibility of Laurier's defeat. Its joy was short-lived, for yesterday morning the cable brought the news that both the London Times and the Morning Post are dubious about the success of the Liberals.

In a speech recently delivered upon Old-Age Pensions, Mr. Haldane said that, although by the aid of machinery men earned more, the strain upon them is greater and hence they go out of employment earlier than under the old system of manual labor. What is the experience of our mechanics on this point? We have a number of men in Victoria capable of discussing this subject with great ability, and we should like to hear from them.

It is said that the registration of householders for the forthcoming municipal elections is proceeding very slowly. Possibly this is explainable on the grounds that public attention is engrossed in the federal campaign, but we hope that all who wish to exercise the franchise in connection with municipal issues will take the trouble to see that their names are on the voters' lists. The time for registration expires on the last day of the present month.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy says that the double-tracking of the Canadian Pacific between Winnipeg and the Great Lakes is "the greatest engineering triumph that has been witnessed on this continent." This is because the exceptionally difficult work, involving much blasting and operations of great magnitude, was carried on without any interruption to traffic. Sir Thomas says that his company has now four hundred miles of railway under construction.

The extraordinary revelations at the trial of Messrs. Morse and Curtis, officials of the National Bank of North America, now in progress in New York, are hardly calculated to inspire renewed confidence in the financial institutions of the United States. A youth in his teens was used as a "dummy" to draw funds from the bank to the extent of \$310,000. Our friends to the south of the line always do everything on a large scale. All bank-losing records have now apparently been broken.

The terrible disaster which overtook a train load of people fleeing from a forest fire in Northern Michigan furnishes a distressing climax to a series of destructive conflagrations which have raged in the eastern portion of the continent of America. One of the impressive features about the matter is that in the very districts which are now being laid waste by fire, a few days or at most a few weeks, may bring all the rigors of winter, with its blizzards and heavy snow storms. In the east extremes follow fast on the heels of each other.

In a pamphlet issued on behalf of Mr. Templeman there is a paragraph devoted to the new immigration shed, and the statement is made that its construction was "entirely justified" in the House of Commons by Mr. Templeman. We have a fairly good recollection of what Mr. Templeman said, when the advisability of the expenditure for the shed was questioned. He said, in substance, that it was a matter of departmental routine, with which he had nothing to do. An opportunity was given him to say something about the importance of Victoria as a port, but to the best of our recollection he wholly failed to take advantage of it.

In a little four-line cable from London, which we had yesterday morning, an exceptionally interesting announcement was made. This was to the effect that the buildings of the Franco-British exposition will be utilized in 1909 for a great international and colonial exhibition. This serves to whet our appetite for further information, but though details of the project are lacking, it is understandable that it cannot be otherwise than a most important Imperial event, tending to draw still closer the bonds of Empire. A joint display of colonial manufactures and products would stimulate a healthy rivalry amongst "the daughters in the Mother's house" and prove a tremendous object lesson to the world of the wide-spread extent and resources of the British Empire. That Canada will make a brave showing at this exhibition, and that British Columbia will be well represented, goes, of course, without saying. Further details of the plan will be awaited with great interest.

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THERE is an excellence about Weiler Linens which is unmistakable. Fineness, of course, but body too—the durability and lustre that only pure flax properly treated through every process of manufacture can give. Ours are the kinds that every housewife takes most kindly to, and the reasonable prices should arrest the attention of every economically inclined home-keeper. We want you to remember, when comparing prices on linens, that these goods of ours represent the best productions of the largest Irish mills, and the quality is fully guaranteed by these mills, backed also by our own guarantee of satisfaction. Visit this department on our Second Floor, and view the offerings.

SEE THESE NEW PIECES OF ROYAL DOULTON

One of our Government Street windows is filled with sample pieces from the last big shipment from the famous Doulton Potteries, just placed on show. Royal Doulton Ware is world famous, and that it is popular with Victorians is evidenced in the way past shipments have disappeared from our showrooms, and in the eager manner in which the many choice bits have been purchased by shoppers who chanced to see the marking of this shipment during the past few days.

To the collector there is much in Royal Doulton that should appeal, and for the home-keeper who desires something of unusual distinctive merit for her table, there are many choice pieces.

We advise that you at least see the window showing, though we would much prefer that you come inside and handle these pieces, for they are just as delightful to handle as to gaze upon. May we not have the pleasure tomorrow?

TOBY JUGS—Plain, several sizes at, each, 50c, 35c and **30c**
TOBY JUGS—Decorated styles, each 75c, 50c, 35c, 30c and **25c**
TOBY COCOA JUGS—At, each . . . **\$1.50**
SUGARS & CREAMS, at, per pair, \$1.50, \$1.00 and **75c**
TEAPOT, SUGAR & CREAM—Many styles, at, per set, \$6.50, \$4.50, \$2.50, \$2.00 and **\$1.50**

MUSTARD POTS—At, each **30c**
SALT, PEPPER & MUSTARD—At, per set **\$1.50**
JUGS—Decorated styles. Very rich. At, each, \$1.75, \$1.50 and **\$1.00**
JARDINIERS—A very wide choice, ranging in price from \$8.50 down to . . **\$2.00**
TOBACCO JARS—At, each, \$1.25 and **\$1.00**
VASES—Wide range of these, at prices from \$8.50 down to **\$1.50**

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BETTER GOODS AND BETTER VALUES

Keep your eyes open when buying Blankets—open the blankets also. Look for burrs. Look at the color. Weigh them. Feel them. Don't buy blankets because the price is little—the quality may be small indeed.

Our buying has been carefully done and we shall be pleased to display them for your inspection. Every one clean and sweet; full weight and liberal in size.

All sorts of other bedding needs also, and it matters not what your bedding necessities may be, we confidently believe there is no establishment better equipped to supply your needs than this shop. We court investigation.

LET US FIGURE ON A NEW CARPET
FALL STYLES PLEASE

DOULTON FOOT WARMERS ARE NOW HERE—CHOOSE NOW

It may seem a little previous to speak of Foot Warmers at this early date, but—well, last season there were many disappointed because the season's stock was sold out completely before Christmas. Even now we are having numerous enquiries and are filling orders for these excellent articles from the new stock just received. So here is a note of warning. Select yours now and be safe, because the supply is limited, and as it takes months to get these we shall not have a further supply this year. If you don't know the merits of these, come in and let us explain.

FOOT WARMERS, 2-quart size, each **\$1.00**
FOOT WARMERS, 3-quart size, each **\$1.25**

—NEW ROCKER STYLES—

Want to see something nice in Rockers? Something comfortable, something artistic in design, something priced within your reach? We have it. In this collection of rockers, you'll easily find one that'll fill all these requirements.

Never have we shown such a magnificent assemblage of these chair styles—never such a variety of designs nor such a complete price range. We can offer you an excellent rocker at \$4.50, and from that up—an assortment that will delight you. Special attention is directed, however, to a new line of high grade rockers ranging from, each, \$16.00. These are made of handsome oak in designs that are distinctive. Some have wood seats, some leather upholstered seats and backs—all are comfortable. Come in and see how comfortable our rockers are.

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Complete and
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FITTINGS

That Are
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the number of furs exported was 2,350,000, but since then the trade has gradually declined, and this number is now reduced by one-half at least.

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Furnished modern Bungalow, with all conveniences, with immediate occupancy, \$25.00 per month.

Seven-roomed house, with all conveniences, \$30.00 per month.

Six-roomed Bungalow, with all modern conveniences, \$25.00 per month.

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Large lot on Foul Bay Road, only \$525.00.
Water Frontage Lots, Oak Bay, \$900.00.

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Benzion Cream For Delicate Skins

Every lady should have a tube of this matchless cream upon her toilet table. It keeps the face delightfully fair and smooth and the hands delicately white. Excellent for a gentleman's use after shaving.

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Artistic Silk and Linen Embroidery Drawn Work, Ladies' Shirt Waist Pieces and Mandarin Collar, Brass, Satsuma, Ivory, Cloisonne Wares and other unique articles, etc., also Silk and Cotton Crepe sold by the yard.

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Jell-O, per package	10c
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Jelly Powders, 3 packages for	25c
Corn Starch, 3 packages for	25c
Raisins, 1 lb. packages, 2 for	25c
Toasted Corn Flakes, per package	10c

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The most delicious drinking tea and the best value on the market.

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Men's Hosiery and Underwear at Special Prices. Fine Underwear, 50c up to \$2.75 a garment. Men's good Socks, 25c up to 50c a pair. Robinson's Cash Store, 642 Yates Street.

Ladies' and Children's Winter Underwear—Vests, Drawers, Combinations, Corset Covers, Children's Waists, Sleeping Suits, Reuben Bands in all wool and mixtures. Prices the lowest. Qualities the best at Robinson's Cash Store, 642 Yates Street.

Blankets, Comforters, Quilts, Flannelette Sheets and Towels cannot be bought for less than our Cash Prices. Call and See. Robinson's Cash Store, 642 Yates Street.

NEWS OF THE CITY**Autumn Gunnery School.**

The autumn school of gunnery will open tomorrow evening in the Drill hall.

Bazaar Announced.

The Ladies' Aid Working society of St. Barnabas parish will hold their annual bazaar in the schoolroom on Wednesday and Thursday, November 25th and 26th.

Prince Rupert Plans.

A meeting of the cabinet will be held on Monday at which a final decision respecting the improvements to be undertaken jointly by the province and the G. T. P. will be arrived at. It is expected that all the ministers will be present with the exception of Capt. Tatlow, who is in the old country.

Foresters to Meet.

At the regular meeting of Court Vancouver No. 5755 A. O. U. E. held on Monday evening next the 19th inst., there will be the annual Roll call, all members are requested to be present to answer the roll, a social entertainment will be held after.

Fleets Will Not Meet.

Staff Surgeon Williams, of H.M.S. Alacrity, a cruiser with the China fleet, who is now in Victoria on his way home to England, says that it is unlikely that the fleet will meet the American battleship squadron in Asiatic waters. The British fleet is going to Hongkong towards the end of this month for big gun practice, and the Americans will be at Amoy about that time.

Debate at First Presbyterian Church.

On Monday night at 8 o'clock, in the schoolroom of First Presbyterian church, a debate is to take place which will prove very interesting and very amusing to both ladies and gentlemen. The subject being "Resolved That a Tidy Cranky Woman Is Better Than an Untidy Good-Natured One." Miss McEwen and Mr. Alex. Fraser taking the affirmative side and Miss McKillop and Mr. Van Muster the negative.

Chrysanthemum Show

The ladies committee of the Protestant Orphan's Home are now making their arrangements for the annual chrysanthemum show to be held in November, of which details will be shortly announced. Growers and lovers of these beautiful flowers are kindly asked to note this event and to become its visitors, thus assisting the ladies to make this one yearly public effort for the benefit of the little ones at the home a decided financial success.

Cadet's Rifle Practice.

The cadets of No. 170 University School Cadet Corps held their fifth weekly practice on Saturday morning at the Clover Point Range in favorable weather. The scoring again showed considerable improvement over last week, when the highest score was 31 out of 35. Scores this week were as follows: At 200 yards: Captain W. J. Bowser, 32; Lance-Corporal S. McGuigan, 29; Corporal M. Bell-Irving, 24; Colour-Sergeant E. C. Gribble, 21; Cadet P. O. 19; Corporal R. Bell-Irving, 18; Cadet D. Bell-Irving, 13.

Halloween Concert.

For many years past the First Presbyterian Church choir have celebrated Halloween in some form of a public entertainment or another, but generally by a Scottish or mostly Scottish concert; this year will be no exception to the rule, and as the date of the festival falls on a Saturday evening it has been decided to celebrate it on the Monday following, the 2nd of November. Mr. Brown, in whose hands the work of preparing the programme has been placed, announces that a concert fully equal in interest to previous ones is already assured and that further particulars will be given later.

Opening of Home

The many ladies who are assisting to make the bazaar and tea in aid of the Aged Women's Home a grand success have been very busy all last week completing their arrangements. Those who have been asked for contributions have responded generously and it only wants a large attendance to fulfill the hopes of the committee by whose untiring efforts the new building has been erected. The gatherings at the Old Home have always been well attended and very pleasant affairs and it is hoped that on Tuesday and Wednesday all the friends of the old ladies will be present. The home will be formally opened by the Mayor of the city at 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

In Aid of Bazaar

The ladies of the Macabees are all actively engaged in completing arrangements in connection with the "fish pond" over which they will preside next Tuesday and Wednesday, at the bazaar to be held in connection with the opening of the new Home for Aged and Infirm Women. Doubtless the sport provided will prove both attractive and profitable and we can safely predict that those attending the bazaar will undoubtedly vend their wares soon or later to the sun room, where the pond will be placed. The great variety of articles has already been received and the Lady Macabees are rejoicing that so many kind friends have generously responded to their requests for contributions toward this detail of the work.

Those who have not yet sent in their donations towards the stocking of the pond and are in doubt as to where to send them, are requested to forward their gifts in care of Mrs. M. H. Rothery, 950 Yates street, who will be pleased to take charge of them.

The Alexandra Mandolin club has prepared an attractive programme, and will contribute to the evening's enjoyment at the bazaar next Wednesday. The club has but recently organized, under the leadership of Mr. Flowright, who hopes that before long the membership may be considerably augmented. Applications for membership may be made to him or through the secretary of the A. M. C.

Special Speakers at Metropolitan.

W. C. Pierce, the superintendent of the adult Bible class, in connection with the international Sunday School association, will preach this morning at the Metropolitan church, while the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Holling, will take as the subject of this evening's sermon "The Fact of Conversion." On Monday evening at the meeting of the Young People's society, an address will be delivered by Deaconess Weybro of San Francisco, who will fully explain the object of the deaconess movement training schools, etc. This movement has been in active operation since the United States, about twenty-five years, but it was not introduced into Canada until about sixteen years ago. Its headquarters in the Dominion are located in the city of Toronto, where a very large train-



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ing school, which will cost \$100,000, is in course of erection. The late Mr. Walter H. Massey, who was at the head of the Massey-Harris Works in Toronto, bequeathed \$50,000 for this purpose, to be available so soon as an equal sum was raised on the outside. And when this new building is completed the training accommodation for deacons will be quite doubled in extent.

Anniversary Banquet.

At a meeting of the British Campaigners association, which was held on Friday evening, final arrangements were made for the banquet which is to take place on the 31st of next month, at the Dominion hotel, in celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Inkerman. A committee was appointed to prepare the details, and it is anxious to procure the names of all residents who were in any way identified with the British troops serving in the Crimean at the time of the engagement referred to. Other matters of minor importance were considered, after which the meeting adjourned.

Harvest Home Services.

The Harvest Home festival which is being celebrated by the congregation of St. James' church, on Quebec street, will close with this evening's service. The very handsome and seasonal decorations are still in place, and the sermon will be adapted to the reflections which are the very natural accompaniment of the gathering in of an abundant harvest. The bishop preached the sermon at the opening service on Thursday evening and the offertory will be devoted to the mission fund. The majority of the city clergymen, including the Ven. Archdeacon Scriven, Rev. Canon Beaudin, Rev. E. G. Cooper and the Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard were present.

The Shaughnessy Banquet.

Definite word has been received by Mr. Elworthy, the secretary of the board of trade, that Sir Thomas Shaughnessy will reach this city in ample time to be present on the date proposed for the banquet, which in the first place was only approximately fixed for Thursday next, the 22nd inst. The tickets are now on sale and can be obtained from the following gentlemen, who are members of the reception committee: D. M. Eberts, A. T. Goward, G. A. Kirk, C. W. Rhodes and J. E. Wilson, as well as from the president, Simon Leiser, and the vice-president, L. A. George.

Judging from the large number of applications for tickets which have already been filed by the secretary, the banquet will be a most unqualified success.

ROBBING EMPLOYER

A Youth Held on Charge of Stealing Three Dollars—Trial on Monday

In the police court yesterday J. A. Aikman appeared on behalf of a young man charged with stealing three dollars from his employer and attacked the police strongly for having placed him in jail without a warrant. He said the police had no right to do such a thing, and asked the magistrate to release them. The young man's father had tried to get his son out on bail, but the police had refused to give bail. Mr. Moore pointed out that the police had no power to release on bail, and that they had authority under the criminal code to arrest without warrant a person charged with stealing from his employer. The boy's employer had brought him to the police station and given him in charge.

The magistrate thought that the police had done nothing worthy of censure and had laid the necessary information at the earliest possible moment. Bail was fixed at \$500 in two sureties of \$250 each, and the case will come up on Monday.

THE WEATHER

Meteorological office, Victoria, B. C., at 8 p. m., October 17, 1909:

SYNOPSIS.

The pressure has become abnormally high over the Pacific provinces, the middle west states and the Pacific slope from Oregon to Cariboo, but further north a disturbance is developing on the British Columbia coast which is causing rainfall at Port Simpson and Atlin and will probably move eastward to Alberta. Light rain fell also at Winnipeg. The weather here for the most part been fair with seasonable temperatures.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	35	53
Vancouver	38	52
New Westminster	38	54
Chilliwack	36	56
Barkerville	32	32
Port Simpson	32	44
Atlin	32	44
Calgary	36	52
Winnipeg	36	46
Portland, Ore.	38	50
San Francisco, Cal.	50	64

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific Time) Sunday, October 18, 1909.
Victoria and Vicinity: Southerly or easterly winds, generally fair and cold at night.
Lower Mainland: Light or moderate winds, generally fair and not much change in temperature.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR**UMBRELLAS**

We have received the largest shipment and the best value in Umbrellas that it has been our pleasure to show. Good Umbrellas for school children at 50c, 75c, and \$1.00 each.

A large assortment for Ladies at \$1.50 each.

Other prices at \$2.00, \$2.50 to \$5.00 each.

Also

Men's Umbrellas at \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00 each.

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VICTORIA HOUSE
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G. & C.****CutGlass**

We have just received a fine consignment of this famous Cut Glass, noted all over the civilized world for its unrivalled brilliancy:

Bon Bons, from\$1.40
Bowls, from\$1.75
Cream & Sugar from \$5.00
Comports, from\$3.75

We pack every piece in a fine white box, suitable for the wedding.

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Highest	53
Lowest	35
Mean	44
Rain .05 inch; sunshine 5 hours, 21 minutes.	

Prof. Christon's 20th Century discovery.

Dr. Bishop, of London, Dr. Lazar, of Berlin, Dr. Floracio, of Paris, the world's 19th Century scientist, Dr. Pasteur, the famous bacteriologist, all endorse as the only safe and reliable anti-fat preparation, Prof. Christon's Obesitinal. No dieting required. No specific physical exercise needed. A sure and reliable external anti-fat product, a strictly scientific French preparation, perfectly harmless. Call at 17 Cormorant Street.

We do all Home Cooking at Ring-shaws, corner Yates and Broad, and we make fresh daily, veal and ham and pork pies, in all sizes. We are making a specialty of our breakfast menu just now: hot cakes and syrup, waffles, force and cream, Maita Vita, and all other breakfast foods which are served every morning at 7.45. Phone us your order when requiring wreaths, sprays, bouquets or pot plants of any description. Phone 1424.

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Have you seen ours lately? We have the finest showing of

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and other satchels in the city. All the latest New York and Paris designs, at prices from \$7.50 up.

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Also dimension shingles, plain and fancy butts. Good fir laths always in stock. Prompt delivery made and satisfaction given.

F. S. McIntosh, Salesman.

OBITUARY NOTICES

John.

The remains of the late Kate Ann John, wife of Richard John of Saanichton, who died recently in California, while on her way home, arrived yesterday afternoon and were removed by the B. C. Funeral Furnishing company to their chapel, and will be forwarded to Saanichton by this morning's train. The deceased lady was native born and well known in this city and neighborhood, and was a sister of B. H. John of this city, and was 38 years of age. About a year ago she left Victoria for a warmer climate, in search of renewed health, and was accompanied by her husband and family. The quest was fruitless, and the family were on their return to their old home when death relieved Mrs. John of her sufferings. The final arrangements for the funeral have not definitely been settled.

Six Days' Blouse Sale at the Beehive, Douglas St., to make room for more new styles. This is a great chance to secure a well-made, perfect-fitting English Blouse at a very low figure, these are not old styles, but thoroughly up-to-date in every respect.

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Great Sale of Men's and Boy's Clothing at Western Clothing House, 533 Johnson St.

McClary's New Steel Range, "Bask-A-Lite," has the latest improvements, is the best and handiest ever built in Canada. Call and inspect it at Clarke & Pearson's, Yates street.

Notice.—J. Kingham & Co. have removed their coal office to 1203 Broad St., adjoining the Colonist building. Telephone 647.

Amherst shoes are solid leather.

Of Interest to the Building Trade.—Lemon, Gonnason & Co. have just received a large shipment of Eastern white and red brick flooring, which makes an ideal floor for stores, offices or residences. It makes a most handsome floor, and will outlast three or four ordinary floors.

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they are the best for money and long experience can produce.
In buying Tea Sets, Dishes, Tureens, etc., ask for the goods of
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On an average, each Englishman writes forty letters a year, each Scotsman thirty and each Irishman sixteen. The average Italian only posts six and the American twenty-one.

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THE CAPITAL PLANING MILLS

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A Woman Lawyer.

Miss Mabel Sturtevant has just been admitted to practice at the bar at Jefferson City, Mo. Her record as a student is remarkable. She was graduated as valedictorian from the high school. Later she won scholarships in Baker University, and in Kansas City University, and the curator's scholarship in the University of Missouri. Since enrolling in 1905 she has taken both the law and the academic course and will receive her degree next June.

An artillery lieutenant in Kraguyevats, Servia, has been sentenced to 21 days' imprisonment for compelling a recruit to shave his moustache, the most cruel indignity in Servian eyes a man can undergo.

**Conservative
Meeting**

Will be held in
CREAMER'S HALL, ROSS BAY
—ON—

**Tuesday, Oct.
20th.**

THE CHAIR WILL BE TAKEN
AT 8 P. M. BY J. DOUGLAS,
ESQ. MR. G. H. BARNARD
AND SEVERAL WELL
KNOWN SPEAKERS WILL
ADDRESS THE MEETING.

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NEWSPAPERS
DO YOU?

**SAYS GOODBYE THEN
TAKES HIS OWN LIFE**

Garfield Johnson Suicides at
Empire Restaurant Early
Yesterday Morning

While seated with a party of friends in a box at the Empire restaurant yesterday morning about 4.15 o'clock, Garfield Johnson, for the past two or three years a member of the lower stratum of Victoria life, deliberately committed suicide by swallowing a quantity of carbolic acid from a bottle which he produced from his pocket. As he swallowed the deadly draught Johnson arose from his chair and with the remark "good-bye people" staggered out of the box into the main part of the restaurant where he was seized by Nels Nelson, the waiter, and placed in a chair, while one of the others ran for a doctor. An emetic was given the dying man but it failed to work, and in a few minutes Johnson was dead.

Just why Johnson should take his own life is not apparent but he had been drinking heavily for the past few weeks. Practically every night when he came to the restaurant for a meal he was under the influence of liquor, and yesterday morning when he came to the restaurant he was again drunk. He sat at a table and ordered a meal, at the same time pulling out of his pocket the bottle containing the poison and remarking to Nelson: "This is the real dope to take." The sound of voices from one of the boxes attracted his attention and rising he went into the box where several of his friends, including two seafarers and a woman, an employee of the Grand Pacific restaurant, were seated. He was not communicative and had been in the box but a minute or two when he quickly raised the bottle to his lips and drank off the contents. As he did so he rose from the table, the bottle falling upon the floor, and staggered out of the box.

Dr. George Hall was called but Johnson was dead when he arrived, having swallowed nearly an ounce of the poison. It is not known where the suicide secured the poison, as the bottle bore no label.

Yesterday afternoon an inquiry was held by Coroner Hart into the circumstances of Johnson's death, but beyond the above facts little additional information was secured. The jury, after but a minute's consideration of the evidence, brought in a verdict that

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Limited
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Johnson had taken his own life by swallowing carbolic acid.

Johnson had been in the city for the past four years, but where he came from is not known, though he is supposed to have hailed from Chicago. He was a waiter on the Sound boats for some time, had engaged on a sealing trip, and last winter had been employed as a stevedore. For the past few months he has been doing nothing. His career in the city has not been a very creditable one and on more than one occasion he had fallen foul of the police, having been convicted of vagrancy and drunkenness, his acquaintances being formed among the low characters of the city.

The body was taken to Smith's undertaking rooms, but the arrangements for the funeral have not yet been made.

The coroner's jury was composed of Thomas McManus, foreman; Robert Murray, Gus Young, Samuel Dowell, Fred Johnson and F. Johnston.

Old Age Pensions in Klingenberg.

In the German town of Klingenberg, near Aschaffenberg (Bavaria), in addition to having no rates to pay for the upkeep of the town, those actually born in the parish receive from the municipality a sum of £12 15s. a year. This sum is invested regularly at 3 per cent. would entitle the owner to receive about £1,500 at the age of 60—a very handsome old age pension. Were it not necessary that the inhabitants should prove birth in the parish before becoming entitled to this payment the popularity of Klingenberg as a place of residence would doubtless be enormous.—Westminster Gazette.

**Emilio De Gorgorza**

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TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 27th

Is well known to Victoria's Musical Public both on account of a former visit here and through his Talking Machine Records, of which he has made a large number, all of which are exceedingly popular.

WE HAVE THE FOLLOWING IN STOCK

10-IN. WITH ORCHES-TRA, \$1.25 EACH	12-IN. WITH ORCHES-TRA, \$1.75 EACH
64037—The Clang of the Forge. (English)	74040—Pagliacci Prologo. (Italian)
64038—For All Eternity. (English)	74041—Holy City. (English)
64039—The Holy City. (English)	74046—Carmen (Toreador Song)
64040—Barbier-Largo al Factotum.	74077—Drink to me only with thine Eyes.
64043—Teresita Mia (Spanish Folk Song)	74069—God My Father. (English)
64051—Martha, Porter Song. (Italian)	Mother O' Mine.

Gorgorza Uses the Gerhard Heintzman Piano

FLETCHER BROS

The Largest Music House in Victoria

**JACOBSON'S VENTURE
LANDS HIM IN JAIL**

Man From Bremerton Fails to
Work His Smooth Scheme
In Victoria

It was a smooth scheme which John Helling, or Jacob Jacobson, as he afterwards admitted to the police was his right name, attempted to work upon Alfred T. Abbey, of the B. C. Information Agency, Douglas street, last week. It was only the fact that like the historic pitcher, Jacobson went once too often to the source from whence he hoped to draw his supply that now he rests behind the bars charged with a serious offence for which he will be arraigned tomorrow morning at the police station.

Last Tuesday an individual who claimed to hail from Bremerton, where he had just sold a considerable amount of property to John Jacobson, called upon Mr. Abbey and stated that he was desirous of purchasing some Victoria real estate. He had unbounded faith in the future of this city, the fine climate and the beauty of its surroundings having appealed most strongly to him. Mr. Abbey was willing to do business and showed the stranger a list of various likely properties which he thought the visitor would like to make inquiries of. Helling, as Jacobson stated to Mr. Abbey was his name, produced two cheques, each drawn upon the State Bank of Bremerton and purporting to be made by John Jacobson in favor of John Helling for \$1,000, and which, he said, was the purchase money for his Bremerton property.

After some further conversation Mr. Abbey and the alleged Helling visited a house situated near the corner of Vancouver and Richardson streets. The premises were examined and Helling admitted that he was so pleased with it that he decided right on the spot to purchase it. As they were coming from the house an adjoining residence similar in style to the one they had just looked over, struck the fancy of the investor from the other side of the boundary and in that off-hand manner which denotes the man with means with the willingness to pay for what he wants, he informed Mr. Abbey that he would take both the residences.

A Veritable Plunger

As Mr. Abbey was agent for the whole property he was naturally glad to be able to make the larger sale. The price for the property was \$7,000 and on the return to Mr. Abbey's office, Helling after some further conversation produced one of the cheques which he gave to Mr. Abbey. The cheque was already endorsed "John Helling," and was taken by Mr. Abbey who gave his customer the regular real estate receipt setting forth the fact of the cash payment and the terms on which the balance of the purchase money was to be paid. This cheque was later deposited by Mr. Abbey in his bank and in the ordinary course of business was forwarded to Bremerton but has not yet been returned.

Mr. Abbey did not see his client again until a day later, or on Thursday, when Helling came to him and stated that as some money which he had expected had not arrived, he would be obliged if the former would give him \$200 on the other cheque. During the course of the previous negotiations Mr. Abbey asked Helling to write his name on a slip of paper in order that the agreement could be prepared, and Helling wrote something that was so illegible that Mr. Abbey could make nothing of it. Helling then stated that the name purporting to be his on the cheque was not written quite correctly, but was about as near to the right thing as could be done in English.

Telegram Reveals Deceit

This circumstance somewhat aroused Mr. Abbey's suspicions and he was waiting until the bank advised him relative to the first cheque when Helling came along with the second cheque and asked for the loan of \$200. He was told to leave the cheque and return in the afternoon, but in the meantime Mr. Abbey went to the bank here and a wire to Bremerton showed that there was no such person as Jacobson, the alleged maker of the cheque, with any account in the State Bank of Bremerton, and Helling was unknown. When Helling returned in the afternoon and was told of the information which Mr. Abbey had in the meantime secured, he declared that there must have been some mistake, and that then he must have been victimized by Jacobson, who had given him the cheques.

Mr. Abbey's suspicions were communicated to the police, whose investigations showed that on Tuesday night, the day the man arrived in Victoria, he had registered at the Brunswick Hotel under the name of Jabsion. He stayed there Wednesday night, but failed to put in an appearance on Thursday evening. In the meantime he had gone to the house which he had attempted to purchase and informed the inmates that he had bought the premises and would lodge and board there, this accommodation being taken by him in lieu of rent. Then he left and though the police searched for him Thursday afternoon and evening and the greater part of Friday, they failed to locate him. He was finally arrested by Detective O'Leary as he was on the boat en route for Seattle. As he was coming down the gang plank in the custody of the police officer he was seen to abstract a paper from his pocketbook and secret it in his hand. The paper was taken possession of by the detective and proved to be the cheque on which he had attempted to raise the \$200.

Found the Cheques

When taken to the police station he admitted that his name was Jacob Jacobson, that he had found the cheques at Bremerton and that he thought he could make a little money on them. He declared he could neither read nor write, but he failed to explain how it was that he could make out the meaning of the cheques and adopt the name of Helling, the person purporting to be the payee. He gave no explanation of why he registered at the Brunswick under still another name, and in fact his whole explanation was wholly unsatisfactory. Whether the man is a would-be crook, or is anything else than a simpleton, or possibly a stool-pigeon for a gang of crooks are questions which the police are unable to solve. It is believed that he came here with several others who may possibly be implicated in the attempt to swindle Mr. Abbey's principals.

Yesterday a warrant was sworn out charging Helling, or Jacobson, with unlawfully, and with intent to defraud, induce Mr. Abbey to execute a valuable security, to wit, an agreement for the sale of land, by false pretence.

If it's correct Christie has it.

Waterproof Footwear

That will keep your Feet dry and comfortable. Prices \$3.00 to \$8.00

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Gives all the heat of a stove and yet its open grate affords all the picturesque comfort of an old country hearth. The "Franklin" Grate is an open Fireplace where you want it. With a coal basket... PRICE \$17.50

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608 Yates Street, corner of Government St., Victoria, B. C.

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NEW GOODS ARRIVING EVERY DAY

NEW ZEALAND HONEY— 2 lb. tin45c	4 lb. tin50c
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S FRESH HERRINGS—2 tins for25c	CORN FLAKES—Per pkt.10c
CHOICE DAIRY BUTTER—Per lb.30c	5 pkts. for45c
BEST JAPAN RICE—4 lbs. for25c	PURE LARD—3 lb. tin50c
18 lbs. for\$1.00	NICE LEMONS—Per dozen25c
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S WHITE ONIONS—Large bot- tle35c	ALBERTA DAIRY BUTTER— Per lb.25c
TROPHY JELLY POWDER— 4 pkts. for25c	GOLDEN WEST WASHING POWDER—2 pkts. for45c
ENGLISH MALT VINEGAR— Per bottle15c	CHRISTIE SODA BISCUITS— Per tin30c
PURE MAPLE SYRUP—Quart bottle50c	PINEAPPLE—3 tins for25c
CHOICE ONTARIO CHEESE— Per lb.20c	TELETY'S LOOSE TEA—4 lbs. for\$1.00
C. & B. MARMALADE—2 lb. tin25c	CORN STARCH—3 pkts. for25c
	NICE HAMS—Per lb.20c
	TOMATOES—Large tins, 2 for25c
	HERRINGS IN TOMATO SAUCE—Per tin15c
	EDAM CHEESE—Each85c
	CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S JAM—7 lb. tin\$1.00

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WHOLESALE AGENTS

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TAKES YEAR'S HOLIDAY

Pioneer Returns Home to England
After Successful Career on
Vancouver Island

After twenty five years' residence in this province, during which time he has amassed by his efforts a competency, F. Lloyd of Westholme left yesterday for his old home in England, where he will spend a year's holiday. It is just about a quarter of a century since Mr. Lloyd left his home in

London, England, and came direct to Victoria. Shortly after his arrival he purchased 600 acres of land at Westholme, where he has resided ever since. By constant application to business, he accumulated an estate of which any man might be proud, nearly every venture with which he was connected proving a financial success. His farm today is one of the best upon Vancouver Island, while his residence is equal to many of the finest of city homes.

His present trip marks his retirement, practically, from business. Many of his friends attended him to the steamer to wish him bon voyage.

try.



Ladies' Gloves \$1.25 and \$1.50

Too much cannot be said about our extensive showing of Gloves. Those who wish correct style and fit, yet inexpensive will find a splendid selection. Among these are Perrin's, Dent's and Fownes, they come in all lengths. We guarantee and fit every glove we sell.

Our \$1.25 and \$1.50 Glove is an unusually strong line.

Finch & Finch

HATTERS
1107
Government
Street

The Sporting World

DRAWN RUGBY GAME YESTERDAY

All-City And James Bay Teams
Played Even Match At
Oak Bay.

CAPTAIN SPARKS WAS HURT

Poor Scrum Formation and
Ineffectual Passing Spoils
Otherwise Good Contest

To watch the exhibition rugby match played between the J.B.A.A. and All-City fifteen on Saturday afternoon, which resulted in an even break neither side scoring, was not what might be termed highly exciting. From the standpoint of those who had gone to the scene of the struggle with the desire of sighting up the timber available for the formation of Victoria's prospective championship team the game was not without interest. Among the players were some who could not hope to win places on the representative aggregations but there were others who displayed marked ability both on the forward and the three-quarter divisions. These men were closely followed by the enthusiastic critics in attendance and their verdict was unanimous that with them and those experts who were not on the field this city was in a position to produce a team which might be depended on to put up a creditable fight, to say the least, for the McKechnie cup.

Lacked Excitement

The match itself, as stated, lacked the elements which go to produce the usual marks of appreciation among spectators. It was fought out in a determined vigorous spirit, it is true, but there was so little evidence of proper training among the forwards as a whole and on the back sections that brilliant work was impossible and the struggle dragged along in a haphazard manner.

Johnson's Work

The James Bays were pressed somewhat in the first half although the advantage which the All-City representatives obtained was scarcely noticeable. Once or twice it looked as though they were going to pass behind the line but always at the critical moment relief came and the zone of play was transferred to the centre of the field. On the occasion of these emergencies a prominent part was taken by the All-City full-back, Johnson. His work showed up splendidly. He proved capable of kicking with judgment and accuracy and also showed that he possesses the knack of picking up the ball from a fly or while it is being dribbled without the fumbling which loses time and often costs a try.

So the contest went on the All-City boys trying their hardest to penetrate the opposing defence but without success. It must not be supposed, however, that the James Bays were altogether on the defence. On the contrary, they made a number of very creditable rushes. These were impeded without much difficulty and without placing the city aggregation's territory in danger.

Sparks Hurt

At the resumption of play at half time the All-City team was weakened by the loss of one of their best men—Sparks, who was appointed captain at the beginning of the season. In being tackled he fell heavily and wrenched his knee badly. A doctor was called and Sparks was told that it would be impossible for him to take his place on the field. He was carried to the dressing room.

Scrum Formation Poor

During the second half the James Bay stalwarts, without a doubt, had the best of the work. Though their full-back was required to relieve time and again the other defence was more often required to come to the rescue. As a matter of fact, though, the J.B.A.A. backs were right on the spot whenever needed, the forward line wasn't able to take advantage of the opportunities with which they were presented. The scrum formation on

both sides was execrable. It was so poor that it frequently happened that it had broken up before the half backs had time to place the ball. Which was the better in this department would be hard to decide and, certainly, as one of those on the side line remarked, training is essential if it is hoped that Victoria's forwards will be able to cope with the mainland exponents in the forthcoming matches for the provincial championship. And the three-quarters were just as bad. The All-City representatives sometimes started a little combination, Gillespie usually taking the initiative, but it was ineffective. They didn't push through the ranks of their opponents, contenting themselves with handing the ball from man to man across the field, winding up by finding themselves in much the same position as that in which they started. Once or twice it looked as though the Bays were going to be successful but the chance slipped through their fingers. The teams were struggling, ineffectually, in mid-field when J. C. Barnacle, referee, sounded the three whistles denoting the expiration of the time limit.

Notes

Once again "Billy" Newcombe was on deck among the half-backs. As energetic as ever and as elusive as a cat he was quite as good as usual. The only thing he needs to practice is passing. Through proficiency in that art and he may take his place as the best player of that position in the province.

The burly figure of Grahame-Grahame was missed in the line-up of the forwards yesterday. He is needed now to make a Victoria team look complete.

"Tommy" Burns, alias W. F. Graham, was among the rugby players yesterday afternoon. He is improving every day although, as has been stated heretofore, his place isn't at half-back. He would do better work among the forwards.

What is the matter with that youthful full-back—Johnson? He's all right.

Everybody is hoping that Nanaimo's team will come to Victoria this month. These exhibition games are all right but we want to see the local representative fifteen pitted against something worthy of their steel.

J. C. Barnacle as referee is first-class but enthusiasts present yesterday were wondering how it is that he isn't figuring among those who have lined up to capture the McKechnie cup. Mr. Barnacle, you are wanted. What is the explanation of your seeming hesitancy?

And there's another man who hasn't been noticed heretofore. Meredith formerly was one of Victoria's standbys. Surely he hasn't deserted the Victoria team just when all the stalwart and expert exponents of the pastime are required.

W. C. Moresby, the manager of the Victoria club, is to be congratulated. Through his efforts, largely, much enthusiasm is being generated among the local rugby players. Keep up the good work and those who sympathize with the object of Mr. Moresby's energy buckle in and tender him all the assistance possible.

BARRACA BEATEN

North Ward Soccer Stalwarts Overcome Plucky Opponents—Margin Decisive

A second division league game was played yesterday afternoon at Oak Bay between the North Ward and Barraca eleven, and was won by the former by a score of 6-2. There was no doubt of the outcome from the time the teams lined up, the stalwarts from the north section displaying superiority over their opponents in every respect. Four goals were scored in the first half. The opening point was made by McDonald, one of the half-backs, who took a long shot which found its way between the goal posts, and then the forwards rushed and McGregor recorded another. Shortly after Brown repeated the performance. Barraca rallied about this time and managing to elude the opposing backs made their first goal. Before the end of the first half, Cousins had put in a fourth for the North Wards. The last portion of the contest brought a point for the Barracas and two for the victors. The latter were made by A. and J. Dalers respectively. The game was interesting throughout.

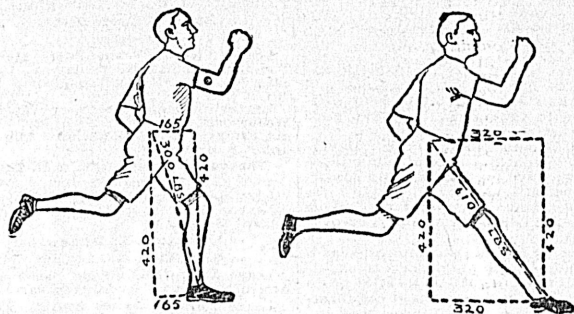
HOCKEY PLAYERS

OUT IN FORM

Splendid Practice Held Yesterday at Oak Bay—Ladies Want Championship

Another practice of members of the Victoria Hockey club was held yesterday afternoon at Oak Bay park. Although it was some time before they could procure the use of the grounds, which were being utilized by local rugby and soccer clubs, when the opportunity presented itself they engaged in a pleasant and profitable scratch match, sides being chosen for the occasion. It was reported last night by the Captain, J. Hart, that his men are rounding into shape in splendid style and that there is now not the slightest doubt but that, when the occasion arises for a match with any of the mainland teams in the British series Victoria will be prepared to enter.

SHORT STRIDE IS THE BEST



SHORT STRIDE VERSUS LONG STRIDE

The above diagrams were drawn by an English investigator to prove his argument that all other things being equal, a short-striding runner should win distance races. The diagrams show how the long-striding runner does work equal to moving 320 pounds when he strikes out, as contrasted to the 165 pounds' labor of the short-gaited fellow.

ter an eleven which may be depended to do credit to the club it represents and to the city as a whole. Capt. Hart and his supporters are confident of their ability to capture the Thorpe cup as well as the new trophy which is being offered by Col. E. G. Prior, of Victoria, for the pennant winners in the international race.

Ladies Preparing

While the men are training faithfully it would be unfair to pass the ladies of the local hockey club by without stating that they also are getting ready for an active season. For several weeks they have been on the grounds in force and, though they have not had the chance which some think they are entitled to for practice, all available opportunities have been seized and put to the best possible use. The officials of the ladies' organization state that they will soon be ready to take on any of the outside elevens in the struggles which will count in reckoning which is going to have the honor of holding the premier place in British Columbia. The fair local devotees of the pastime are enthusiastic as their faithfulness in attending practices demonstrates. They are keen to win and are backing up the efforts being made to form a strong eleven by all means in their power. Therefore it is expected that they will be found in the first place when the forthcoming battles are over and the smoke of the conflict clears away.

Footballers Rout

At Andover, Mass.—Phillips-Andover 6, Princeton Freshmen 0.
At Middletown, Conn.—Wesleyan 10, Stevens Institute 0.
At Portland, Me.—Holycross 12, Bowdoin 5.
At Medford, Mass.—Amherst 6, Tufts 5.
At Orono, Me.—University of Maine 6, New Hampshire State College 4.
At Chicago—Chicago 11, Illinois 0.
At Minneapolis—Minnesota 0, Nebraska 0.
At Haverford, Pa.—Haverford 6, Franklin and Marshall 0.

LADYSMITH ELEVEN OUTCLASSED LOCALS

Victoria Football Team Defeated in P.C.L. Match Yesterday

Victoria was outclassed by Ladysmith, in one of the Pacific Coast league matches, which took place yesterday afternoon on the latter's grounds. The eleven which went from this city was defeated by a score of 5 goals to 2. From the outset, according to report, it was apparent that the exponents of the lumber city would have little difficulty in carrying off the honors and as it turned out, the conclusion was justified.

While the Ladysmith men, taken as a whole were heavier and, although they displayed more experience than the visitors, the opening of the contest was a surprise to them. The Victoria forwards took the aggressive and rushed the ball towards the goal of Ladysmith. There they held it for a little but were unable to convert. And then Ladysmith relieved but, shortly after, the Capital City stalwarts came back and this time were successful. It was first blood for them and they felt as though they could repeat the performance, judging by their actions. But, though they set the pace for a short time they were unable to keep it up and it wasn't long before Ladysmith had evened matters.

From that time the struggle was pretty much in the home team's hands. They pressed about Victoria's defence almost constantly and were ably kept at bay by the splendid defence of Sam Lorimer, the captain, and other members of the back division. The former especially did good work. Occasionally the situation would be relieved for a short space, the local forwards getting back into the form which had marked them at the start. As a result of one of these spurts the locals scored a second time. Taking the match all through, however, it is acknowledged that Ladysmith had the best of matters and that, if the Capital City eleven is going out for the pennant, it will need strengthening in many respects.

JUNIOR HARRIERS HELD SECOND RUN

Y.M.C.A. Athletes Had Enjoyable Outing Yesterday Afternoon—Good Attendance

There was a splendid attendance at the second run held under the auspices of the Junior Harriers' Y.M.C.A. club. Besides the regular athletes there were several seniors present among whom were A. J. Brace, secretary of the association. A start was made from the organization's headquarters at the Gorge. The pack was whipped by Walter Sproule and paced by Cyril Baker. The trail was laid by G. Kiddle and William Sproule. When about half a mile from home a race was called for and the response was general, the result being a contest which was close and comparatively exciting. Charles Baylis finished in the lead. While Cyril Baker was a close second. A cordial invitation is extended all junior members of the Y.M.C.A. to participate in the next run which takes

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VICTORY FOR FIFTH

Garrison Association Football Team Defeated by Militia in Match Yesterday

The Fifth Regiment and the Garrison soccer teams played a friendly match at Work Point grounds yesterday afternoon. The result was a victory for the militia by a score of 5 goals to 2. Although it was a splendid exhibition for spectators, both the local and the outside soldiers putting up a determined and a clever struggle, there was no doubt that the Fifth had their opponents outplayed. They attacked again and again and the victory which was achieved, was well-earned. In justice to the Garrison, however, it should be stated that they played without several of their strongest men, the latter having been given places on Victoria's senior eleven in the match with Ladysmith.

PRACTICE MONDAY

J. B. A. A. Basketball Players Will Commence Training Without Delay

The first basketball practice of the James Bay Athletic association will be held on Monday evening at the gymnasium. It is the desire of the secretary, that all who contemplate trying for positions on the association's senior, intermediate, or junior teams should be present. They point out that the season is advancing and that it is necessary that training should be started without delay if they hope to capture the cups.

TO ORGANIZE LEAGUES

Victoria Basketball Association Will Meet Next Month—Clubs Preparing

It is expected that a meeting of the baseball association of this city will be held early next month for the purpose of organizing for the ensuing season. E. Stuart, who was last year's secretary, has promised to take action and in all probability from that time forth everything possible will be done to rouse interest in the popular indoor pastime. It is assured that teams will be entered for the senior and intermediate leagues by the James Bay, Y.M.C.A., and the North Ward Athletic club. The latter although only organized for a short time already have begun to take an active part in the athletics of this city. They have entered an association football team in the second division and they state that they are going in for the local basketball championship "with both feet." That they also will take up handball depends only on whether the other clubs are in earnest in their announced intention of entering into the sport and arranging for inter-club matches.

DRILL IMPERATIVE

Victoria Rugby Players Must Train To Win British Columbia Championship

A full practice of members of the Victoria rugby club will be held this morning commencing at 10.30 o'clock, at the Oak Bay grounds. As there was ample evidence in yesterday's match between the J.B.A.A. and All-City teams that much drill is needed to put the local fifteen in proper shape it is hoped that there will be a full attendance. To make the best use of the material available it is believed that the players must be coached in all divisions; that the three-quarters must be taught fast and accurate combination and that the half-backs must be given the same training. Under the circumstances those in charge are desirous that all aspirants for positions on the first fifteen should be present.

AMATEURISM IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Mainland Organization Officials Regret That Victoria Has Not Co-operated

The formation of a British Columbia amateur athletic union was discussed at a recent meeting in Vancouver, when regret was expressed that neither Victoria nor Nanaimo had been drawn to it, the cause of each affiliated with the organization. Last night it was stated by a prominent local sportsman that the failure of the island associations to take such a step had been due entirely to an oversight, and now that attention had been drawn to it, there was not the slightest doubt but that something would be done without delay. It was agreed, he thought generally in Victoria and elsewhere, that a body having for its object the regulating of athletics in British Columbia was imperative. For too long a time had those participating in sports here been allowed to run along in a haphazard fashion. It was high time that there should be some effort put forth to clearly define the definition of professionalism and amateurism and to keep separate those who espoused the cause of each branch. He understood that this was the purpose of the union, and felt assured that both Victoria and Nanaimo would be heartily in accord with the movement which had emanated on the mainland. Reference to this question is made in the secretary's report submitted at

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Boys' Rubber Coats.....\$2.50

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the annual meeting of the Athletic union, which, in part, is as follows: On March 13, 1908, at the Vancouver Athletic club, there was held a meeting to receive the report of a committee representing the various amateur athletic organizations of Vancouver, New Westminster and the vicinity, which had been appointed to investigate the possibility of forming a supreme organization for the control of amateur athletics in this province. At this meeting the following organizations were represented: V. A. C., Y. M. C. A., R. F. U., M. F. association, Vancouver Rowing club, Burrard Cricket club, Vancouver Cricket club, W. L. C. Intermediate Lacrosse association, McGill University college, B. P. A. A., P. M. B. A., P. N. A., North Vancouver Rowing club. It was decided to accept the report of the committee and proceed with the formation of the "British Columbia Amateur Athletic Union," and an invitation was extended to all amateur athletic associations in the province to co-operate in the work. The next meeting was held on April 10, and a president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer were appointed to

(Continued on Page Ten)

Subscribe to THE COLONIST

On the Waterfront

WRECKAGE ON ISLAND COAST

Schooner's Deck House Washed on the Rocks Between Tsusiat and Nitinat

MAY INDICATE DISASTER

Believed to Have Come From Small Fishing Vessel—Victoria Boats Safe

Part of a small deck-house, white-painted with brown top having three windows at either side, looking as though it might have come from a small fishing schooner found on the beach on the Vancouver Island coast between Tsusiat and Nitinat, indicates disaster, or serious damage, to some of the Seattle fishing fleet engaged in fishing for halibut off Cape Flattery. A fleet of small vessels, many of which have deck-houses similar to that washed on to the rocks off the island coast following the recent gale, is engaged off the entrance to the Straits and probably one of the number has suffered during the severe blow of a few days ago in the gale from the southeast blowing at the rate of 51 miles an hour.

Lightkeeper W. P. Daykin, the veteran of Carmanah, sent the news of the wreckage. David Logan, the line-man whose work in connection with the Valencia wreck will be remembered, made the discovery while patrolling between Cloose and Tsusiat and telephoned the news to Mr. Daykin, who telegraphed it to Victoria yesterday afternoon. The message said: "Part of a small vessel's deck-house, painted white with brown top, and with three windows on each side, has come ashore between Tsusiat and Nitinat. It looks as if it came from some fishing schooner. There are no marks to identify."

Both the fishing schooners hailing from this port, the Athens and the Sunbeam were in port when the news of the wreckage was received, the Athens having arrived yesterday morning and the Sunbeam came the day previous, with 2½ tons of halibut. The schooner, which is owned and operated by Japanese, spent three weeks on the island coast, being delayed by rough weather. The Athens which made a fair catch, was also out longer than usual, being away twenty days.

BIG SILK SHIPMENT ON EMPRESS OF CHINA

Royal Mail Ship Had Silk Valued at Nearly Million Dollars on Board

Silk valued at nearly a million dollars—\$944,300, to be exact—was brought by the R. M. S. Empress of China, Capt. Archibald, which reached port yesterday morning from Hongkong via ports, leaving Yokohama on October 4. The white liner, which encountered heavy weather for two days after leaving Yokohama and had good weather for the remainder of the voyage, brought 24 saloon passengers, 46 intermediate and 333 steerage. The saloon passengers included several men, some missionaries and tourists. Those who debarked here were Commander C. D. S. Raikes, R.N., of H. M. S. Clio, Staff Surgeon P. G. Williams and Mrs. Williams, of H. M. S. Alacrity, A. H. Cobb, A. E. Eldridge, wife and family, Mr. and Mrs. Green and Dr. Andrew Macfarlane and wife, from Manila. Other passengers were A. H. Collinson, an engineer from Peking; G. S. Jones, a U. S. army officer from Manila; A. L. Jones, from Manila; A. L. Hancock, Commander B. L. Majors, R. N., of H. M. S. Cadogan; E. A. McCorkle and wife, missionaries from Japan; Miss M. E. Pyle, a missionary from China; J. Weissberger, Wang Foo and Li Shan Kee. The intermediate passengers were all Chinese, and there were 333 Chinese on board, a total of 381 on board. They were mostly Chinese passengers. Thirty debarked here, all returned men. None who landed here paid the head tax. Of those bound to Canadian points only 21 will pay the head tax, mostly at Vancouver. News was brought by the Empress of China of heavy losses in Tokyo, and loss of life owing to inundations following unusually heavy rains. A barrack of the Imperial Guards regiment subsided, killing eleven men, and a number of others were killed by falling houses in other parts of the Japanese capital.

The Japanese who attempted to assassinate the late Li Hung Chang at Shimonoseki when the Chinese minister was there in 1895 to arrange terms of peace at the conclusion of the Japanese-Chinese war has been pardoned and released. He had been

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Special to the Colonist
Tatoosh, 8 a.m.—Calm, clear, wind southeast, 4 miles an hour. Neah Bay, noon—Clear, light east wind. Out, schooners Gambel and Olympia.
Tatoosh, 2 p.m.—Cloudy, wind southwest 5 miles an hour. Passed out, steamer Mexican for Honolulu and Salina Cruz. Clallam, 6 p.m.—Sailed, schooners Jas. Tuft and Inca.

By Wireless
Tatoosh, 6 p.m.—Cloudy, wind northwest, 6 miles an hour. Bar. 30.35 temp. 50. Passed out, steamer Mexican.
Pachena, 6 p.m.—Cloudy, light southeast wind. Bar. 30.30; temp. 45. Sea smooth. No shipping.

Estevan, 6 p.m.—Cloudy, wind southeast. Bar. 30.40; temp. 49. Sea smooth. No shipping.
Cape Lazo, 6 p.m.—Clear, calm. Bar. 30.39; temp. 45. Sea smooth. Steamer Quadra leaving Uclataw rapids for south at 2 p.m.; cargo steamer, black hull and funnel, two masts, southbound at 3 p.m.; H.M.S. Egeria gone into Comox.
Point Grey, 6 p.m.—Clear, calm. Bar. 30.03; temp. 47. No shipping.

By Coast Wire
Carmanah, 9 a.m.—Calm, sea smooth. Bar. 30.23. Steamer Tees just left here.
Cape Beale, 9 a.m.—Calm, clear, sea smooth. Steamer Tees passing bound up.
Clayoquot, noon—Clear; sea smooth.
Cape Beale, 6 p.m.—Light southwest wind, cloudy, sea smooth. Steam whaler Orion passing into Barkley sound.

sentence to life imprisonment. News was brought by the Empress of China that a distinguished party of Japanese noblemen leave Tokyo at the end of this month to tour China to foster friendship between Japan and China. The party is headed by Marquis Nabeshima, Viscount Kiyoura and Marquis Hosokawa.

JAPANESE READY TO SIGN SEALING TREATY

Willing to Meet Russia Half Way in Negotiations to Conclude Agreement

Negotiations for the completion of a sealing treaty between Japan and Russia in which Great Britain and the United States are expected to join, which will bring the Japanese sealers under similar restrictions as those of the sealers in the North Pacific, are proceeding according to advice received yesterday from Tokyo. A correspondent writing under date of September 26, says:

"The Japanese government is making investigations in connection with the protection of seals, as the government has already given an answer to Russia to the effect that Japan is ready to give favorable consideration if Russia makes a definite proposal for the conclusion of a seal protection treaty, as the Japanese government is not opposed in principle to the protection proposal."

The Japan Chronicle of Kobe in this connection, says: Mr. Oshikawa, vice-minister of agriculture and commerce, denies a report that the bounty to the deep-sea fishing industry will be discontinued when the Japanese government joins the Russo-American Agreement for the protection of seals in the Behring sea. Nothing has yet been heard from the Foreign Office regarding the question of the agreement, says the vice-minister. The grant of a bounty to the deep-sea fishery is quite distinct from the conclusion of an agreement between Japan, Russia, and America. It is alleged that the action of the Japanese government in granting a bounty to the deep-sea fishery amounts to an encouragement of poaching, as Japanese boats in receipt of the bounty are constantly found poaching in the Behring sea. Such an allegation is absurd and unworthy of notice, says the vice-minister. He fails to see why the bounty should be discontinued before convincing proof has been put forward that the grant is unnecessary."

GRAIN STEAMERS LEAVE

Ryga and Knight of the Thistle Start On Their Way to the United Kingdom

The Norwegian steamer Ryga, which spent some months at Esquimaut, will probably make the South Sea cruise upon which the Algerine is to have started. The Algerine is in the dry dock and the removal of the sheathing shows the need of considerable repairs. The new oil-fueled ships are expected to arrive early next month from England to recommission the Shearwater, as far as known at present, are: First Lieutenant, A. H. B. Maitland-Addison; Lieutenant, C. C. Heycock; Lieutenant, G. C. Moncreiffe; staff surgeon, W. E. Gibb; assistant paymaster, A. E. Weston, and chief artificer engineer, A. Sheriff.

NEW COMMISSION OF SHEARWATER OFFICERS

Expected That This Vessel May Make Cruise to South Sea Islands—Algerine in Dock

H. M. S. Shearwater, which will be recommissioned on November 7th at Esquimaut, will probably make the South Sea cruise upon which the Algerine is to have started. The Algerine is in the dry dock and the removal of the sheathing shows the need of considerable repairs. The new oil-fueled ships are expected to arrive early next month from England to recommission the Shearwater, as far as known at present, are: First Lieutenant, A. H. B. Maitland-Addison; Lieutenant, C. C. Heycock; Lieutenant, G. C. Moncreiffe; staff surgeon, W. E. Gibb; assistant paymaster, A. E. Weston, and chief artificer engineer, A. Sheriff.

SEALING RAIDS AT COPPER ISLAND

Japanese Landed on Rookery, Stole Skins, and Looted the Village

Suppressed reports of raids on Copper Island by Japanese sealers, who landed on the rookery, and Russian guards, fought with the Russian guards, and looted the village on Copper Island, were made public in Japan, following the return of part of the Japanese sealing fleet shortly before the R.M.S. Empress of China, which reached port yesterday morning, left Yokohama. The Russian official Vladivostok had already reported the occurrences to the Russian government which had taken up the matter with Japan. In consequence of the excitement over the condemnation of six of the crew of the seized Japanese sealing schooner Miye Maru to death for fighting with the Russian guards, news of the raid was suppressed. It seems a great many sensational incidents that have occurred on the Copper Island sealing grounds and the remote islands between Saghalien island and Bering Sea, have been withheld from the public. Incidents are now reported for the first time which would seem to indicate the truth of the Kipling poetry that "there runs a law of God or man to the north of fifty-three."

The Russian administration on Copper Island seal rookery reports that in April last a party of Japanese who were out slaughtering seals on Copper Island, and who were fired on by the Russian guards, revenge themselves by completely destroying the Russian village of Glinka on Copper Island. The report which comes from the head of the Administration in the Commander's islands and is to the following effect. The Japanese sealers, first appeared on April 17th, at a time when the Russian guard was not at its post. When the guard turned out, it found dead and dying seals scattered all over the coast. On April 28th the Japanese sealers returned and the crews attempted to land, but the Russians fired on them at 800 paces, whereupon the Japanese rowed back to the schooners. On April 29th the Russians made a further examination of the coast and found the Russian village of Glinka completely sacked. Doors and windows were smashed, everything portable was carried away, and (in the words of the report) sacrilege was committed on the holy "ikons." The Government house was treated no better than the others, and from the stores of the Kamchatka trading company three tons of coal had been removed. The inhabitants had been absent from the village at the time, fishing. One of the Japanese sealers, the Miye Maru was seized about 1½ miles from Behring Island by the Russian transport Shilka.

COTTAGE CITY DAMAGED IN COLLISION

Struck Lumber Schooner Bainbridge Off Jefferson Head and Her Forward Part Crumpled

The steamer Cottage City was lying at a wharf near the Princess Victoria yesterday morning at Seattle when her bow wrecked and crushed in like a smashed eggshell as a result of a collision with the lumber schooner Bainbridge which was being towed to sea by the tug Tyce. The Cottage City, in command of Capt. Jansen, was bound to Skagway from Seattle and when off Jefferson Head her steering gear jammed, and she crashed into the Bainbridge. The shock was a heavy one, and William Jansen, for many years purser of the Cottage City, was hurled into the water, an unknown Italian had his leg broken, and several other passengers were slightly injured. The steamer George E. Starr, bound for Bellingham arrived soon after the accident and took off the passengers of the Pacific Coast Company's steamer, who were taken back to Seattle, while the crippled steamer also proceeded. Those who arrived on the steamer Princess Victoria yesterday say the Cottage City was severely wrecked forward, presenting a sorry-looking picture with her upper works wrecked. The Bainbridge was in tow of the Tyce with another schooner, and was being towed astern when the Cottage City crashed into her just under the schooner's bowsprit. The entire upper works of the Cottage City flattened out and all the occupants of staterooms in that portion of the ship were hurled from their berths. Five Italians occupying a stateroom in the forward part of the ship were killed, and several injured. One man had his leg broken, and he was immediately pulled aboard.

There was much excitement when the George E. Starr landed her half-dressed exiles and women taken from the Cottage City. Seattle has five Italians among the number who had placed their money in a valise caused much commotion before they discovered the valise was safe in possession of one of the number.

NAVIGATION CLOSING ON UPPER YUKON

River Steamers Casca and White Horse Arrive Up River With Many Passengers

Navigation closing, as far as the White Pass is concerned, on Friday, when the steamers Casca and Whitehorse arrived from Dawson with 400 passengers, many of them from Fairbanks and other lower Yukon river points. Ice is running in the Yukon and the first cold snap will likely see the close of the river.

With the closing of navigation the winter season of mailings started and a stage left Whitehorse yesterday for Dawson, carrying passengers and mail. The stages will not have any great trail difficulty for the

ground is several inches deep with snow and it is snowing heavily to-night, making the early trail better than for several seasons past.

Not for several years has Skagway been so crowded with poke-laden miners. Every room of the hotels in this city has been taken for the last few days, and private houses have been invaded by the men from the gold fields. Cots have been crowded into hallways, and every place where men could rest has been taken up.

UMATILLA IS DUE

Had Fire And Fatality on Board During Stay at the Golden Gate

The steamer Umatilla, which is due from San Francisco, had a fire on board while at that port, the cause being unknown. It was extinguished before any damage was done. A quartermaster was killed on board the steamer the previous evening, being overcome by sulphur fumes arising from the hatchway. He was going to warn some people sleeping near the hatch of the danger from the fumes when he fell into the hold, and was instantly killed. Three members of the San Francisco fire department went into the hold to recover the body, one being almost overcome by the fumes.

The Blue Funnel steamer Ninghow will reach port this morning to load 1800 barrels of whale oil at the outer wharf for Glasgow. The oil was brought from the west coast stations of the Pacific Whaling company by the steamer Tees.

The British steamer Den of Ruthven, of the Canadian-New Zealand line, will pass out from Chemalmus this morning loaded with lumber and general cargo for New Zealand ports.

AMATEURISM IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Continued From Page Nine)

hold office until the annual meeting. It was also decided not to affiliate with any governing body in athletics. Part of a constitution was also adopted at this meeting in accordance with which the union has since carried on its work. Substantially a second vice-president, namely, Dr. Davidson, was appointed, and from time to time additions have been made to the constitution and various by-laws have been formulated, but a complete constitution and set of by-laws has not been laid down.

The union has in all held thirteen meetings, the majority of which were well attended.

The Olympic trials for the province were held in Vancouver, under the auspices of the B. C. A. A. U., and thanks to the generosity of the citizens of Vancouver it was possible to send their athletes to the final trials at Toronto, where, although none were selected for the representative team, they made a very creditable showing.

Nine sanctions for athletic meets and games were issued among them that for the New Westminster Lacrosse club to make its successful trip for the Minto cup.

The number of track athletes registered is at present 73, and of other athletes 133.

The following are the present members: 1. Vancouver Athletic club. 2. Vancouver Y. M. C. A. 3. Brockton Point A. A. 4. Vancouver Lacrosse club. 5. New Westminster Lacrosse club. 6. Maple Leaf Lacrosse club. 7. Vancouver Rowing club. 8. McGill University college. 9. M. F. V. 10. V. R. F. V. 11. B. C. L. A. 12. Intermediate Lacrosse Ass'n. 13. Fairview Lacrosse club. 14. Intermediate Association B. C. L. A. 15. M. F. B. 16. V. F. A. A. A.

I regret to say that the Athletic associations of Victoria, Nanaimo and other cities have not at present affiliated with the union, but have good hopes that they will soon do so.

Thanks to the energy of Dr. Davidson, H. Green and several other delegates, we have on hand a draft constitution which I believe will prove more workable than the present one. This is respectfully submitted for your consideration.

In closing I would recommend that if this union thinks it feasible to affiliate with the C. A. A. U., as it is probable that the backing of that organization will in the near future prove extremely useful, and that the affiliation in itself will be noticeable as well as interfere with provincial matters. Respectfully submitted.

A. E. BOAK, Secretary.

Football Results

Canadian Leagues
At Montreal—Argos 19, Montreal 13; McGill 11, Ottawa College 9.
At Hamilton—Tigers 15, Ottawa 7.
American Leagues
Cambridge, Oct. 17.—Harvard found a weak opponent in the Springfield training school team today, and won easily, 44 to 0. The Crimson goal line was never in danger while the Harvard backs tore through the Springfield line almost at will. Fumbling in the visitors' back field also gave Harvard many chances. An entire new Crimson team was played in the second half.

Westport, N.Y., Oct. 17.—Yale defeated the Army in the annual football game here today, 6 to 0. Holding and the resultant penalty was directly responsible for the victory. Coy had punted to Westport's 49 yard line. One of the Army held a Yale player, who was running down to catch Dean, who received the punt. For this the ball was taken from the Cadet and they were also penalized 15 yards. They lost heart and by successive line plunges Yale carried the ball the remaining 25 yards over the goal. Hot weather made the game somewhat listless.

At Bloomington, Ind.—Indiana 0, Wisconsin 15.
At Lafayette—Purdue 30, Monmouth 0.
At Exeter—Harvard Freshmen 6, Philadelphia-Exeter 0.
At Amherst—Massachusetts Agricultural 0, Amherst 0.

At Amherst—Massachusetts Agricultural 0, Amherst 0.

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cultural College 11, Worcester Polytechnic Institute 5.

At Harvard—Trinity 18, New York University 4.
At Ithaca—Cornell 9, Colgate 0.
At Pittsburg—University of Pittsburg 7, Marietta (Ohio) 0.
At Ann Harbor—Michigan 12, Notre Dame 6.
At Williamstown, Mass.—Williamstown 0, Dartmouth 0.

MOVEMENT OF VESSELS

Steamers to Arrive.

From the Orient.
Vessel. From. Due.
Kaga Maru. Oct. 14
Empress of China. Oct. 15
Montague. Oct. 21

From Australia.
Aorangi. Oct. 21
Moana. Dec. 16
Makura. Dec. 16

From Mexico.
Lonsdale. Oct. 16

Princess Beatrice. Oct. 18
Princess May. Oct. 21
Princess Beatrice. Oct. 30

From San Francisco.
Camosun. Oct. 14
Amur. Oct. 13
Vadso. Oct. 5
Venture. Sept. 30

From West Coast.
Tees. Oct. 14

From San Francisco.
Governor. Oct. 12
Umatilla. Oct. 17
President. Oct. 22
Governor. Oct. 27

Sailing Vessels.
Haddon Hall, Liverpool. April. 2
(Reached Montevideo in distress June 9)
Inverclyde, Santos. July 6
Puritan, Boston. July 6

Steamers to Sail.
For the Orient.
Line. Date.
Iyo Maru. Oct. 13

For Australia.
Aorangi. Nov. 6
Moana. Dec. 4

For Mexico.
Lonsdale. Oct. 31

For Skagway.
Princess May. Oct. 14
Princess Beatrice. Oct. 20
Princess May. Oct. 23

For Northern British Columbia Ports.
Venture. Oct. 14
Camosun. Oct. 14
Vadso. Oct. 21
Amur. Oct. 16

For West Coast.
Tees. Oct. 14

For San Francisco.
Governor. Oct. 18
Umatilla. Oct. 23
President. Oct. 28
Governor. Nov. 2

For Seattle and Vancouver.
S. S. Princess Victoria.
Leave Victoria 12:45 p. m., daily except Sunday. Arrive Vancouver 4:45 p. m., daily except Sunday.

Leave Vancouver 10:00 p. m., daily, except Sunday. Arrive Seattle 7 a. m., daily except Monday.

Leave Seattle 8 a. m., daily except Monday. Arrive Victoria 12:00 noon daily, except Monday.

S. S. Princess Royal.
Leave Victoria 3:30 p. m., daily except Monday. Arrive Seattle 9:00 p. m., daily, except Monday.

Leave Vancouver 10:00 p. m., daily except Monday. Arrive Vancouver 7:00 a. m., daily, except Tuesday.

Leave Vancouver 9:00 a. m., daily, except Tuesday. Arrive Victoria 2:15 p. m., daily, except Tuesday.

Vancouver-Victoria.
S. S. Charmer.
Leave Victoria 12:00 midnight daily. Arrive Vancouver 7:30 a. m., daily. Leave Vancouver 1 p. m., daily. Arrive Victoria 7:00 p. m., daily.

Chippewa.
Leaves Victoria daily (except Thursdays) at 1:30 p. m.
Arrives daily at 1:30 p. m.

Upper Fraser River.
Beaver.
Leaves New Westminster 3 a. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
Arrive Victoria 7 a. m. Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, Sunday.

Lower Fraser River.
Transfer.
Leaves New Westminster Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, at 3 p. m. Saturday, 2 p. m. Additional trip Monday, 5 a. m.

Leaves Steveston, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday, 7 a. m.; Friday 6 a. m. Additional trip Saturday, 5 a. m.

Vancouver-Nanaimo (E. & M. Ry.)
Joan.
Leaves Nanaimo 7 a. m.
Leaves Vancouver 1:30 p. m. daily, (except Sunday).

Victoria-Nanaimo.
S. S. City of Nanaimo.
Leave Victoria Tuesday at 7 a. m. Arrive Nanaimo Tuesday 4 p. m.

Leave Nanaimo Saturday 2 p. m. Arrive Victoria Saturday 9 p. m.

Leave Nanaimo Wednesday 7 a. m. Arrive Union Bay and Comox Wednesday 2 p. m.

Leave Union Bay and Comox Thursday at 7 a. m. Arrive Nanaimo Thursday 2 p. m.

Leave Nanaimo Friday 7 a. m. Arrive Union Bay and Comox Friday 2 p. m.

Leave Union Bay and Comox Saturday 7 a. m. Arrive Nanaimo Saturday 1:30 p. m.

Vancouver-Comox.
S. S. Queen City.
Leave Vancouver 7 p. m. Sunday. Arrive Nanaimo 11 p. m., Sunday.

Leave Nanaimo 12:30 a. m. Monday. Arrive Union 11 a. m. Monday. Arrive Comox 1 p. m. Monday.

Leave Comox 7 p. m. Monday. Arrive Union 8 p. m. Monday.

Leave Union 5 a. m. Tuesday. Arrive Nanaimo 11:30 a. m. Tuesday.

Leave Nanaimo 1 p. m. Tuesday. Arrive Vancouver 4 p. m. Tuesday.

Calling when business orders at Beaver Creek, Little Qualicum, Big Qualicum, Denman Island.

Sidney to Gulf Islands.
Iroquois, leaving Sidney Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday, on arrival of V. S. train.

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Destination—
Sydney. 31s 3d
Melbourne to Adelaide. 33s 9d
Port Pirie. 30s
Freemantle. 27s 6d
River Plate Ports. 47s 6d
Japan Ports. 32s 6d
Singapore. 32s 6d
Taku. 32s 6d
Cullao. 40s
Direct to Notrate ports. 40s to 41s 3d

Vancouver for orders to discharge there, 2s. 2d. on any other port north of Pisagua 2s 6d less direct. 45s

South Africa ports, Cape Town, Delagoa Bay, etc. 51s 3d

Direct port United Kingdom. 52s 6d

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Grain.
For Portland or Puget Sound loading steamers are being paid 23s 9d for United Kingdom or Continent, and sailers 22s 6d. For Japan ports, Shanghai or Taku, 6s. 7s 7d to 1s.

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Ship Verbera, 182 days from Portland for Queenstown, 8 per cent.

British bark Holt Hill, 138 days from Cardiff for Liverpool, reinsurance 10 per cent.

British bark Cricheath Casteo, 129 days from Barry for Mollinos, reinsurance 20 per cent.

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VICTORIA-VANCOUVER SEATTLE ROUTE

S.S. PRINCESS VICTORIA SAILS AS FOLLOWS

Leave Victoria	12.45 p.m. daily, except Sunday
Arrive Vancouver	4.45 p.m. daily, except Sunday
Leave Vancouver	10.00 p.m. daily, except Sunday
Arrive Seattle	7 a.m. daily, except Monday
Leave Seattle	8 a.m. daily, except Monday
Arrive Victoria	11.59 a.m. daily, except Monday

S.S. PRINCESS ROYAL

Leave Victoria	3.30 p.m. daily, except Monday
Arrive Seattle	10 p.m. daily, except Monday
Leave Seattle	7.30 a.m. daily, except Monday
Arrive Vancouver	9 a.m. daily, except Tuesday
Leave Vancouver	2.15 p.m. daily, except Tuesday

S.S. CHARMER

Leave Victoria	11.50 p.m. daily
Arrive Vancouver	7 a.m. daily
Leave Vancouver	1 p.m. daily
Arrive Victoria	7 p.m. daily

RATES 25c Between Victoria and Seattle \$1 Between Vancouver and Seattle

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Now is the Time to Travel in Solid Comfort to All Points East

The Oriental Limited leaves Seattle daily at 9.30 p. m

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Capt. C. J. Brownrigg is staying at the Driad.

S. W. Gidley, of Dunsmuir, is a guest at the Empress.

Mrs. B. T. Rogers has gone over to Vancouver on a visit to friends.

Mrs. Carew Gibson and child are registered at the Aberdeen.

W. H. J. Blake of Mayne Island is spending a few days in this city.

Mr. Carew Gibson is over in Vancouver on a business visit.

Mrs. Charles Spratt is over in Seattle on a short visit.

Mrs. George McCandless, Queen's avenue, has been over in Vancouver visiting friends.

Chief Justice Hunter is going over during this week to reside at the assizes at New Westminster.

Mrs. G. F. Matthews was one of the many hostesses for bridge during last week.

Mr. A. W. Vernon, who has been for the past few months in Kitsumkulum, has returned home.

Mrs. Joe Macdonald of Duncan is visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Leeming for a fortnight.

P. G. Shalleross left this morning on the Charrmer on a short trip to Vancouver.

Thomas J. Findlay, of Edinburgh, is visiting Victoria. He is a guest at the Empress.

Mrs. Frances of Vancouver is a guest of Mrs. M. C. Ironsides of Collinson street.

Among the British tourists at the Empress are: A. H. Cobb and Mr. and Mrs. Green.

Staff Surgeon and Mrs. P. G. Williams, of the H.M.S. Alacrity, are at the Empress on their way home to England.

Mrs. Stackpole and daughter, who have been visiting in the city for some time, left this morning via the C.P.R. on their return to Sudbury, Ont.

Mrs. E. S. Downie, of this city, left yesterday afternoon via the Northern Pacific on an extended trip to friends in San Francisco.

Mrs. and Miss Hansen left last night on the Amur for Bella Coola, where their home is, after having spent the past two months in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Cameron returned yesterday on the Princess Royal from Vancouver, where they have been visiting for the last week.

Mr. A. W. Barrington-Poote has been down in town for a few days from Dunsmuir and was a guest at the Empress.

Harry Ross of the Vancouver Portland Cement company was a passenger from Seattle yesterday morning by the steamer Princess Victoria.

W. Stamer of E. B. Marvin & Co., who has been spending a vacation in Seattle, arrived by the steamer Princess Victoria yesterday.

Mrs. M. B. Smart left Victoria on Saturday morning en route for Montreal, from where she will sail for England by the Ionian.

Mrs. (Rev.) A. E. Roberts, nee Miss Agnes Monteth, will receive at her residence, 734 Mary street, Victoria West, on Tuesday, October 27, from 3 to 5 p. m.

Mrs. William Forester left yesterday afternoon for New York whence she will sail from Southampton by the White Star liner Adriatic.

Mrs. Joseph Winter left for Montreal on Friday en route for Europe. She intends sailing by the Corsican, and will be away for several months.

Rev. Baugh Allen, Mrs. Allen and family, who have been spending several months in England visiting their relatives there, are expected to return to Victoria during the month.

Dr. and Mrs. E. R. Grant, of Winnipeg, who have been making a tour of the coast, left this morning on their return to the east, after visiting their past three days in the city.

On the Amur, which sailed last night were H. H. Hopper, J. Evans, C. E. Bentley and W. Burt, who are interested in mining propositions at Alert Bay.

Among the passengers on the Charrmer for Vancouver this morning were A. W. Lee, C. W. Holden, G. K. Beeson, A. Galbraith, E. J. Clark, E. Hurton.

H. Morey, of New Westminster, who is recovering from a successful operation performed at the Jubilee hospital, is spending a few days at the Aberdeen.

Commander Ralke, R.N., is at the Empress. He was until recently in command of H.M.S. Clio, on the China Station, and is now proceeding home, his time of service on the station having expired.

Sir Charles and Lady Cameron and Miss Pollock-Hill, Lady Cameron's sister, accompanied by the Hon. Robert Colin Bessford, are leaving the Curragh, Ireland, during this month for a six months' tour through the States and Canada. They intend spending a few days in Victoria where they will visit relatives here.

A charming dance was given on Friday evening by the captains and officers of H.M.S. Shearwater and Algerine, and their arrangements for the comfort and convenience of their guests were all that could be desired. Dancing took place in the sail loft, which was most beautifully decorated with flags of all nations, while the room below was arranged in most charming nooks, and cosy corners for the convenience of those who wished to sit out. Supper was served at the residence of Mr. Phillips, in the dock-

yard, which had been kindly lent for the occasion, and between which and the ballroom an average of 1000 feet of stairs, Mr. Edwards—who looked very charming in a becoming white gown—wife of Captain Edwards, of the Algerine, and Captain Crawford, of H.M.S. Shearwater, received the guests at the entrance of the ballroom. The supper tables were beautifully decorated with white chrysanthemums. The music was rendered in the usual efficient style by Miss Thain's orchestra, a delightful programme having been arranged, each dance being announced by a bugle call. The floor was all that could be desired and dancing was kept up until the early hours of the morning. Among the guests invited were: Chief Justice and Mrs. Hunter, Col. and Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Edwards, Captain and Mrs. Basil Combe, the latter looking pretty in white; Captain and Mrs. Hughes (in black); Mr. and Mrs. Guy Warner (white); Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Sullivan, the Misses Pooley, Mr. and Mrs. Muskett, Mr. and Mrs. Ambery, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Barnard, Miss Peters (in white), Miss Sehl, looking charming in a Paris robe of white silk mull with painted roses and lovely old lace; Miss Phyllis Green in black; Miss Little, pink chiffon; Miss O'Reilly, Miss Pitts, Miss Robbeck, Miss Newcomb (pale blue); Miss Mara, Misses Irving, both in white; Miss Heyland (mauve), Miss Halett, Miss Angus, Miss Lubbo, in grey silk crepe; Miss Mason, Miss Angus, in black spangled with white; Miss Bolton, very pretty in blue; Miss Nora Combe, Miss Elliot, and Mrs. Gallely, the Misses Gillespie, Miss Hallhead, Miss Gladys Perry, in blue; Mr. and Mrs. Langley, Miss Keefer, Captain Edwards, Dr. Hewitt, Messrs. Fraser, Keenan, Bloomfield, Richard, Glenn, Camble, Keefer, Procter, Bennett, Dickson, Newcombe, Martin, Elliott, Newcomb, Dr. Taylor, George, Johnson, Hills, Brockley, Meredith, Kenah, Pemberton, Sampson and the officers of Work Point barracks and many others.

The musical programme was as follows: Extra Step—The Whistler and His Dog Waltz—Eton Boating Song—College Life Waltz—Venus Lancers—Don Jack—Two-Step—Happy Heine—Amoureuse—Two-Step—Arrah Wana Waltz—The Message of the Violet—Two-Step—Everybody Works But Father Supper Extras—Rendered by Gramophone—Two-Step—La Matchiche Waltz—Carassante—Three Step—Heather, Bells Leap Year—Two-Step—I'm Afraid To Go Home in the Dark—Two-Step—Choristes—Two-Step—La Craquette Waltz—Jolly Fellows—Two-Step—Honey Boy—Medley—Post Horn.

Drank Carbolic Acid. Winnipeg, Oct. 17.—Ralph Graves, aged 23, employed by Charrest and Bertram, butchers, committed suicide yesterday, butchers, committed suicide avenue by drinking carbolic acid.

Elevator Burned. Macdonald, Man, Oct. 17.—The Winnipeg elevator at this point was totally destroyed by fire last evening. The elevator contained 5,000 bushels of wheat, which will be total loss.

Accidentally Shot. Davidson, Sask., Oct. 17.—Last evening, while about to go shooting, through the accidental discharging of a gun in the hands of his son, James Elliott, who with his family arrived from Scotland last spring, was shot through the head, dying instantly.

THE CAMPAIGN

Wages in Japan.

Seventeen cents a day! That is the pay of a Japanese laborer. A ricksha coolie by dint of hard work and much overtime may accumulate \$15 in a month. Told of Canada the Dominion seems to them as the Klondike to the goldseeker and with W. T. R. Preston advocating the emigration of Japanese laborers to Canada, as was pointed out by Japanese newspapers recently, it is expected that hundreds will take advantage of their opportunity. The regulations secured by Hon. R. Lemieux, it is expected, will not be hard to evade.

Wages paid in Japan are as follows: In the Temma weaving mills at Osaka, the country's industrial and commercial centre, where 100 men, 350 women and 120 children are employed, men receive from 11 to 20 cents, women from 7 to 20 cents, boys from 6 to 9 cents and girls from 3½ to 6 cents for a working day of eleven hours. The engineer is paid \$15 a month, his assistant 23 cents a day, and the fireman from 17 to 20 cents. The mill was built fifteen years ago. There is one attendant for each 100 spindles, and one weaver for every two looms.

The Osaka Cotton Mills company, employing 3,500 people, pays about the same. Wages are reckoned by the day and not by the piece. At the Osaka paper mill, employing 200 men and 150 women and children, the chief engineer receives \$50 a month and his assistant \$23. Men receive from 17 to 50 cents, and women 10 cents and children 7 cents for an eleven-hour day.

In Building Trades.

Longshoremen are paid 20 cents and sailors from 15 to 25 cents a day, while mechanics in the building trades are paid from 35 to 50 cents for ten hours.

At the works of the Kisha Seizo Goshi Kaisha, a manufactory of locomotives, cars and structural iron, from 500 to 700 men are employed. Iron molders receive from 25 to 30 cents a day of ten hours; machinists, blacksmiths and boiler-makers from 30 to 50 cents, and woodworkers on railroad and electric cars, from 32 to 60 cents. At the Osaka shipbuilding works the same wages prevail.

At Tokyo, where the population is 1,333,256, wages in the building trades are the same as at Osaka. At the shipbuilding works a few of the best mechanics in each department receive as high as 75 and 90 cents a day. Good journeymen receive 40 and 50 cents. The superintendent of a Japanese who has spent several years in English shipbuilding yards, stated that Japanese boiler-makers on small rivets equalled the output of English boiler-makers, but on large ones they reach only 80 per cent, in proficiency. At these works 900 men are employed. There is no organization among these workers to deal with hours and wages. "At the close of 1901 Japan had 3,354

miles of railroad. Of these the government owned 94 and private companies 1,000 miles. Engineers and government roads receive from 30 to 80 cents a day and firemen average 25 cents for ten hours. Conductors are paid from \$5 to \$10 a month, but do not collect or stamp tickets, that being done at the station gates. Brakemen receive from \$5 to \$7 a month and telegraphers from \$10 to \$15. Unskilled railway laborers are paid from 15 to 20 cents per diem. Private companies pay from 10 to 35 per cent less.

Agricultural laborers receive 17 cents a day.

No Official Rest Day. There is no Sunday in Japan. Factory workers, however, are given a day off every ten or fourteen days. There is no uniformity as to the rest days among the factories. The cost of living is cheap and the standard of living is low. The wealthy classes, however, are rapidly adopting western food and cooking, which is utterly beyond the reach of the workers. For instance, at the Osaka hotel a good lunch of several courses, prepared in European style, costs 1 yen, or 50 cents. The workers eat rice, cost 2 to 5 cents. Rice, barley, vegetables and fish form the staple articles of diet for the toilers.

In the cities of Japan the Jûrûkusha is the main vehicle of passenger transportation and Japanese may be seen trotting in the shafts for hours at a time. Men and their wives are packed with sometimes 100 passengers in a cart, a pittance which barely covers the cost of livelihood.

The paradise which W. T. R. Preston is painting for them, of life in Canada may be understood by a comparison of the wages in kindred trades in Canada with the above.

"An Efficient Patrol." "To prevent great loss due to poaching an efficient patrol had been established," Col. F. B. Gregory said this in a speech at Institute Hall.

The "efficient" patrol is maintained by a small wooden steamer with less speed than nearly all the poaching vessels engaged in the British Columbia coast—the government steamer Kestrel. For years efforts have been made to induce the government to supply an efficient patrol, without success.

Two years ago the commander of the "efficient" patrol vessel in his report showed the depletion of the fishing banks then going on because of the poaching vessels and asked that proper steps be made to guard the halibut banks. The Kestrel has been considered a joke by nearly all the captains and officers of the steamer do their best. They work hard, but they are not supplied with a vessel able to maintain an "efficient patrol."

In concluding his report submitted on November 6, 1904, Captain Holmes Newcomb, master of the Kestrel, said: "I would respectfully urge upon the department the necessity of the above stated cruiser being placed in commission at the earliest possible moment, as at the present rate at which our halibut sealing grounds are being depleted by foreign fishermen, as they set forth, in another six years these now valuable fisheries will be fished out and be worthless, and we will have no fishing industry to protect, and a valuable asset to the government of Canada will have ceased to exist."

Two years have passed since then, a third of the time, and the situation of the fisheries by the fishery protection officer, and nothing has been done to remedy the state of affairs of which the captain of the Kestrel complained to his superiors.

"Carnival of Extravagance."

The present campaign is not so much a contest between Conservatives and Liberals as a popular effort to put an end to the carnival of extravagance, corruption and misrule that has prevailed in the past. Mr. Borden stands for reform; for clean administration and the punishment and expulsion of the "grafters" who have crept into every department of the Government. Sir Wilfrid himself admits that there are many "black sheep" in his flock, but promises that he will "take care of them." When we see that he appoints Mr. Sifton as the head of the government, we have no doubt that these dusky members of the flock will be "taken care of," but in a manner that will be bad for the interests of the country and make any real reform impossible. Only a new shepherd can bring about the change that the people demand.—News Advertiser.

How the Grafting Was Aided.

In 1900 the government altered the contract made by its predecessors with M. P. Davis for the supply of light and power to the Cornwall canal. The Conservative contract arranged for light and power for \$1 per annum, \$15,630 per annum. The contract made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier bound the country to take light and power from Mr. Davis for 79 years at \$52,575 per annum.

J. Lorne McDougall was auditor-general of the time. He had been appointed by Alexander McKenzie and had held his position all through the days of the Conservative regime. Mr. McDougall made a calculation showing the difference between the two contracts as follows:

Conservative contract 21 years at \$15,630 per annum..... \$333,960
Laurier contract, 79 years at \$52,575 per annum..... 4,153,425
The two contracts, if covering the same length of time, 79 years, would figure out as follows:
Conservative contract..... \$1,252,940
Laurier contract..... 4,153,425
Loss under Laurier contract, 2,900,485
He refused to pass the accounts. A long discussion followed and the contract was so changed as to save the country \$500,000. The government resented this interference and Mr. Fielding brought in a bill to limit the auditor-general's powers. The bill provided that if the auditor-general refused to pass an account three members of the government known as the treasury board, may order the money paid. The Opposition fought the proposition so bitterly that the bill was dropped. The auditor-general was so persecuted, however, he soon retired and the government refused to vote him the usual pension.—Winnipeg Telegram.

The Railway and the Government.

There is angry denial of the report that a new arrangement is making between the Grand Trunk Railway and the Government. It is worth pointing out, however, that the cost of the Transcontinental section will exceed all estimates, and that every dollar of the excess expenditure pre-judges the position of the Government. The mounting expenditures mean increasing rental, and make more difficult the successful operation of the railway. It will be remembered that the method of classification, which the Government has sanctioned, and which means a great increase in cost of construction, has been condemned by Grand Trunk engineers. The company must also be gravely uneasy

over a total expenditure which will run into \$200,000,000, instead of \$60,000,000 and the whole changed aspect of the enterprise since the contract was ratified by Parliament.

As to the report that the Opposition has engaged and is paying some journalist to make charges concerning the construction of the railway, and that the production is to be sent broadcast over the country, The News has no knowledge. The News takes the ground that every patriotic Canadian must desire the success of the new Transcontinental road, inasmuch as the public credit is pledged to the private company, and materially involved in the success of the undertaking. Moreover Canadians generally would rejoice to see the Grand Trunk Railway itself enter upon an era of prosperity, and reap some adequate compensation for the long, lean years during which it has been operated with poor return to its stockholders. Next to the continued success of the Canadian Pacific Railway, there are few things that would do more to help Canadian credit abroad than the complete financial success of the Grand Trunk.

It is still more important, however, that the contract under which the new Transcontinental Railway is being constructed should be as faithfully observed by the company as by the country. Any release of the Grand Trunk Pacific from the bargain to operate the Transcontinental section would leave Canada with a long section of road on its hands, running through a country largely uninhabited, with enormous annual deficits if the road were operated at all, and with an added financial burden almost sufficient to break the back of the Dominion. It is worth pointing out also that the Government has been desperately anxious to drive the Grand Trunk Railway into taking an active part against the Opposition in this contest, and that it is very ready to misrepresent the attitude of Mr. Borden and his colleagues and probably just as ready to whisper better terms to the company in case the Government's success in the election can be guaranteed. The News is by no means satisfied that there are not negotiations far under way, and it is certain that the Grand Trunk is greatly uneasy over the increasing cost of the Transcontinental section.

It will be remembered that four years ago during the general campaign The News declared and even stated again that a bargain had been made with the Prime Minister by which emasculated constitutions would be imposed upon Alberta and Saskatchewan. The News was soundly denounced on account of these statements. It was alleged that the paper was "pandering to Orange Toronto." It was said that it was willing to make a race quarrel in order to injure the Government. Even private appeal was made to The News not to persist in its course of desperate misrepresentation. But the bargain had been made, and it was ratified immediately after the election. The contract was entered into behind the backs of the people, and even behind the backs of the chief members of the Government, and imposed upon a party which had won its success eight years before by opposing interference with Manitoba. The country will do well to be as critical of the details now made in connection with the Transcontinental Railway as it should have been of those offered in connection with the grant of autonomy to the Western Provinces.—Toronto News.

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Big Snaps in Furniture, Carpets, Squares, Linoleum, Etc., Etc.

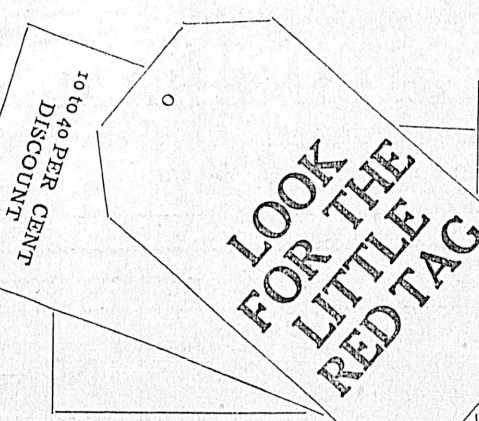
Started! What's Started? Our Great Discount Furniture Sale

Suppose you wish to buy something, and that something cost yesterday, \$1.00, and tomorrow \$1.00, but today only 60c or 80c—you would buy today, wouldn't you? Well, that's just how it is with our Furniture Sale—TODAY you can buy One Dollar's worth for sixty or eighty cents. No old goods with prices marked up, so as to show sham discounts, but nice, new goods of best quality marked at regular prices and with a little RED TAG to show discounts we allow.

SAMPLE PRICES

Full Size White Enamel and Gilt Iron Bed, Reg. price \$17.50. Sale Price...\$14.00
Combination Music and Parlor Cabinet, Mahogany finish, shaped and bevelled mirror. Reg. price \$30. Sale Price.....\$24.00
Music and Parlor Cabinets, 20 per cent off regular prices.

Child's Rattan Rocker, just the thing for the little one at home. Reg. price \$3.00. Sale Price.....\$2.40
Upholstered Parlor Chair, rug covering and plush trimmings. Reg. price \$10.00. Sale Price.....\$8.00
Pictures 15 per cent to 40 per cent off regular prices.



Hundreds of Other Bargains Come and See

SMITH & CHAMPION

Phone 718 1420 DOUGLAS ST. Near City Hall

VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

B.C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY
40 Government Street
LIMITED
Victoria, B.C.

TERMS

One third cash
balance in 6,
12 and 18
months at 7 per
cent

Five per cent
off for cash

YATES ESTATE
GORGE AND BURNSIDE ROADS

We are placing this beautiful piece of suburban property on the market at greatly reduced prices, and can offer lots of large size at from \$100 per lot up. This subdivision is situate just outside the city limits, has four front-ages, is nearly all cleared and a large proportion under cultivation. Two lines of car service are in close proximity, and the Gorge and new City Parks are only a step away. The majority of these lots are so situated as to com-mand an excellent view of the surrounding country, the soil is good, being free from rock, and would prove excellent for fruit growing and gardening in general. Special inducements to those purchasing an acre or more. Maps may be had on application.

FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN—PHOENIX OF LONDON.

For Rent
FURNISHED
STADACONA AVENUE—Well furnished modern bungalow containing 6 rooms, kitchen, pantry, scullery and large basement. Rent.....\$50.00
SUPERIOR STREET—Well furnished modern residence suitable for rooming or boarding house containing 11 rooms. Will not rent for less than 6 months. Rent\$80.00
OAK BAY AVENUE—Well furnished modern dwelling and 1 acre of ground full of fruit, flow-ers and shrubs. Contains 7 rooms, heated by hot water. Rent\$50.00
HILLSIDE AVENUE—Late Henry street, well furnished modern dwelling of 8 rooms. May be leased for a term of years. Rent.....\$45.00

For Rent
UNFURNISHED
515 OLD ESQUIMALT ROAD—Modern cottage containing 5 rooms, electric light, etc. Rent only\$16.00
SIMCOE STREET—Handsome new residence con-taining parlor, dining room, reception hall, kit-chen, bath, pantry, toilets, basement, 5 bed rooms, and all conveniences. Rent.....\$60.00
1220 QUADRA STREET—Corner of Yates street, 2 storey modern dwelling of 6 rooms. Rent \$22.50

LANGFORD STREET—Corner of Mary Street, 2-storey modern dwelling containing 3 bed-rooms, kitchen, dining room, parlor, pantry. Rent..\$22.50
HEYWOOD AVENUE—Modern 2-storey residence, containing 6 rooms and all modern conveniences. Rent\$28.00
948 HEYWOOD AVENUE—Modern cottage con-taining 5 rooms, all in first class repair. Rent only\$22.50
2902 ROCK BAY AVENUE—7-roomed residence, containing all modern conveniences. Rent \$25.00
1057 RICHMOND AVENUE—Two-storey modern residence containing parlor, dining-room, den, kitchen, 3 bed rooms, and 2 lots. Rent.....\$30.00
North east corner HAMPSHIRE ROAD AND OAK BAY AVENUE—2-storey modern dwelling of 7 rooms and stable. Rent.....\$25.00
720 POWDERLEY AVENUE—5-roomed modern cottage. Rent\$15.00
VERINDER AVENUE—Near Oak Bay Junction, 2-storey modern residence, well suited for a room-ing house, containing 10 rooms. Rent....\$40.00
307 and 210 MARY STREET, Victoria West, two cottages of 4 and 6 rooms each. Rents only\$15.00 and \$17.00
STORE, with bake oven, Fort Street, between Douglas and Government streets.

P. R. BROWN, LIMITED
Phone 1076 1130 BROAD STREET P. O. Box 428
MONEY TO LOAN. FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN

BETWEEN TWO CAR LINES

1.43 acres on Foul Bay Road, between Oak Bay Avenue and Cad-boro Bay Road. Water main passes property. Level land ready for cultivation and a splendid site for greenhouse.

\$2,400.00
Terms.

Pemberton & Son - - - 625 Fort Street
VICTORIA, B. C.

For One Week Only

A Sacrifice to Close a Partnership
Oak Bay Avenue

New Seven-roomed Dwelling, concrete foundation, electric light and bells, septic tank, stable, corner lot 54 x 140, fine black loam with no rock.

Price \$2950

Terms, \$400 cash and \$25 per month, with 6 per cent. interest
This property is well built and never been occupied, and is being sold at several hundred dollars below value.

Established 1858 **A. W. BRIDGMAN** Telephone 86
41 GOVERNMENT STREET

A SPLENDID INVESTMENT

2 six-room houses, with bath and sewer connection; both in excellent condition. Also 6-room cottage (brick) with three bedrooms, dining room, sitting room and kitchen, enamelled bath and sewer connection, electric light and telephone. The three houses stand on two city lots, giving an area of 120 x 135 feet with alley in rear. A number of large full bearing fruit trees and nice lawn are on the portion which is fenced in with the brick cottage. This property is situated four blocks from car line in a desirable residential neighborhood and will always rent well. Owner will sacrifice for \$5,500. As the rental from the property is \$55.00 per month, the investment will give a return of 12 per cent gross.

GRANT & LINEHAM
Telephone 664 634 VIEW STREET, P.O. Box 307
Money to Loan. Fire Insurance Written.

We Can Suit You in City or Country

1160 PANDORA AVENUE A charming home and fine view of the city, 7-room house, lot 60x120. Price.....\$6,850	NEAR PARSONS BRIDGE Six-roomed house, 5 acres land, stable, hot and cold water, running stream, very choice location. Price.....\$4,500
CORNER MOSS AND MAY STREETS Three acres, beautifully wooded land, no better value and one of the most picturesque spots in Victoria.....\$10,000	CORNER MOSS AND FAITHFUL STREETS Ten-room house, nearly finished, on 1½ acre lots, 75x120 feet. A bargain at.....\$4,500

BOND & CLARK
Phone 1092 614 Trounce Avenue, Victoria, B. C. P. O. Box 335

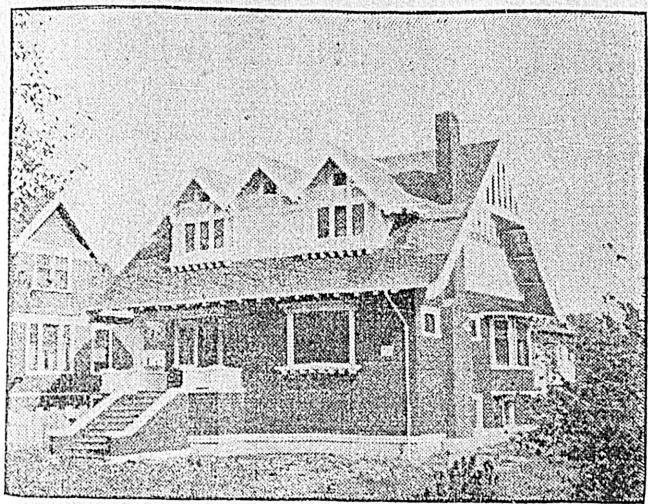
FOR SALE

New House on South Turner Street

Seven rooms and modern in every way. This house is a bargain at our price, being nicely situated near the Dallas Road and commanding a fine view of the sea.

GRAY, HAMILTON, DONALD & JOHNSTON, LIMITED, 63 YATES ST.
TELEPHONE 668 VICTORIA WINNIPEG REGINA TELEPHONE 653

VICTORIA REAL ESTATE



This New, Modern, Seven-Roomed Dwelling

No. 123 Government St.

Between Simcoe and Niagara streets,
on lot 50 x 150.

We are offering for a short time only
for sale at the moderate price of

\$4,200.00

on suitable terms.

SOLE AGENTS

ESTABLISHED
1890

R. S. DAY & B. BOGGS

TELEPHONE
30

620 FORT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

OAK BAY

WILMOT PLACE EXTENSION

I have for immediate sale a few lots in this desirable locality at an extremely low price. These lots are large, being 55x135, and are within one minute from Oak Bay car line. The land is well situated and covered with some fine oak trees. The soil is good, being free from water, etc. Adjoining lots are held at \$600 per lot. In order to effect a quick sale, the owner has placed these lots at the low figure of \$450, and on easy terms, viz: \$125 cash and balance in monthly payments of \$20 per month without interest. I have also some desirable acreage property in the Oak Bay district, close to the sea, on high ground, with fine view of Mount Baker and the Straits. For further particulars, maps, etc., apply to

J. MUSGRAVE

Cor. of Broad and Trounce Ave. Money to Loan on Approved Security

BARGAINS

\$2,000 Will Buy

NEW MODERN 5-ROOM COTTAGE, nice level lot, close to car line. Terms, \$200 cash, balance monthly payments to suit.

\$6,500 Will Buy

BEAUTIFUL DWELLING, Carberry Gardens, 9 rooms, strictly modern. Terms.

\$4,500 Will Buy

EIGHT ROOM RESIDENCE—James Bay, close to Beacon Hill Park, immediate possession.

\$2,800 Will Buy

FOUR ACRES, MOUNT TOLMIE—Under cultivation, good water, easy terms.

SIX ROOMED BUNGALOW—Oak Bay, cost \$3,000—for quick sale owner will accept \$2,750 and give good terms.

McPherson & Fullerton Bros.

618 TROUNCE AVE. TEL. 1377.

LATIMER AND NEY

628 FORT STREET COR. BROAD

Real Estate.

Insurance.

Loans

CONVEYANCING, RENTS COLLECTED
HIGH GRADE INVESTMENTS ON REAL
ESTATE OFFERED
OIL AND WHALING STOCK FOR SALE

S. B. LATIMER

W. NEY

N. B.—Gentleman's Ranch For Sale.

PRETTY COTTAGE

on Douglas Street, Cheap

Owner wishes to purchase a larger home, and has instructed us to sell his new 5-room cottage on Douglas street at what we consider a bargain price. House is newly built, on large lot, with 60 ft. frontage on Douglas street, south of the Fountain. House has all modern conveniences and is extra well built, has basement, parlor, dining room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, bath room, pantry, attic and best of appointments. Lots south of the Fountain will eventually be business property, and are today held at big figures. We can sell you this property complete, house and lot, for only \$3,250. Terms about \$1,000 to \$1,500 cash. Balance mortgage.

We Consider it a Bargain

New home in James Bay, near Menzies street, close to Park, cars and school, strictly modern, built by day labor, pretty design, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining room, kitchen, bathroom, reception hall, nice lot and well located. Price \$3,650. About half cash. This is a choice home for anyone.

T. P. McCONNELL

Corner Government and Fort St. (Upstairs).

CADBORO BAY

FOR SALE—Four room cottage, with furniture, stable, boathouse and boat, also 1 1/2 acre of land facing sea. This property has both road and sea frontage and will cut up nicely. Price \$3,700. Terms.

E. A. HARRIS & CO.

615 FORT STREET

MONEY TO LOAN

PHONE 697

SOME GOOD BUYS IN LOTS

New House, 7 rooms, well furnished, on Fernwood Road, as it stands, \$5,000; terms \$2,000 cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years, or will sell without furniture at.....\$4,000
Two lots, near Oak Bay car line, well situated, high and dry. Price, only.....\$900
Two lots on Denman Street, Oak Bay. Price.....\$600
Two lots, 180 feet sea frontage on Oak Bay. Price.....\$1,800

HOUSES TO LET

Two furnished houses of six rooms each and all conveniences, both well situated. Rent each, per month...\$25
Modern house, 10 bedrooms, large grounds, per month, \$100.00, or will rent portion.

HOWARD POTTS

731 Fort St.

THE GRIFFITH COMPANY

ROOM 11, MAHON BUILDING

New 6-room house, large lot, cement basement, modern in every particular, Pine street, Victoria West. Price.....\$2,850

New 6-room Bungalow, James Bay, modern, with full basement. A beautiful home. Price.....\$4,400

Fine, new Cottage in select section, James Bay, large lot and a good buy at.....\$3,700

Choice Timber Limits, crown granted and licensed.

"Queen Charlotte"

This new townsite, beautifully situated on Skidegate Inlet, Queen Charlotte Islands, will soon be the home of thousands. It has all the features essential to the upbuilding of a large city.

- (1) It has an unexcelled harbor.
 - (2) It has a level situation.
 - (3) It has plenty of good water and gravity power.
 - (4) It is backed up by a country almost unlimited in its resources.
- Lots now for sale at low prices. Full particulars on application.
Ask us for a free copy of the "Queen Charlotte News."

Western Finance Co.

Phone 1062.

LIMITED.

1236 Gov't St. (Upstairs)

WANTED

Furnished House of six or seven rooms in good locality—must be modern, option to purchase preferred
Houses, Lots, Farms, Islands for sale.

APPLY AT

ARTHUR COLES

Real Estate, Fire, Life and Marine Insurance.

23-25 Broad Street.

P.O. Box 167

Telephone 65



VELVET

LADIES

will find our carriages a comfort and convenience for afternoon shopping.

\$4.50 FOR THREE HOURS

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., LIMITED

Phone 129

VICTORIA THEATRE

MONDAY NIGHT, OCT. 19

Return of Last Season's Greatest Success, W. A. Brady and Jos. R. Grismar's Production

MAN OF THE HOUR

By George Broadhurst

Same Company and Production Seen Here Last January.

Prices—50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.50.

Box Office opens 10 a.m. Friday, Oct. 16th. Mail orders will receive their usual attention.

VICTORIA THEATRE

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20.

H. H. Frazee Presents the Popular Comedian

Mr. James J. Corbett

In the Successful Comedy in Three Acts

"Facing the Music"

Supported by a Company of Unusual Excellence

Prices—\$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c. Box office opens 10 a.m., Saturday, October 17. Mail orders will receive their usual attention.

NEW GRAND

WEEK 12th OCTOBER

VAUDEVILLE EXTRAORDINARY

FRIAVLO

In His Death Defying

MILK CAN MYSTERY

Handcuffed and Locked Securely in Can Filled with Water He Escapes Before His Auditors.

Other Big Features Include the Hayclocks; DeWoy and Dayton Sisters; Hawley and Olcott; Ki Kuda; Illustrated Song; New Moving Pictures and Our Own Orchestra.

PANTAGES THEATRE

WEEK OCT. 19th.

RAYMOND GOULD

World's Greatest Hypnotist.

BUCKLEY, MARTIN & CO.

Farce Comedy.

CHARLIE ROOPE

Singing Monologist.

HARRY DE VEREA

"You Are My Life, My Own."

BIOGRAPH

"Miller's Daughter," etc., etc.

Handsomeness Silver Cup

As a prize for the most scores of 200 and over for this month at ten pins.

VICTORIA BOWLING PARLORS

1110 Douglas Street

MRS. SIMPSON

Will re-open her

CLASSES IN DANCING

IN A. O. U. W. HALL

Upstairs. Adults Wednesday evening, Oct. 7; children Saturday afternoon, Oct. 10. Particulars

MRS. SIMPSON, 637 St. John's.

The Rainy Season

Is upon us when every woman will require a good coat to protect her costume. Newest Raincoat models just received.

Ladies' Raincoats

Stylish garments for rain or shine, at \$15, \$12, \$10, \$9.50, \$8.50, \$6.50 and \$6.25.

Umbrellas from 90c up

WESCOTT BROS

QUALITY HOUSE

649 YATES STREET.

Monkey Brand Soap removes all stains, rust, dirt or tarnish—but won't wash clothes.

GIVE THE CHILDREN PLENTY OF FRUIT

It Helps to Keep Them Well

In a growing, active child the cells of which the body is composed are being worn out—and replaced—very rapidly. This dead tissue must be gotten rid of somehow, and the danger is that the eliminating organs—the bowels, kidneys and skin—may not do their work well enough. Then the blood becomes poisoned and the child does not thrive.

Nothing has such an invigorating effect on these organs as ripe fruit juices. Apple juice increases the action of the kidneys; other fruit juices stimulate the liver to secrete more bile, and bile produces easy and regular movements of the bowels; others stir up the glands of the skin to throw off more waste matter.

The difficulty is that to get these effects a great deal of fruit must be eaten, and the excess of pulp and woody matter may upset the digestion. The better way is to give the children "Fruit-a-tives," which are tablets made of concentrated fruit juices with valuable tonics added.

"Fruit-a-tives" have the combined effect of the different fruit juices, helping all the eliminating organs to work properly, curing constipation, toning up the system, and keeping the children plump and rosy. 25c for a trial box. 50c for regular size—6 boxes for \$2.50. Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

YUKON RIVER CLOSES

Last Steamers of Season Arrive at Whitehorse From Dawson—Much Gold Brought Out

Skagway, Oct. 17.—Navigation closed as far as the White Pass is concerned yesterday, when the steamers Casca and Whitehorse arrived from Dawson with 400 passengers, many of them from Fairbanks and other lower Yukon river points. Ice is running in the Yukon, and the first cold snap will likely see the close of the river.

With the closing of navigation the winter season of mail stages started in and a stage left Whitehorse yesterday for Dawson, carrying passengers and mail. The stages will not have any great difficulty, for the ground is several inches deep with snow and it is snowing heavily tonight, making the early trail better than for several seasons past.

Not for several years has Skagway been so crowded with poke-laden miners. Every room of the hotels in this city has been taken for the last ten days, and private houses have been invaded by the men from the gold fields. Cots have been crowded into hallways, and every place where men could rest has been taken up.

The Dolphin sailed this evening at 7 o'clock, loaded to the guards. She is taking down about a half million in gold dust.

Among the passengers is Lieut. E. A. Jeunet, who was sent North last spring to install the wireless station in the interior. He says the entire system works with undreamed of success. The station at Port Clifton, at the mouth of the Tanana river, caught messages from the steamship Victoria, 400 miles south of Unalak Pass, and in an air line 1,200 miles distant, with two ranges of mountains intervening. The message was so strong it could have been copied with a typewriter. Communication with the new Nome station, 750 miles away, is easy, and there has been no interruption.

Maj. Richardson, president of the Alaska road commission, has arrived here and announces that all road work for the season has ended. He adds that the year has been profitably spent and that travel to the big camp along the trunk line trails is so much improved that the work of the commission will be fully appreciated. Beside extending and widening the trunk lines, the commission has built many miles of trails to the new diggings and penetrated districts shown to be substantial.

New year, he says, he plans to concentrate all his efforts in making a wagon road good for summer travel with vehicles between Valdez and Fairbanks. He will give a highway, says Maj. Richardson, that will be open for the poor man summer and winter and will materially aid in opening the entire Tanana valley.

Trails and roads will be built where necessary, and especially so in the new camps of Innoko and Valdez creek.

No Money Left

Vancouver, Oct. 17.—The results of the generous policy of the civic finance committee in its distribution of its contingent fund earlier in the year was shown yesterday afternoon, when it was stated to the body that there was absolutely no money for the laying of three-plank walks in certain districts of the city, despite the fact that a large number of such improvements were already recommended and applications for more were still coming in.

GROWING CHILDREN

Need a Strength Building Tonic. Daughter of Mrs. Palmer. Madoc, Ontario,

RESTORED TO HEALTH BY VINOL

"I am very much pleased with what Vinol has done for my little girl. She had no appetite whatever. My druggist advised us to try Vinol and we did so. Her appetite has been good ever since taking Vinol, and it has built her up in every way." Mrs. W. H. Palmer, Madoc, Ontario.

This is because Vinol is a genuine tonic and body-builder which contains peptonate of iron together with every one of the body-building, medicinal elements of cod liver oil but without one drop of oil to upset the stomach and retard its work. Vinol acts directly on the stomach, creates a healthy appetite and enables the digestive organs to obtain the necessary elements from the food eaten to make rich, red blood, healthy flesh and muscle tissue and create strength.

Your money back if Vinol fails to benefit. D. E. Campbell, Druggist, Victoria, B. C.

MESS OF CORRUPTION IN PRAIRIE CITIES

Labor Delegate Describes Carnival in Winnipeg And Brandon

Vancouver, Oct. 17.—Having attended the Trades and Labor Congress at Halifax last month and taken a tour through all the principal cities of Canada, R. P. Pettipiece, delegate from the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, returned last night to this city.

At the Congress, one of the chief features was the condemnation of the government's immigration policy. The Congress decided to send again to England W. R. Trotter, who spent last year in the Old Country, for the purpose of putting right the facts regarding Canada before the workers of the British Isles.

Mr. Trotter sailed yesterday and will spend the winter lecturing and generally trying to offset the immigration policy of the federal government.

"At Halifax," said Mr. Pettipiece, "we had present Colonel Lamb and Brinkley Howell, of Toronto, who, after having received an unmerciful scoring for the methods adopted by Salvation Army immigration officials, agreed to cancel all shipments that were scheduled, and that no more immigrants would be sent by them pending further investigation."

"Regarding the Lemieux act, a motion was introduced by Frank H. Sherman asking that it be repealed. He said that after having served on thirteen boards he had come to the conclusion that the legislation was framed exclusively for the benefit of the employing class, and contained so many loopholes that it was practically inoperative so far as the men were concerned. All Western Canada delegates condemned the act in most unmeasured terms. I made a vigorous protest as I could in the convention, especially against wasting any more time in formulating recommendations which had been ignored by the government. These were formulated at Winnipeg a year ago at our convention, but to none of these suggestions did the government pay the slightest attention. Finally, a Toronto delegate introduced an amendment that the Congress should call for suggestions or recommendations regarding the Lemieux Act from the organizations affected and that these will be presented by the Congress at next session of Parliament. Failing their acceptance, a referendum vote of the organizations will be submitted, asking for an expression of opinion whether or not organized labor will demand the immediate repeal of the act. Mr. Sherman stated that so far as his organization was concerned they did not intend to pay any further attention to the Lemieux Act, but proposed in future to enforce their demands in the same old way."

"Of course, in Eastern Canada, there is no pronounced labor movement as yet, and the most of the political discussion I heard was simply that between Liberal and Conservative, in neither of which I am particularly interested. On the face of it, it looked to me as if there would be a making up of the Liberal forces in the Maritime provinces. Mayor McCarthy is a very popular man in Halifax, and is likely to win there. Delegates to the Congress from Quebec assured me that there would be a considerable number of Conservatives elected in that province, and in some places the candidates have been introduced making three-cornered fights, which adds another element of uncertainty for the Liberals. Ontario will go sweepingly Conservative."

"In Winnipeg, they are having probably the hottest campaign ever known in the political history of Canada. The Socialist candidate is being supported by the labor organizations, and is the third candidate in the field. The government forces are spending money liberally, and committee rooms are well supplied with liquid refreshments. In the sections of the city where foreign workmen live, free booze is the order of the day. In this way conditions are being made to look brighter to the minds of the new citizens of the East end. Industrially Winnipeg is very quiet, and the only plants working overtime are the breweries. There are more campaign heaters in Winnipeg to the square mile than any place in the world I ever saw—with just one exception."

"This exception is Brandon. From my sixteen years' experience in western politics, my thorough knowledge of Yukon affairs and a fairly intricate acquaintance with the Kelly machine, I thought I really knew some of how politics are run from the inside. But it was only a phantasm. Sifton has beaten by the length of a city block anything that I have ever seen in Canada, the United States or anywhere else. Hordes of campaign heaters swarm around the central Sifton campaign rooms, every block and corner vacant house is labelled 'Sifton committee rooms'; in short, if every man owned a constituency that man is Sifton and the place is Brandon. To say that money is being spent like water is putting it mildly. The swash of gold is like a roaring torrent. They have an army of men sending out campaign literature. A prominent member of the trades and labor council of Brandon informed me that paid hucksters are going from house to house throughout the farming district around the city buying at highest prices everything that the farmers have to sell. They pay a dollar each for spring pullets, sixty cents a dozen for eggs, and here as in Winnipeg wine flows continually. If there is a voter left in Brandon out of a Sifton list, he is not anywhere in sight. Automobiles are hired at forty dollars a day to tour the district in aid of the government. The same authority I have quoted above told me that \$25 is the minimum price for votes in Brandon. There is an utter disregard for anything like decency or right. The casual visitor would think that the people would become disgusted and that the tactics employed would defeat the ends which they seek. The methods employed would corroborate any statement against Sifton that was ever made in print or from a public platform."

Mr. Pettipiece of course believes that there is a remedy even for a horrible example like Brandon. There is a ray of hope, for already a branch of the Socialist party has been formed, but its organization is too late to participate in the present campaign. With Saskatchewan, Mr. Pettipiece is not so conversant. He was informed that the same tactics which were employed by the Liberals in the last provincial election were being repeated in the present campaign. This clearly

demonstrates—if similarity counts for anything—the truth of the suspicion aroused in the provincial campaign that Liberal provincial affairs were being directed from Ottawa.

"Coming to Alberta," said Mr. Pettipiece, "we have the interesting presence of our old friend Hon. Frank Oliver. He is not the Mr. Oliver with whom I held cases twelve years ago on the Edmonton Bulletin. Nowadays he has taken on all the polish and astuteness of the professional politician. The environment of Ottawa has placed its brand on him. Just now he is delivering a series of political addresses throughout the west, proclaiming the undying sympathy for labor of the Liberal government. But he has overlooked a practical demonstration of this sympathy by refusing to sign up with the Typographical union in his own office. Oliver's campaign manager, Duncan Marshall, is an eastern spellbinder, who handles the money and the fine points of the campaign."

"In Calgary, Frank Sherman, Socialist, is certainly putting up a splendid campaign. It would not be surprising to me if he were elected. John Harrington, another Socialist, is running in High River, while the same party also has William Davidson, ex-M.P.P., who is likely to put it over Smith Curtis. Chas. Bunting will also be Socialist candidate in Yale-Cariboo. He is now pushing a vigorous campaign. At any rate, the miners will see to it that Duncan Ross will receive his quietus. Hawthornthwaite is of course a certainty in Nanaimo, and Kingsley will poll a good vote in Vancouver."

On his way east, Mr. Pettipiece was asked by the Socialist party at Medicine Hat and Lethbridge to be a candidate there. He was delayed a long time in the east and on his way home advised the workers of that place to husband their resources for the provincial campaign next year.

Three Months for Theft.

New Westminster, Oct. 17.—Barney Johnson, a Norwegian sailor, was arrested by the city police yesterday afternoon on a charge of having sold a dozen chickens at the market yesterday morning, he having been mistaken for the owner of the birds by a purchaser. The monetary consideration involved was \$9, the ruling price for the birds. Johnson was sentenced to three months with hard labor.

RICH PAY DIRT

Promising Ground in Stewart River Country is Hard to Work Because of Water

Seattle, Oct. 17.—Among the Northern creeks that have given encouragement to a lot of discouraged men is Duncan, in the Stewart river district, in Yukon. Men who, after getting to pay dirt and finding pans that made their hearts jump with joy, saw their work undone by the flood of water from the underground stream that courses its way on what is thought by many to be the richest pay streak in that territory, are still trying to overcome this obstacle.

Pumps were tried in 1903, but the water gained on every effort the miners put forth. They combined their efforts, but it was of no avail. They asked the government to help after several years had been lost, and an immense pump was purchased in New York. It did not work well, and another failed worse.

John Stevenson, who is now at the Northern hotel, said yesterday: "We expect to get the big pay that we know is on bed rock on Duncan yet. I have spent several years there now and do not propose to give up. All efforts will be concentrated on 54 below this winter, and every man on the creek is doing his part toward bringing that stream of water to the surface. We know, from the fact that pans running up to \$20 having been found, that the ground is rich, but that underground stream fairly does all it can to keep men from getting it. On the water side, it is drained all the men below 54 will begin operations, but it is the intention to cross-cut 54 before making another move. It will be the test of Duncan creek and we will then know just how rich it is."

Cascade creek men were shoveling in \$15 a day this summer. On Davidson eight men worked during the summer and shoveled in from \$10 to \$15. On Ledge creek Langdon and Hardy took out twenty-eight ounces in a few days' work.

Up on the McQuesten a number of men are working. Haggart and Rody have good prospects. Hatt is still a good producer."

RECKLESS SLANDER

Charges Made by Mr. McInnes Are Easily Refuted by Conservative Candidate

Vancouver, Oct. 17.—In the present election campaign, Mr. McInnes has more than once advanced the charge that Mr. Cowan, the Conservative candidate, employed Japanese to clear land and do other work on his ranch on Bowen Island. The Liberal candidate went so far as to produce in support of his charge, some statements made by men sent over to Bowen Island by secure evidence, if possible. Last evening at a campaign meeting, Mr. Cowan effectually disposed of the slander by producing affidavits from W. H. Malkin, a prominent Liberal and others, showing most positively that no Japanese had been employed on his property. One Japanese is a tenant of a parcel of ground which Mr. Cowan bought lately, subject to his lease, but this man and his little brown son are the only Asiatics near the place. The baseless charge will be sure to react much to Mr. McInnes' discomfiture.

Nomination Papers

Vancouver, Oct. 17.—Messrs. McInnes and Martin handed in their nomination papers today.

Building V, V. & E. Road.

Vancouver, Oct. 17.—Pat Welch, of Foley, Welch & Stewart, announced today that the Great Northern would now work on the V, V. & E. Railway from Hedley to the coast, so as to have trains running next year.

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Biggest, Boldest Bargains Ever Offered

In Any Sale of This City Come and buy your goods of us and you will be more than satisfied. Remember Only a Few Days Longer. 533 JOHNSON STREET.

Carrier Boys Wanted

APPLY COLONIST OFFICE

POWERS' PROGRAMME PUBLISHED TOO SOON

Misgivings in French Official Circles—Germany Supports Austria

Paris, Oct. 16.—In official circles here the publication of the proposed programme in advance of its communication and acceptance by Turkey and the other signatories of the Berlin Treaty considered particularly unfortunate, and likely to embarrass subsequent negotiations. No matter in what way the programme is modified, the changes are sure to be hailed as a victory by one side or another.

The Greek minister here has expressed his satisfaction with the document, but the Servian diplomatic representative does not conceal his discontent. The Austro-Hungarian ambassador has declared that article 7 is unacceptable to his government, while the German ambassador, who has returned to Paris after an interview with Emperor William, displayed the greatest reticence. The Italian representative says nothing.

Montenegrin Mission.

Cettigne, Montenegro, Oct. 16.—General Vukotich, former Minister of War, will leave here tomorrow for Belgrade on a special mission to the Servian government.

Germany Supports Austria.

Budapest, Oct. 16.—The emperor gave an audience today to the German ambassador, Herr von Tschirsky, who presented a letter from Emperor William, expressing his approval of the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and assuring the Austrian Emperor of Germany's support in the present situation. It is stated that the German Emperor has promised not only diplomatic but military assistance to Austria-Hungary, if it is needed.

Bridge Blown Up.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 16.—A despatch to the Novoe Vremya today received from Belgrade says that the railway bridge over the Bosna river at Vramak, Bosnia, has been blown up and destroyed, thus cutting off communication with Serajevo, the capital of Bosnia.

Typhoon's Ravages.

Amoy, Oct. 16.—A typhoon yesterday demolished all the buildings erected for the reception to the officers and men of the American fleet, with the exception of the main reception hall. Many stores in the town were badly damaged, and the electric lighting plant is under six feet of water.

Calgary Libel Suit

Calgary, Oct. 17.—The court was crowded yesterday at the McGillivuddy trial. E. Taylor and Colonel Walker were the justices. J. A. Nolan appeared for Edwards, and Clifford Jones for the defendant. Three libel operators testified that they set up the letter signed "Nemeses," written in a hand which would swear was McGillivuddy's. News Editor Quayle said the correspondence didn't go through his hands, McGillivuddy handled that. He saw the manuscript in the hands of the printers and it resembled McGillivuddy's writing in some particulars. Business Manager Hammond said a thousand papers had been sent to a man named Campbell, at Edmonton, and the name number to Fisher of Brandon, but he didn't know by whose orders. The justices bound over ac-



D & A

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FOR STOUT WOMEN

You will be Stylish if you wear this Superior Model—"The Corset without a Rival", sold in all good stores throughout Canada.

No stout woman has ever yet reduced her abdomen with comfort and perfect safety, by the use of any corset except the "D & A" No. 575.

It is impossible to accomplish similar results by any other method—there is no substitute for this Renowned D & A Form Training Corset Style 575. Various other styles ranging from \$1.00 to \$5.00.

DOMINION CORSET CO., Manufacturers, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto

What About Your Fall Overcoat?

If you have't made up your mind about it yet why not look us up?

We have them in fancies as well as in plain cloths—serge and silk lined.

They are tailored by the best clothes craftsmen in Canada.

They have those little touches of smartness only obtainable in very high priced garments; and when you can save \$5.00 and more, is it not worth while?

Fashion-Craft

F. A. GOWEN, Victoria, B. C.

Look for Change in This Ad. Next Week

RAYMOND & SONS

613 PANDORA STREET

New Designs and Styles in all kinds of

Polished Oak Mantels

All Classes of

GRATES

ENGLISH ENAMEL and AMERICAN ONYX TILES

Full line of all fireplace goods.

Lime, Portland Cement, Plaster of Paris, Building and Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc., always on hand.

Run Down by Bicyclist

Toronto, Oct. 17.—Mrs. Paterson, wife of J. A. Paterson, a well known King's counsel, is in the general hospital suffering from concussion of the brain and is in a very dangerous condition as a result of being run down by a bicyclist last night as she alighted from a street car.

Australia Leads Canada

Melbourne, Oct. 17.—Sir W. Lyne delivered his budget statement, and said the unprecedentedly large customs revenue of £11,645,000 is attributable to the new tariff and the higher price of products. Sir W. Lyne pointed out that Australia's imports were £51,000,000; exports, £72,000,000; while the corresponding Canadian figures were £60,000,000 and £52,000,000.

In Athletics Second Wind

—means the calling into action of the reserve forces of the body. A good reserve force is as necessary to the business man and the housewife as to the athlete. The regular use of Bovril builds up a large reserve of strength and this makes sustained effort of mind and body possible. It also enables the system to successfully resist the attacks of disease.



F. R. RENDELL WANTED A TRIAL BY JURY

Billiard Room Keeper Fined
\$40 For Second Offense
Against Bylaw

A feature of the trial of F. R. Rendell in the police court yesterday for breaking the Sunday closing by-law by keeping his billiard room open on Sunday week last was the demand of his counsel, R. C. Lowe, for a trial by jury. He contended that section 55 of the Jurors' act gave the right for a jury to be demanded in every case. Prosecutor Moore replied that that clause only gave the right to a special jury in cases triable anyhow by a jury but did not extend the cases in which there was a right to such a trial. Apart from statute there was a common law right to a jury trial in felony cases only, so counsel would have to produce authority in support of his demand. Such cases were governed by the Summary Convictions act which only granted juries on appeal. Magistrate Jay in refusing the application said that it was the first time that such a request had been made to him, and even if he were to grant a jury there was no machinery for summoning it.

Prior to this Mr. Lowe made a request to the court that the charge be dismissed. He said that his client had had a full defense on the merits to the first prosecution but had so fully believed that the law was bad that he had rested on that point, and he should not have been prosecuted again until after the supreme court had given its decision. He had mentioned this at the hearing before the chief justice, who had intimated that such a course should not have been adopted. The magistrate said that he could not dismiss a charge until he had heard the evidence and the question of a withdrawal rested with the prosecution. He thought that it was the duty of a citizen to obey the laws of the city until such time as they had been declared invalid by the court. Mr. Moore said that his instructions were to proceed with the prosecution and the case went on.

Licence Inspector Handley was the chief witness. He said he had visited the billiard room on six occasions on Sunday, October 4, and each time there were men in there playing billiards and pool. On the first three occasions Mr. Rendell was not in the room, but he was present on the last three visits. On one occasion Mr. Rendell said that the city could not close him up so long as it allowed Aaronson's store downstairs to remain open. Constables Blackstock and Webb spoke of accompanying Inspector Handley on some of his visits and testified to the fact that billiards and pool were being played.

In imposing a penalty of \$40, magistrate Jay said that on the first occasion he had imposed a nominal fine of \$10 only as he had understood that the prosecution was in the nature of a test case. The by-law provided that the penalty for the first offense should be not more than \$50 and for subsequent offenses not more than \$200. As the defendant was advised and believed that the by-law was invalid, he would not inflict a fine of the dimensions which the by-law apparently contemplated. Mr. Low asked for two weeks in which to pay the fine, and a delay was granted until Wednesday.

AMUSEMENTS

"The Man of the Hour"

What President Roosevelt, over his own signature, termed "the very best play I have ever seen," "The Man of the Hour," will be given at the Victoria theatre, tomorrow evening. Its success a year ago was so strong and sure that the management had all arrangements made for the return, in



Scene in Act I.—"The Man of the Hour" at the Victoria Theatre tomorrow night

the spring, of the special company which William A. Brady and Joseph R. Grismier had organized for the presentation of George Broadhurst's uncommon piece in this neighborhood. But, meanwhile, a second Chicago run had been entered upon by the Chicago company, and the route of large cities of the middle west that had been assigned to that company was turned over to the Pacific coast cast, so that contracts might be kept. This, of course, was done after due negotiation with the local management, so that the playgoers here were deprived of the expected pleasure to be derived from another engagement of the most notable play of its immediate kind ever put forward successfully.

One of the most remarkable things about this play has been its appeal to women. The gentler sex is generally supposed to take no interest whatever in the things that have formed the subject matter of the campaign of much-railing to which the American public has been subjected in the last five years; yet, "The Man of the Hour," often described as a "dramatized political document," has made its success with women as well as with the sex that does the voting at the polls.

Facing the Music

Miss Montell, who will appear at the Victoria theatre, Tuesday next, in support of James J. Corbett, in Facing the Music, is a young actress who comes by her talent naturally, for she is the daughter of Eugene Blair and Dorset Robinson, both players of historic prominence. Miss Blair has for many years been a leading star, and has appeared often in prominent parts in popular and successful plays. This season she is winning new laurels in another of Blanche Walsh's plays, "The Straight Road." Miss Montell's father, Mr. Robinson, has also had a distinguished career, and has long been known as one of the best and most prominent leading men in the country. For several years he was leading man for Mrs. Pike, Miss Montell, the daughter of such parents, surely should have a great measure of natural talent,

and when this endowment is enhanced by personal beauty, by decided gracefulness, and an attractive and charming personality, then truly within her grasp is placed many of the essential elements of stage successes, and the fact should necessarily hold for her a stage prestige of no mean merit.

Miss Montell's stage career began in her mother's company. She has appeared here on several occasions, her last local engagement being in support of David Higgins in the well known racing play, "His Last Dollar," in which she assumed the role of Eleanor Downs, the Kentucky Girl, with signal success. She has also won distinctive favor in stock, and only last summer was one of the most popular members of the Nell Stock company at the Grand opera house, St. Paul. She has also appeared with leading stock organizations in Los Angeles, San Diego, Cleveland, Detroit and Milwaukee, assuming a wide range of parts with distinct credit to her understanding of character analysis and her method of dramatic portrayal. Blanche Bates, who opened in a new play of David Belasco's in Washington, D.C., Sept. 7, is a cousin of Miss Montell.

Victoria Musical Society.

Emilio de Gogorza has probably created more leading baritone roles in the oratorio and concert field of this country than any other baritone now before the public. Last season, for instance, he created the part of Eugene Ozerin in Tschalkowski's opera of that name when it was given in New York by Walter Damrosch and his Symphony Orchestra, and did it with such remarkable success that the work was repeated shortly afterwards in New York, and many other Eastern cities. He also created, last winter, the baritone role in Fred R. Converse's new oratorio "Job," written especially for the fiftieth anniversary of the Worcester music festival, and which part he will sign frequently this winter. This year Mr. De Gogorza is to sing at Worcester, Mass., the baritone part in Sir Edward Elgar's new oratorio "Caractacus," and at the same place the part of the high priest in "Samson and Delilah." Mr. Gogorza was also

the baritone to sing for the first time here in Cesar Franck's "petitudes" when that work had its first hearing in this country. He will give a concert in Victoria on October 27.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Membership of the Canadian Mining Institute.

Sir—In a news paragraph relating to the Canadian Mining Institute in tonight's Times the following occurs: "A large number of residents of Western Canada have lately been elected to membership which now amounts to about 180 members." The writer of that sentence seems to have misunderstood the position. The number mentioned is that of the western branch of the institute only. The membership of the whole institute numbers between 700 and 800. When the Western Branch was organized last January it had a membership of about 120; now it has 180, and it is confidently expected that by January 15, 1909, on which date the branch will have been in existence just a year, there will be fully 200 members on the roll of the branch. E. JACOBS,
Secretary Western Branch of C. M. I.
Saturday Night, Oct. 17, 1908.

"Anonymous."

Sir—Somebody writes an abusive letter to the Times Thursday's issue, concealing its identity under the pseudonym of "Manitoba." There are a number of Manitobans here to whom the name stands for that which is good, and it is to be regretted that it is used in the present instance. Quoting Hood on anonymous writers, he says:

Thou Great Unknown!
I do not mean Eternity, nor Death,
That Vast Incog!
For I suppose thou hast a living breath
Howbeit we know not from whose lungs
It flows.
Thou man of fog!
Parent of many children—child of none
Nobody's son!
Nobody's daughter but a parent still
Still but an ostrich parent of a batch
Of orphan eggs, left to the world to hatch
Superlatively Nil
A Vox and nothing more.
H. S. GRIFFITH.

Queries for Mr. Drury.

Sir—Would Mr. R. L. Drury kindly tell us just what he knows about Japan and the Japanese, that will explain why he should not ask for the abrogation of the treaty with Japan which as it stands places the control of immigration in their hands?

Will he tell us in what way the Lomieux agreement or arrangement is other than a temporary expedient to tide over the elections? Will he give the reasons for believing it he honestly does so, that the Lomieux agreement would have been possible were it not for the well known fact that Japan is doing her utmost to colonize Korea and Manchuria. And finally, whether he, Mr. Drury, is still in the employ of the Dominion government, drawing the people's money as salary, while he is devoting his time and efforts towards re-electing Mr. Templeman, and if yes, why we should pay him for that purpose.
LORNE S. BELL.

Smoking in English Society.

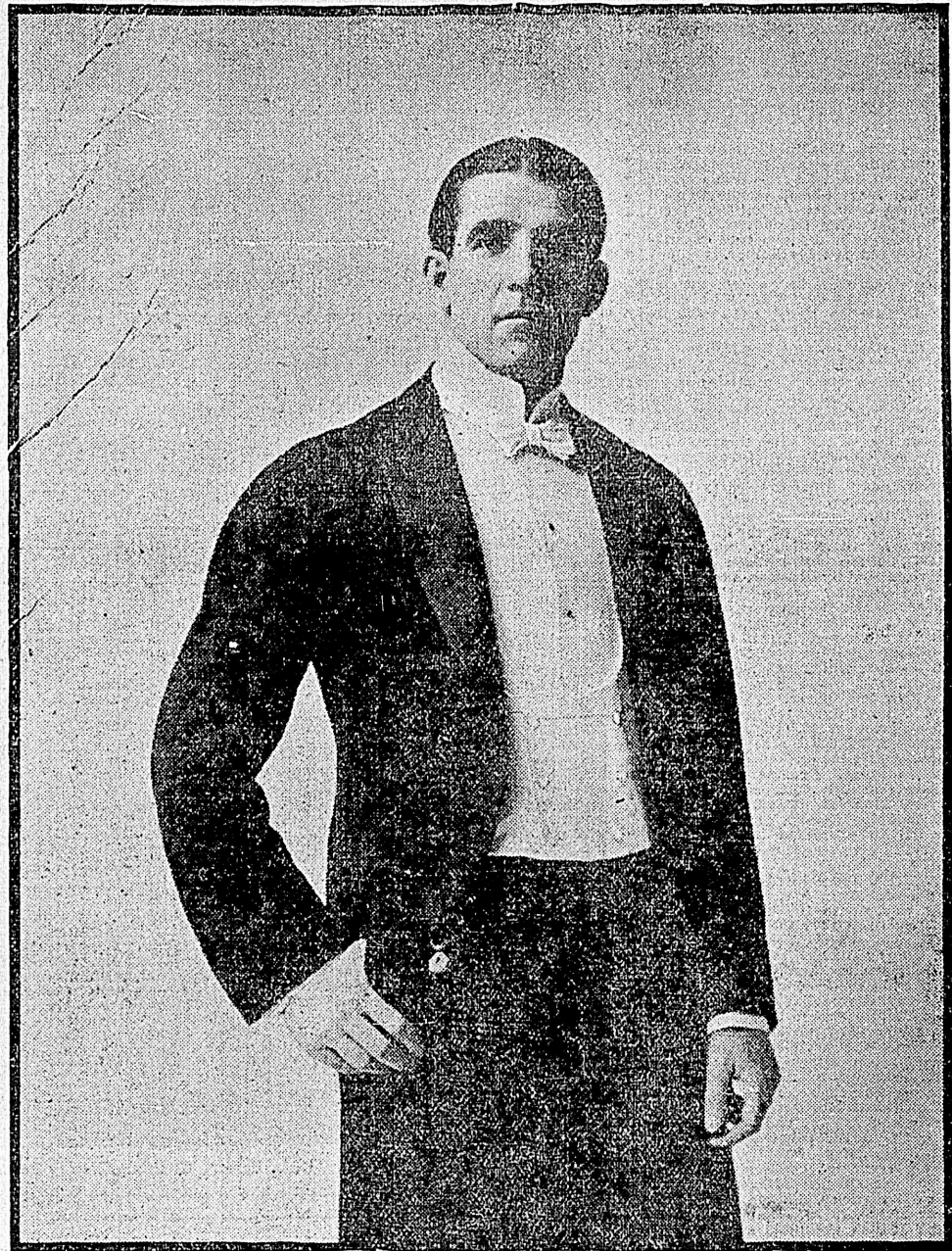
"Smoking existed from the time of Sir Walter Raleigh, but only on sufferance, and many were the evenings in winter when the smoking brigade was sent across a sloppy yard to smoke in the harness room, or when there were less bigoted hosts, we were allowed to remain in the servants' hall. No gentleman ever smoked in the street till after the Crimean peace, and ladies never sulked their lips with tobacco or even allowed men to smoke in their presence. It was not till 1848 that a smoking room was first established in the holy of holies of Dandydom, White's Club, and it was 1881 before smoking was allowed below the attics in Brooks' Club."

The after-dinner smoking which the present King made popular many years ago has had the merit of stopping the practice of over-drinking, a valuable bit of reform in itself. But

the relaxation has probably become too loose, and smoking is now carried on, even in the very faces of women, to an extent that gives the survivor of an earlier generation a continual sensation of disgust. We need hardly say anything on the subject of the eternal cigarette, which puffs itself into the faces of civilized people in unexpected places and at unreasonable times. The freedom to smoke has made the freedom more than a little selfish, obtrusive and offensive. All privileges are apt to be over used; we pay for freedom in all directions by a little vulgarity.—M. J. G., in Montreal Gazette.

A French inventor has a process for making artificial clouds to save vineyards from the sun.

The palace of King Midas was unearthed at Crete.



James J. Corbett in "Facing the Music" at the Victoria Theatre Tuesday evening



There will be no hesitancy in your decision to advance with the times if you bring your Custom Tailored Suit and place it alongside of a Semi-ready Suit for a face-to-face comparison. Compare the Workmanship, the Style, the Fitting and the Quality.

We are showing Suits at \$15 which are as well-tailored as our higher-priced Suits at \$18, \$20, \$22 and \$25.

Semi-ready Tailoring

NEW SUITS, OVERCOATS AND RAINCOATS

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Semi-ready Wardrobe

Suits	-	-	-	-	-	\$12.00 to \$35.00
Overcoats	-	-	-	-	-	\$12.00 to \$30.00
Raincoats	-	-	-	-	-	\$10.00 to \$25.00

New Patterns, New Styles, New Shapes, Fancy Knitted Vests, Golfing Jackets, Sweaters, Winter Underwear, Hosiery, Rugs, Valises and Suitcases, Fine Pyjamas, Night Robes, Dressing Gowns, Shirts and Neckwear, Stetson Hats, Christy Hats, Hawes Hats

B. Williams & Co.

Clothiers and Hatters

Sole Agents for Semi-ready Tailoring



Overcoat Styles

We have many Styles for you to choose from. The figure in the foreground shows the King Edward, a top coat which vies with the Semi-ready Chesterfield for the greater popularity.

Overcoats at \$15, \$18, \$20 and up—as good as \$30 and \$35.

Semi-ready Tailoring

RALLY PROVES A HUGE SUCCESS

(Continued From Page Two.)

are called upon, if they are true citizens, to examine the record of the parties. The opinions of the electorate of Canada as a whole have kept governments in power. The question now is, Shall Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his party be continued in office?

Paying a tribute to Premier McBride, who the speaker declared was the champion of the rights of British Columbia, a leader to be proud of. Mr. McPhillips referred to the question of policy, and claimed that the Liberal policy was stolen from the Conservatives. When Sir John A. Macdonald inaugurated the National policy, Canada was a hewer of wood, a drawer of water. Under the Conservative administration that policy had brought Canada to the front and today the Liberals are reaping the harvest sown by their predecessors in office. The Liberals' heart had never been in that policy, and they did not know how to carry it out.

Mr. McPhillips quoted the remarks of Sir Richard Cartwright made in 1894, when he declared that \$38,000,000 expenditure was monstrous. What is it now? In 1907-08 it was \$112,895,430. In 1908 the per capita tax was \$5.46, in 1909, \$10; in 1908, \$11.75; an increase of no less than 164 per cent.

"I am not one who says that Canada shall not forge ahead. Some times I may have been too optimistic. I am not against large expenditure but let it be properly and judiciously expended," declared Mr. McPhillips.

Sir Charles Tupper had declared the Liberals had come into power without any policy and Mr. McPhillips challenged them to voice one principal which they had carried into effect.

Investigation and Restitution.

Mr. McPhillips paid a glowing tribute to R. L. Borden, a man praised by his opponents, and referred to the charges brought by Mr. Borden, who, in Toronto, declared that the maladministration of the Liberal party will surely be followed by investigation and restitution enforced by the Conservative party when that party is returned to power, as it surely will be on the 26th.

What has become of the great expenditure? In British Columbia and Victoria, there have been a few dredges, a few lighthouses, the Salvor, the first steamer to go through the Suez canal, the "Speedy" steamer sent here by the Liberals to save life. But what did they spend in the east. Take for instance Selkirk county, in Manitoba, a place which has made a little progress, but very little, where the population is sparse. The member there, Samuel Jackson, got from the government over \$2,000,000 of an appropriation \$41,000 for Stonewall post office and \$250,000 on improvements on Lake Winnipeg. Besides hundreds of thousands for other purposes.

"I ask Hon. Mr. Templeman why is it that the Selkirk member can get such an enormous amount and Victoria is given such miserable treatment?"

Mr. McPhillips pointed to the Drummond deal, where \$714,000 was absolutely wasted; to the marine department, where in 1906 the then minister had to send to New York for accountants, no Canadians evidently being able to look into them. It cost \$42,000 to pay those men from New York, but it was said it would take \$20,000 more. Those Yankee expert bookkeepers got from \$50 to \$75 a day, but the Canadians could only get \$45.

The Quebec bridge disaster meant six millions lost by nothing but mismanagement, such mismanagement that technical journals in New York have laughed at the engineering ability shown in the construction of the great work.

The government could give \$6,000,000 for the Quebec bridge, but how much did British Columbia get for the Fraser river bridge? Not one cent, though British Columbia asked for it, and contributed \$1,000,000 herself.

But they did say that if we would form a company to build the bridge. No doubt if we had put their friends in the company we would have got the money and all we wanted."

Mr. McPhillips quoted Hon. Mr. Borden's words concerning the gravity of the civil service investigation. No wonder the old country papers were beginning to take cognizance of the matter. The speaker said that he predicted that on the 26th the Conservative party will be returned.

Mr. McPhillips showed by figures the enormous increase in the per capita tax until now it has reached enormous proportions, an increase which many may not notice, but the fact remains that that increase is paid by the people of Canada whose necessities of life are daily growing higher in price.

Will Fulfill Contract

With respect to the G. T. P. Mr. McPhillips declared that the Conservative party is convinced that a better bargain could have been made. The greatest and most unproductive part of the work is to be built by the country, while the easy portion will be built by the company. Mr. Borden had declared that if the country must pay for the greater part of the road, the country should build the whole of it and own it.

"But I want to tell you that that contract will be carried out without any change. Mr. Borden has so stated in the plain lines that if elected to power the G. T. P. will be rushed to completion and under the same contract as formed by the Liberal party."

"We do at times see the Liberal press and Liberals scathingly denouncing their own party, but again we see them back in the ring."

As to the Natal act the Liberal party in British Columbia in October, a year ago, adopted the policy, in convention, that the Natal act should be passed as a Federal enactment. But did they get it? They declared to that effect in the way they should be abrogated at once. What have these British Columbia Liberals got? Absolutely nothing. But they have fallen into line and accepted the mandate from Ottawa with meekness. The Liberals refuse to admit that there has been wrongdoing in the Yukon, but the facts stare them in the face, they cannot deny the enormity of the corruption, and vice in that district.

The speaker quoted the words of the Hon. R. P. Roblin, indicating a sweeping victory for the Conservative party on the 26th. And closed with a stirring appeal to all to support Mr. Borden and not allow the city of Victoria to rest in the cool shades of opposition while the rest of the country was Conservative. "Don't be afraid of Hon. Mr. Templeman because he is a cabinet minister. I remember the time when I appealed for the suffrage of the city of Victoria, but somehow it availed me nothing," added Mr. McPhillips, who took his seat amid cheers.

Hon. Richard McBride.

Hon. Mr. McBride, who had an exceedingly warm reception, which declared his speech for several minutes, said:

"Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I can assure you all that I am exceedingly glad to be back home in Victoria (applause), and to be able to take some small part in helping my good friend Harry Barnard and the Conservative party in regaining its important dominant position in this important constituency. (Cheers.)

"Yesterday evening, in company with my colleague, Dr. Young, I had

reference which he has tonight made in respect to the publication which I have just mentioned, for it is most mean as it is most unfair that at this time, in the heat of the campaign, a letter of this kind should be published over an anonymous signature calling attention to certain observations which have been publicly made by Dr. Young in his capacity as a public man in this province. (Hear, hear, and applause.) While I also thoroughly agree with Dr. Young when he declares that

influence of the government at Ottawa must be used for the purpose of maintaining and retaining the navy at Esquimalt. (Hear, hear.) While the old pioneers who have done so much to open up and develop British Columbia in early days were so wise and prudent as to insist upon the inclusion of this very important article in these terms of union with the Dominion of Canada. (Applause.) But how, ladies and gentlemen, has the present government at Ottawa observed the terms

of their general tactics at this election? While I am mentioning this apologetic circumstance I do not wish to appeal to Conservatives, I wish to appeal to the Liberals. (Hear, hear.) For these are the chaps I am after! (Laughter and applause.) I am not after Tory but after Grit votes, and the tougher the voter the harder will I work to convince him that he should favor our side in this contest. (Applause.) And if he belongs to British Columbia, and knows what a great work has been set for the hands of Canadians to do, or if he has only come among us recently and having cast his lot in with us prizes the high duties attending upon our common citizenship, I appeal to him to join hands with us in the development of this wonderful country, to take some stock in the stories we are telling, and to pay attention to the disclosures which we are making, with regard to the policy of the Liberal party towards Western Canada, and that we all go forward together, hand in hand, shoulder to shoulder, and man to man, open up and fully develop this magnificent and great and important part of the Dominion of Canada! (Cheers.)

"I will now say a few words about public works. I was listening with great attention to Mr. McPhillips very studied as well as very interesting address and particularly to his references to public works. (Hear, hear.) While I recall what Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron when he was here told us about the hundreds of thousands of dollars which had literally been squandered all over Canada simply in consequence of certain ministerial political influences which were behind these extravagant expenditures, for which no good material reason and no good substantial cause could be given. (Hear, hear.)

"He told us, for instance, of the place in Nova Scotia where a dredge was purchased and used to deepen a channel in order to make some sort of a port by connecting the outer with an inner harbor, ostensibly for the purpose of creating a place of refuge for ships, but no sooner was this dredge completed than to the horror of the Liberals and to the surprise and disappointment of the Conservatives, all the water from this inner basin incontinently ran out, and the basin was left high and dry. (Laughter.) And then there was the expensive wharf which was built some months ago in the interior, where after the wharf was finished a channel had to be dredged in order that this precious wharf might be used for wharfage purposes. (Laughter.) There ladies and gentlemen, are merely sample bricks, but at the same time, they serve as excellent object lessons to show you how things are done from Ottawa, and why the people of Canada cannot be blamed for in this great crisis in their national history rising in their might and destroying the Laurier administration. (Cheers.)

Situation in Province

"With respect to the situation generally in British Columbia, during the last couple of weeks I have been addressing large audiences, and following the work which is being done by the different parties as closely as possible, and I have simply this to say to you tonight, that as far as Nanaimo, Vancouver, New Westminster and Victoria cities are concerned, the Liberal party is not only on the run, but is literally down and out. (Cheers.)

"Ladies and gentlemen, I am entitled to lay some claim to the gift of prophecy, because during the last Provincial elections the people of Victoria were good enough to come here and listen to my prophecy that the Conservative party was going to win in Vancouver as well as Victoria, and we did so. (Cheers.)

"I think that tonight we all rejoice in the splendid victories which came to our cause upon that occasion, and the wonderful margins by which the Conservatives headed the polls in their different constituencies, give me some right to consider myself a prophet, and taking up again that role this evening, I venture and with the utmost confidence, that these four constituencies which I have mentioned, will be all in line on the night of the 26th, and will triumphantly answer the roll call of the grand old Conservative party. (Cheers.)

"Now, ladies and gentlemen, all this will not happen simply because we have the majority of the electors upon our side, or because we have such a splendid organization, or because we have so much influence, but simply and solely because we have a good story to tell. (Cheers.) And because the people of British Columbia are an

intelligent people who have of late been following these matters very closely as well as the disclosures of the state of things which exists at the city of Ottawa and having carefully watched the general trend of political events, have in their wisdom come to this conclusion, we have had enough and more than enough of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his government. (Cheers.) And it is time for a change. (Cheers.)

"Moreover, ladies and gentlemen, in every section of Canada where the

people are unfettered, it is perfectly safe to say, that the answer which will be given at the polls upon the 26th of this month will be precisely the same as will be given here in this great province of British Columbia. (Cheers.) Of course the Dominion government is making a large and lavish expenditure of public money, while they must have here and there strong and influential friends, while the civil service which is paid to the limit, feels inclined to go to lengths which under a Conservative regime would not be tolerated, but out there in the great west we have a pretty fair field before us, and I say, and I wish you to take me very seriously, that we are going to win this election, and not only here in this city, but throughout the Dominion of Canada. (Cheers.) Mr. Templeman is spoken of as a minister of the crown, as if the fact that he is the minister of Inland Revenue, adds to his political strength. (When Senator Templeman, as a member of the Senate had much more influence than he now wields. (Hear, hear.)

with the tremendous revenue, which she sends to Ottawa, every year is entitled to some substantial recognition from the federal government. (Hear, hear and applause.)

"So that as far as any extra or any special effort on the part of Mr. Templeman is concerned, the answer to this question clearly is that he has done nothing for this city and his constituency beyond what is always done in the ordinary course of things, showing that you are not at all benefitted by the fact that he is a minister of the Crown. (Hear, hear and applause.) But then I proceed to ask this pertinent question, has he done anything against you? And I answer that most assuredly he has (applause), and any person who has followed Mr. Barnard's very eloquent speech, must agree with me that upon every count in the indictment which he has presented in it, Mr. Templeman would be found guilty if he were on trial. (Hear, hear and applause.)

Everything Against Us

"I say that he has done nothing for us, while he has done everything

against us. For, ladies and gentlemen, what are the two most prominent issues in this campaign as affects the interests of the people of British Columbia? They are surely the Asiatic question, and the question of 'Better Terms. (Cheers.) While I will for a moment put on one side that other important question—the Songhees Reserve. (Hear, hear.) Although it has taken him twelve years to do nothing to settle this particular issue, it is only too evident that even in the next twenty-four years, were they given him, he would get very little further. (Applause.) But we do not want that question settled; it should be settled and it is due to the people of Victoria to say that it must be settled. (Applause.)

"And Mr. Harry Barnard is just the man to settle it, (cheers), and in a perfectly fair and just and straight forward manner." (Cheers.)

Having dwelt at some length upon the Kalien Island settlement, the Asiatic question, and 'Better Terms, Mr. McBride remarked that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his friends had in carrying out their policy, done absolutely nothing that would justify the people of this province in passing a vote of confidence in them, while they had done everything to repel the people of this province. (Hear, hear.)

"Indeed, they tell us that Mr. Borden has visited Ontario in standing up for 'Better Terms for this province. (Hear, hear.) On the 16th inst. the Victoria Times published the following statement as having been made by Mr. Fielding at Athens, Ont.:

"I think Mr. Borden miscalculated public opinion in British Columbia when he made that bid for votes. However, I don't believe the people of that province are worrying themselves over getting a larger sum to be expended by their provincial government, while the heading of this article is, 'R. L. Borden Has Broken Faith.'"

"Mr. Fielding further states: 'As I said before, the proposal was emphatically endorsed by Messrs. Whitney, Foy and Matheson. It was distinctly understood by all the parties to the agreement, subject only to the dissent of British Columbia, that this distribution of the provincial subsidies should be final.'"

"Now, ladies and gentlemen, there is absolutely nothing in that statement, and I wish the story to go abroad that Mr. Fielding is in no way warranted in giving out this version of these events to the people of Canada. (Cheers.)

"In conclusion, I merely wish to thank you for your patience in listening to the few words I have had to say to you. I feel quite satisfied as well as quite safe in declaring that we will have the great issue, which will be decided on the 26th by the electorate of the city of Victoria, decided, and most decisively decided, in our favor." (Cheers.)

Our man is gaining ground daily. (Cheers), while the Liberals are losing ground daily. (Cheers), and just now it is merely in question just what our majority will be. (Cheers.) I am sure that the old Tory party of this good city of Victoria will upon the 26th emerge from this coming glorious victory with her reputation re-established exactly what it was some fifteen years ago, as an old and certain Conservative stronghold. (Cheers.) While I further urge you not to be satisfied with a majority of 500, but to make it fully 1,000. (Cheers.)

The proceedings closed with cheers for the king, Mr. R. L. Borden, Hon. Mr. McBride and Mr. Harry Barnard.

German and Czech deputies in the Bohemian diet used desks and ink wells on each other.

Canada's postal revenues were increased \$195,000 in the first six months of the present fiscal year.

Flashlight of the Great Conservative Rally in Victoria Theatre last Evening

Columbia, it was the part which the Liberals played during the whole of the campaign to which reference is found within the four corners of this postcard. (Hear, hear.) And just fancy, a serious argument being made in support of the belief that the Liberals can bring the navy back to Esquimalt! (Hear, hear.)

The Incident Explained

"I can tell you in one word all about this navy transaction. Article 9 in the Terms of Union states that the

Ottawa (hear, hear) and the navy sailed away. (Hear, hear.)

"When Ralph Smith circulates this precious postcard, and asks you to believe that any influence which the Liberal party possesses will be employed to restore to Esquimalt the Pacific squadron, he is, as is the case in all the other propositions which are contained in the Liberal platform, simply endeavoring to throw dust into the eyes and to deceive the electors. (Hear, hear.) This is but a good sample

of the Liberal platform, simply endeavoring to throw dust into the eyes and to deceive the electors. (Hear, hear.) This is but a good sample

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HOTEL DOMINION.—When you arrive at Vancouver take large auto bus, which will take you to this hotel free. Our service is the best obtainable at the price. American plan \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. Auto makes one trip daily around Stanley Park. J. Baynes, proprietor.

HOTEL METROPOLIS.—The most convenient to business centre, theatres, wharves, and depots. Recently renovated and reconstructed. American and European plan. The place to meet your out-of-country friends. Geo. L. Howe, proprietor.

BLACKBURN HOTEL.—A. E. Blackburn, proprietor. This well-known and popular hotel entirely rebuilt and refurnished is now open to its patrons, steam heat, fine commodious rooms, first-class dining-room; best attention to comfort of guests. American plan, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. European plan 75c upwards. 318 Westminster Ave.

ALHAMBRA HOTEL.—Mrs. S. Thompson and Sons, proprietors; R. D. Thompson, manager. Corner Carroll and Water streets, Vancouver, B.C. Vancouver's first hotel, situated in the heart of the city, modernly equipped throughout. Midday lunch a specialty. European plan. Famed for good whiskey.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL.—Corner Hastings and Cambie streets. Headquarters for business and commercial men. Rates \$2 and upwards. Atkins, Johnson & Stewart, proprietors.

FOR SALE—SECONDHAND
FOR SALE—Fur coat in good condition. Box 316, Colonist.

FOR SALE.—Some new up-to-date Buggies, second-hand Delivery Waggon, and a few good Horses; also two fresh calves. Call on J. J. Fisher. Apply 612 Discovery street. I. J. J. Fisher.

ANTIQUE JEWELRY. Diamonds, Engravings and Pictures bought and sold. A. A. Aaronson, 35 Johnson St. Jy17

FOR SALE.—Small engine, tenoner, shaper, and mortiser, and lumber. Taylor Mill Co., Ltd., 2116 Government street.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY MILL WOOD. It's cheap and good; \$3.00 for a large double load cut in stove lengths. \$2.50 per cord, 4 ft. length. Cameron Lumber Co., Ltd. Phone 910.

COTTON RAGS wanted at the Colonist job department.

ADVERTISING WORLD. Columbus, Ohio. A monthly journal of information, hints, suggestions and ideas for advertising. Send today for free sample, or 10c for four months' trial.

TEACHERS WANTED.
WANTED—An assistant teacher for North Saanich school; salary \$40 per month. Apply F. North, Secretary, Sidney.

WANTED.—A trained certificated teacher for Chemanaus Landing school; salary \$70 per month. Apply to Jas. Norcross, sec., Duncan.

TO RENT—RESIDENCES
TO LET—Furnished cottage. Apply Cossey Corner Tea Rooms.

TO LET.—Six-roomed house, Market St. Apply 749 Market St.

TO LET.—Furnished cottages on Dallas Road, bath, hot and cold water and electric light. Apply R. R. Smith, Sea View, Dallas Road, 104 or 629 Fort St.

WANTED.—100 or 200 acres good farm land, unenclosed, near salt water. State lowest terms. P.O. Box 692.

WANTED DONKEY BOILER AND ENGINE. bring full particulars. Room 6, Mahon Bldg.

WANTED.—Two sections of good Fir or Cedar timber on or near the water. Immediate logging proposition within towing distance of Vancouver. Address: P.O. Box 195, Victoria.

WANTED.—To purchase, old mahogany furniture, clocks, grandfather clocks, corns, stamps, etc. A. A. Aaronson, 35 Johnson street.

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HILTON KEITH.
Offices McGregor Block, Victoria, B. C.

WANTED.—To purchase, near end of Douglas car, from 2 lots to one acre good land, mostly cleared, with small house, 1 1/2 to 2 rooms, water, either city or good spring, a few fruit trees; easy terms; possession Dec. 1 or sooner; no agents. Box 412, Colonist.

WOULD LIKE TO HEAR at once from owner having good farm for sale, not particular about location. Price and price asked reason for selling and state when possession can be had. L. Darbyshire, Box 1820, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED.—Hot water boiler suitable for heating greenhouses, also piping 2, 3 or 4 in. secondhand. Holmes, Strawberry Vale P. O.

WANTED.—Moderately priced old vineyard, apply with terms to Box 377, Colonist.

WANTED.—Property in or adjacent to Victoria, in exchange for 320 acres of good wild land only 25 miles from Winnipeg. Location good and price right. The Coast Lancers, 618 Yates street.

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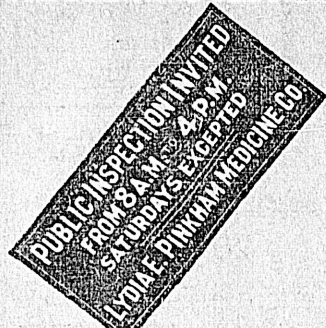
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THE COME AND SEE SIGN



This sign is permanently attached to the front of the main building of the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Company, Lynn, Mass.

What Does This Sign Mean? It means that public inspection of the Laboratory and methods of doing business is honestly desired. It means that there is nothing about the business which is not "open and above-board."

It means that a permanent invitation is extended to anyone to come and verify any and all statements made in the advertisements of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Is it a purely vegetable compound made from roots and herbs—without drugs? Come and See.

Do the women of America continually use as much of it as we are told? Come and See.

Was there ever such a person as Lydia E. Pinkham, and is there any Mrs. Pinkham now to whom sick women are asked to write? Come and See.

Is the vast private correspondence with sick women conducted by women only, and are the letters kept strictly confidential? Come and See.

Have they really got letters from over one million, one hundred thousand women correspondents? Come and See.

Have they proof that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured thousands of these women? Come and See.

This advertisement is only for doubters. The great army of women who know from their own personal experience that no medicine in the world equals Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for female ills will still go on using and being benefited by it; but the poor doubting, suffering woman must, for her own sake, be taught confidence, for she also might just as well regain her health.

HOTEL MARTINIQUE
BROADWAY AND 42ND STREET
HERALD SQUARE, N. Y. CITY

THE MOST CENTRAL LOCATION IN NEW YORK CITY. THE MOST COMPLETELY FURNISHED HOTEL. THE MOST MODERN EQUIPMENT. THE MOST MODERATE RATES.

Rooms with bath, single or double, from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per day. Rooms with bath, single or double, from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per day. Rooms with bath, single or double, from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per day.

WILLIAM TAYLOR, SON & CO., INC.
Also proprietors of the St. Regis Hotel.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

HOUSES BUILT ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN

D. H. BALE

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER
Phone 1140.
Cor. Fort and Stadacona Streets.

Seasickness Quickly Cured

"Mothersill's" quickly cures Sea and Train sickness. Guaranteed perfectly harmless to the most delicate. Money refunded if not satisfactory.

For sale at Drug Stores and first-class Steamers, or Mothersill's Remedy Co., Ltd., 226 State Street, Detroit. For sale and recommendation in Victoria by W. S. Perry, W. J. Gardner, B. C. Drug Store, Ltd.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down of the vitality of the system. No matter what its cause (or causes) it is a most miserable condition. Its symptoms are (they are) loss of energy, loss of appetite, loss of sleep, loss of vitality, loss of strength, loss of endurance, loss of power, loss of ability, loss of capacity, loss of efficiency, loss of effectiveness, loss of productivity, loss of profitability, loss of success, loss of happiness, loss of health, loss of life.

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-restoring tonic.

THERAPION No. 3

than any other known combination. So sure is it taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE

LIGHTED UP AFRESH, and new existence imparted in place of, and instead of, the old, worn-out, and valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste, and is suitable for all conditions and conditions, either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing restorative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this world.

THERAPION is sold by Chemists throughout the world. Price, 1/6d. per bottle. It is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it. It is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it.

Wholesale by Henderson Bros., Ltd., Victoria, B. C.

HAPPENINGS IN WORLD OF LABOR

Notes of Interest to Trades Unionists Gleaned From Many Sources

Barbers.....2nd and 4th Monday
Blacksmiths.....1st and 3rd Tuesday
Boilermakers.....2nd and 4th Tuesday
Boilermakers' Helpers.....1st and 3rd Tuesday
Bookbinders.....1st and 3rd Tuesday
Bricklayers.....2nd and 4th Monday
Butchers.....1st and 3rd Sunday
Cooks and Waiters.....2nd and 4th Tuesday
Carpenters.....1st and 3rd Tuesday
Cigar-makers.....1st Friday
Electrical Workers.....3rd Friday
Garment Workers.....1st Monday
Leather Workers.....1st and 3rd Tuesday
Laundry Workers.....1st and 3rd Tuesday
Longshoremen.....Every Monday
Letter Carriers.....4th Wednesday
Machinists.....1st and 3rd Thursday
Moulders.....2nd Wednesday
Musicians.....3rd Sunday
Painters.....1st and 3rd Monday
Plumbers.....1st and 3rd Tuesday
Printing Pressmen.....Last Sunday
Printing Pressmen.....2nd Monday
Shipwrights.....1st and 4th Thursday
Stonemasons.....2nd and 4th Tuesday
Street Railway Employees.....1st Tuesday 2 p.m., 3rd Tuesday 5 p.m.
Stereotypers.....1st and 3rd Monday
Tailors.....1st and 3rd Tuesday
Typographical Union.....Last Sunday
T. & L. Council, 1st and 3rd Wednesday
Waiters.....2nd and 4th Tuesday

Secretaries of Labor Unions will confer a favor upon the Labor Editor if they will forward any items of general interest occurring in their unions to The Colonist.

The Bank of England has in its employ 1,000 people.

Hamburg has more firemen in proportion to her size than any other city in the world.

When the Gary plants are completed U. S. Steel expects to employ close to 250,000 men.

Ten women of the United States earn their living in the capacity of baggage-masters.

Two women bill-stickers and a woman painter perched on top of a chimney were seen at work in Paris the other day.

The next convention of the International Garment Workers of America will assemble in Detroit, Michigan, during August, 1910.

Night crews have been restored to work after several months of idleness in the Pennsylvania railroad yards at Warren and Struthers.

A decision is pending before Judge Delacy in the juvenile court of Washington as to whether the child labor law of the district of Columbia applies to newsboys.

W. D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Street Railway Employees of America is a candidate for the United States congress from the sixth congressional district of Michigan in the approaching elections.

There are certain things that are very difficult for certain people to understand. One is that the Asiatic can always under-live and under-sell the white man.

The laundry workers of San Francisco have received word that the strike of the laundresses of the United States military academy at West Point has resulted in increasing the wages from 11 cents to 17½ cents an hour.

The Atlantic Cafe, operated exclusively by white union labor has been opened on Johnson Street (adjoining the Atlantic Hotel) under the management of Robt. Mee.

Representatives from a number of important French trade unions, accompanied by the head of the French department of Labor, visited the Tyne last month. The object of the visit was to investigate the working of trade unions in England, and to inspect representative works.

All women employed in the postal service in Norway are now to receive the same wages as men. Norwegian women struggle for this point for many years. Almost immediately after they were granted full parliamentary suffrage they gained their point.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., donned overalls last week in the Hartford Carpet works at Thompsonville, Conn. when he became a factory employee at \$5 a week. By his first day of labor as a wool sorter he earned \$3 1-3 cents. Sorting wool is the most disagreeable work in the factory.

A representative of the San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis is to be invited to address the San Francisco Labor Council in an educational way upon the purpose for which the association has been brought into existence.

A letter from Secretary-Treasurer J. W. Bramwood, of the I. T. U., conveyed the information that there are at this time 413 members drawing old age pensions, at the rate of \$4 per week, and that in the next year the number will be increased to 600, which will mean an outlay of \$24,000 a year.

Mr. A. Henderson, M.P., speaking at a miners' meeting at Blaenau, Wales, recently said that the labor leaders were often charged with fomenting strikes and disputes, but any responsible leader would prefer to settle disputes by peaceful methods rather than by involving the members of trade unions in suffering and sacrifice.

The American Brotherhood of Cement Workers, International Association of Steam Engineers, International Photo Engravers of North America, and the International Brotherhood of Woodmen and Sawmill Workers, unanimously indorsed resolutions against unrestricted Asiatic immigration.

Seattle Union of Musicians has decided to make all possible effort to secure the 1910 convention of the American Federation of Musicians. The local points out the great advantage that will accrue to all workers in having the convention held in Seattle, and that in order to have success crown the attempt, locals are urged to send delegates to the 1909 (Minneapolis) convention pledged to work for Seattle being given the honor of entertaining in 1910.

The board of conciliation appointed to investigate the dispute between the Intercolonial railway and its freight

clerks in a report to the Labor Department urges that the system of appointment of employees should be revised, to do away with political pull, and the service should be re-organized with a view to eliminating unnecessary employees. It is recommended that salaries should be increased from 15 to 20 per cent.

President Roosevelt is by no means satisfied with the recent decisions in labor cases handed down by the United States Supreme Court. He said the President is preparing a message to Congress dealing with these questions. He will recommend an amendment to the Sherman law so that it shall specifically except labor unions and correlated organizations from its operations. The passage of this law arbitration act, under which big labor disputes will be arbitrated and settled under public authority, before they develop to such proportions as shall make boycotts, strikes lock-outs, etc., possible or necessary. A new Employment Liability bill is a part of the President's programme for overcoming the effect of the recent anti-labor decisions of the highest court.

Up to last January, 1905, \$125,000,000 had been distributed in sick pay, \$53,000,000 as compensation for accidents and \$50,000,000 for old age pensions in Germany. In all, there are probably about 20,000,000 people insured in Germany against sickness, accidents, or old age. The greater part of the fund has been accumulated from contributions made by employed and employers. The Treasury contributes nothing towards sick or accident pay. Old age pensions, however, are considered a national burden, a large staff of clerks is kept to conduct the business. The amount of the latter secondly, the Treasury should not be beyond the capacity of the Post Office, which has work involving as great an amount of petty detail in connection with the savings banks.

The Amalgamated Engineers' (Eng.) Monthly Journal for September, states that the number of members on donation or unemployed benefit has arisen from 13,418 to 13,718, and those on remuneration from 5,486 to 5,524. The number on sick benefit was 2,328. A slight decrease in the number of members for replenishing the continuing fund was carried by 7,637 votes to 1,786 votes. There was a fall in the membership of 485, the total membership standing at 110,163. The decrease was not due to a strike, but to the weight of the levies and strained circumstances owing to bad trade generally. In 268 trade unions, with a total membership of 646,511, 8.2 per cent. were reported as unemployed at the end of July, 1908, as compared with 8.3 per cent. at the end of June, 1908, and 3.7 per cent. at the end of July, 1907.

The Railway brotherhoods come in for a great deal of praise for their conservatism, the United Mine Workers for their numerical strength, and their wise direction under John Mitchell, the cigar-makers for their thorough organization and their being the father of the union labor movement, etc., but there is no organization in America, or perhaps in the entire world more progressive, more conservative, or adroit than the International Typographical Union of America. It was organized in 1852 under the title of the National Typographical Union, which was amended in 1862 to take in Canadian unions and called the International Typographical Union of America. A trade union paying its members a pension equal to the amount paid by the United States Government to its old soldiers and sailors, is to say the least, a novel movement, considering that philanthropy or charity is not considered a trade union principle, economy, through it is an expression of the underlying principles of trade unionism to strive for justice to labor as far as possible and to relieve human suffering.

Mr. Harry Lauder the famous music hall artist had a hard upbringing. For years he worked in the bowels of the earth as a miner, and afterwards eked out a precarious livelihood by appearing at small local concerts, sing-songs and the like in his native Scotland. His first live-shilling night was, he confessed, a big event, and it was years again after this before his talents attracted the notice of a larger public—first at Liverpool and eventually in London. He made his first appearance about ten years ago as an "entertainer" at the Grand Theatre, minister Bridge Road. Between now and then, with a rapidly hardy equalled, Lauder has made himself a name to conjure with in the music hall world. With two or three performances every night, not to speak of royalties on his enormously popular songs, he now makes an income which, "so far as I am concerned," he once declared, "I find that money makes no difference whatever, save that when I want a thing I can walk into a shop and get it. It's a pleasure different from that of a man's a man for a' that."

Of the total 642 labor organizations in Missouri, St. Louis has 208, an increase of 6; Kansas City has 86, St. Joseph 29, the latter a decrease from 43, and 309 are located out side of either of those three cities. Of the strike benefits \$132,355.30 was paid out by labor organizations in St. Louis, an increase of \$9,000. Benefit funds amounted to \$12,359.70, a decrease of \$106.00. The labor organizations in St. Louis have 45,599, an increase from 43,374. The average number of hours for a day in St. Louis increased from 8.97 to 9.16, though the workday of the state as a whole remained the same 9.05. An increase of 1.6 per cent was shown in the strength of organizations in the city, compared with a decrease from a total of 77.5 to 76.9 for the state as a whole. The average hourly pay in the state is 33.17 cents, while in St. Louis the average is 35.01 cents. The average work days, 289, a decrease from 298.

Mr. John Armstrong, commissioner of labor for the province of Ontario, in his recent annual report of the labor department, makes the following suggestion: "Would it not be well to provide for the people to form such an organization as has been established in the United States under the name of the Civic Federation, one of its objects being industrial peace, and to endeavor to improve the relations between employers and employees? This body comprises employers, labor leaders, professional men, educators, publicists and others. As one of its promoters said in an address to the members: 'It is a fundamental point in law that the state should be the guardian of its own cause. So it should be the men nor the employers should assume to sit in judgment in their own case, because neither can see both sides of the question. It is rarely indeed in my experience that one party is entirely right and the other party wholly wrong. You must get a disinterested party to judge between them, and all will be

well.' Have we not among us men of public spirit who would be willing thus to associate themselves to endeavor to bring to an amicable and impartial settlement this class of disputes, without interfering with definite trade regulations?"

Recently the San Francisco Labor Council addressed a communication to the American Federation of Labor, requesting information regarding the right of a local union to charge an applicant for membership who desired to join by transfer from another local of the same craft, an additional initiation fee. Secretary Morrison, under date of June 9, 1903, in a letter to the Council, says: "In regard to the complaint of the members of a trade union when they leave one locality and seek work in another are charged an additional initiation fee when they join a union of the same craft, or calling a desire to say that if that is done that it is in violation of the decision made by President Gompers some years ago. He decided that members of a union affiliated directly with the American Federation of Labor should be received into a local union of a similar craft or calling without being compelled to pay an initiation fee. In other words, their travelling card should be accepted just as if they were a member of an international organization. He also recommended that the travelling card of any local union directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor should be accepted in lieu of initiation fee, but where it was of a different craft or calling that it was not compulsory that they should do so, but that if they refused to do that they should at least arrange for a smaller initiation fee, and recommended that it be half the regular fee."

The following is a statement of the hours of labor prevailing among a number of trades:

Carpenters—Eight hours, Saturday half holiday generally.
Electrical Workers—Eight hours generally.

Plasterers—Eight hours generally; some places seven hours.
Bricklayers—Eight hours generally.
Granite Cutters—Eight hours; universal.

Masons—Eight hours generally.
Painters—Eight hours generally.
Decorators—Eight hours generally.
Paper Hangers—Eight hours generally.

Plumbers—Eight hours generally.
Gas Fitters—Eight hours generally.
Steam and Hot Water Fitters—Eight hours generally.

Tile Layers—Eight hours generally.
Roofers—Eight hours generally.
Building Laborers and Hod Carriers—Eight hours generally.
Compositors, afternoon papers—Eight hours generally.
Compositors, morning papers—Seven and one-half hours.
Compositors, book and job—Eight hours generally.

German Compositors—Eight hours, five days constituting a week's work.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers on newspapers—Eight hours.
Coal Miners in bituminous regions—Eight hours.
Coal Miners in anthracite regions—Nine hours.

Cigar-makers—Eight hours generally.
Coopers—Eight hours generally.
Brewers—Eight hours on Pacific coast; nine hours elsewhere.
Iron and Steel Workers—Eight hours throughout the country.
Stationary Firemen—Eight hours; 50 per cent.
Paper makers—Eight hours.
Bookbinders—Establishing eight-hour day. Generally successful.

THE CITY CHURCHES

Christ Church Cathedral
The services for the day are holy communion at 8 a.m., morning service and ante-communion 11 a.m., evening service 7 p.m. The music set for the day follows:

Morning
Venite.....Tucker
Psalms for 18th day.....Cath. Psalter
Benedictus.....Lawes
Gloria.....Maudslayi
Kyrie.....Maudslayi
Hymns.....425, 417, and 191
Evening
Psalms for 18th day.....Cath. Psalter
Magnificat.....Matthews
Nunc Dimittis.....Foster
Hymns.....439, 260, and 179
Vesper Hymn.....Armitage

St. John's
Rev. Percival Jenks, the rector, will preach in the morning and the Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard in the evening. Subject: "Hereditary and Freewill."

Organ—Voluntary
Venite.....Tucker
Psalms for 18th morning.....Cath. Psalt.
Te Deum.....Burnett in F
Benedictus.....Burnett in F
Gloria.....Burnett in A Flat
Kyrie.....Burnett in A Flat
Hymns.....197, 433, and 428
Organ—

Evening
Organ—Voluntary
Processional Hymn.....202
Psalms for 18th evening.....Cath. Psalt.
Gloria.....Hopkins
Nunc Dimittis.....Hopkins
Hymns.....197, 433, and 428
Organ—

St. Barnabas'
Rev. Cook street and Caledonia avenue. There will be a celebration of the holy eucharist at 8 a.m., matins at 10.30 a.m., choral eucharist at 11 a.m., choral evensong at 7 p.m. The rector, Rev. E. G. Miller, will be the preacher for the day. All seats are free and unreserved. The musical arrangements are as follows:

Morning
Organ—"Lift Thine Eyes Heaven—Communion Service—Simple in A Flat Hymns.....447, 191, 469, and 433
Offertory Anthem.....Fitzgerald
Nunc Dimittis.....St. John
Organ—Postlude.....Rineck

Evening
Organ—Hymn of Nuns.....Welz
Psalms.....Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat.....Battishill
Nunc Dimittis.....Battishill
Hymns.....415, 425, and 433
Processional Anthem.....179
Vesper "I Will Lay Me Down in Peace" Organ—Postlude.....Brookfield

St. James'
Rector Rev. J. S. Sweet, Holy communion at 8 a.m., matins and communion and sermon at 11, evensong and sermon at 7. The music of the late Harvest Festival will, as far as possible, be repeated at the evening service. The music for the day is as follows:

Morning
Organ—Voluntary.....Cath. Psalter
Te Deum—1st Setting.....Cath. Psalter
Benedictus.....Troutbeck
Hymns.....425 and 433
Organ—Voluntary.....

Organ—Voluntary
Hymn.....382
Psalms.....Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat.....Nunc Dimittis, Bonnett
Anthem—"The Eyes of All Wait Upon Thee O God.....Clare
Soprano Solos, Miss Mildred Sweet, Hymns.....381 and 386
Recessional Hymn.....Sullivan
Organ—Marche Triumphant.....437

Anglican Mission
Sunday school, Oak Day District, held

in Foul Bay Road school house every Sunday at 3 p.m., under the auspices of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew. This Sunday the Rev. Canon Beaman will officiate, and friends are cordially invited to attend.

Church of Our Lord
11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sermons by Rev. Thos. W. Gladstone. Morning subject: "The Raising of Jairus's Daughter;" Evening: "Strive to Enter in at the Strait Gate." Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at evening service. Thursday evening service at 8. Saturday prayer meeting at 8 in the school.

Organ—Largo.....Handel
Venite and Psalms.....Cath. Psalter
Te Deum—No. 2.....
Benedictus—No. 2.....
Hymns.....

Soldiers of Christ, Arise,
No, not Despairingly,
Guide Me, O Thou Great Jehovah.
Kyrie—Y.....Mercer
Organ—March.....Jules Thieresse

Organ—Benedictus.....Mozart
Hymn—"Jesus, Where'er Thy People Meet!"
Psalms.....Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat—VII.....Mercer
Nunc Dimittis—VI.....Mercer
Hymns.....

O Thou From Whom All Goodness Flows,
Art Thou Weary, Art Thou Languid,
The Sun Is Set, the Twilight's O'er.

Knox Presbyterian
Stanley avenue. Rev. Joseph McCay, M.A., minister. Services at 11 a.m., conducted by Mr. Adams. Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m. A hearty welcome given to all. The music for morning service is as follows:

Morning
Psalms.....44 and 76
Tenor Solo.....Mr. Kinnaird
Hymns.....113 and 117

Metropolitan Methodist
Corner of Pandora and Quadra Sts. Pastor, T. Ernest Tolling, B.A., residence 1515 Blenheim St., Phone 765. 10 a.m., class meetings; 11 a.m., "John, the Man and His Message;" 2.30 p.m., Metropolitan Sabbath school; 2.45 p.m., Spring Ridge Sabbath school; 3.45 p.m., Mr. W. C. Pierce will address a mass meeting on the subject of "The Adult Bible Class Movement;" 7.30 p.m., "Solomon—His Wealth, Wisdom, and Weakness." All cordially invited. Strangers, tourists and visitors specially welcome.

The Tabernacle
The dedicatory services in connection with the opening of this new edifice, corner of Fort and Cook streets, will be held today, Rev. Dr. Campbell, of the First Presbyterian Church, will preach the sermon and the pastor will offer the prayer of dedication. A Sunday School Rally will be held in the afternoon to which the parents and friends are invited. In the evening the pastor will preach, theme: "The House of God." The special offering will be taken at each service for the Building Fund. The Canadian Baptist Hymnal will be used for the first time these dedicatory services. The Congregational Service will be held on Thanksgiving Day. The following is the musical programme:

Morning
Hymns.....446, 643, and 650
Duet—"Jesus, the Very Thought of Thee"
Mrs. Tapscott and Mr. Birnie,
Anthem—"The Earth Is the Lord's"
Solo: Miss Cocker.

First Baptist
Public services in Victoria hall, Blenheim St., near Pandora, at 11 and 7.30. Pastor Christopher Barrett will preach morning and evening. Morning subject: "The Prominence and Purpose of Prophecy;" evening: "Life's Most Important Registration." Sunday school at 2.30; also at Burnside and Victoria West. Men's Baraca Bible class in No. 1 hall, A.O.U.W. building, Yates street, at 2.30.

St. Paul's Lutheran
German services will be held on Sunday evening at 7.30 at St. Paul's Lutheran Church on Mears St. Rev. Just, of Vancouver, will officiate.

Christadelphians
A.O.U.W. Building, Yates St., Hall 1, upstairs. Public lecture at 7.30 p.m. Subject: "The Origin of Religion, or First Steps in Christianity." All welcome. No collection.

Christadelphians
Bible lecture, Labor hall, Douglas St., 7 p.m. Subject: "The Reward of the Righteous, When and Where Will It Be?" All welcome. No collection.

Salvation Army
Services Sunday: 11 a.m., holiness meeting; 3 p.m., praise meeting; 7.30 p.m., evangelistic service. Public meeting Monday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 8 p.m.

Society of Friends
Meeting for worship in Harmony Hall, West street at 3 p.m.

Gospel Hall
Pandora street. A special evangelistic service will be conducted at 7.30 p.m. by Mr. J. J. Rouse, an evangelist from the east. Subject: "A Blind Man's Ride Upon God's Back." Cost of Service free. No collections. All are cordially invited.

Christian Science
Christian Science services are held in the K. of P. hall, corner of Pandora and Douglas streets, Sunday mornings at 11. Subject: "Doctrine of Atonement." All are welcome.

Psychic Research
Mrs. Nagel Foster, psychic medium and inspirational speaker, will lecture in main hall, K. of P. building, corner of Pandora and Douglas streets, at 8 p.m. Spirit messages and clairvoyant descriptions at close of lecture. All are welcome.

Spiritualism
R. H. Kneeshaw lectures at 1003 Caledonia Avenue at 8 p.m. Subject: "Hie, Hie, Hurrah." All are welcome to these meetings.

The Scottish Guiltline.
In 1581 the Earl of Morton, who had been a very cruel and dictatorial regent, was publicly executed by "the maiden," a simple sort of guillotine, which he had invented to cut other people's heads off, though even in his agonizing death it would not time be used to cut off his own. The original is in the museum that occupies a part of the National Portrait Gallery—a framework of wood overhanging a block on which the head that needed amputation was laid, and then a heavy steel blade, about six inches long and eight inches wide, was dropped about five feet from the top through grooves to the proper place. The knife was heavily weighted, and fell like a pile driver, so that the operation need not be repeated.

It is a simple-looking affair and rather rudely made, but for a hundred years it did a great deal of business. The man who has charge of the museum will give you a list of those eminent citizens whose heads were cut off by it, including two of the Dukes of Argyle, father and son, in 1685 and 1685, and the Regent Moray, already mentioned, in 1581. The last time this amiable instrument was used was in 1710. Then it was placed on the retired list, and has been only an object of curiosity since.

The guillotine, like that of Paris, was located in one of the most prominent parts of the city, and was set on the wall of St. Giles and the old Parliament House on High street, the principal thoroughfare in olden times, which was constantly thronged with lords and ladies, soldiers and statesmen, clergymen and adventurers. A tall cross stands there, where royal edicts were proclaimed, and proclamations from the King, and afterward from the Common Council, were read to the public.

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ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW AND INTERESTING AT SPENCER'S

That is one of the features of the Big Store. No matter how often you come there is always something different to see. Our buyers are always in the markets and forward novelties as soon as they are produced. Then the special lines they pick up, often at remarkable price concessions, furnish you with the best possible money-saving opportunities. Our buying facilities are demonstrated in special purchases that we offer you from time to time.

MORE NEW ARRIVALS IN STYLISH AND EXCLUSIVE COSTUMES

WOMEN'S COSTUMES, in dark green diagonal serge, coat seven-eighths length, semi-fitting, with long-waisted effect, vest of fancy velvet finished with silk braid, buttoned down under arm seam, giving directoire effect, handsomely finished with military braid, lined throughout with satin, skirt full pleated with buttons on each side of front panel to match coat. **\$65.00**

WOMEN'S COSTUME, in very fine black serge, coat 36 inches long with tight fitting back and cluster of buttons at waist, single breasted with braid trimmings over shoulder seam to waist, roll collar and cuff finished with braid, lined throughout with satin, skirt twenty-gored, circular cut, with wide bias fold and buttons. Price **\$45.00**

WOMEN'S COSTUME, with 36-inch coat, semi-fitting back, braid trimmed, giving Empire effect, single breasted, with fancy vest and folds of satin, military collar and pointed cuffs, lined throughout with satin and button trimmings, giving new directoire effect, made of blue chiffon broadcloth. Price **\$50.00**



WOMEN'S COSTUME, made of dark green broadcloth, coat three-quarter length, semi-fitting back, with long-waisted effect, finished with clusters of buttons, single breasted, with collar inlaid with black velvet, lined throughout with white satin, skirt fifteen gored, circular cut, with bias fold around bottom and finished with clusters of buttons. Price **\$55.00**

WOMEN'S COSTUMES, three-quarter length Directoire Coat with Empire back, trimmed with military braid and clusters of buttons, roll collar and cuffs and reverses inlaid with satin, vest of satin with braid trimmings, lined throughout with satin, skirt circular cut with bias fold, finished with braid and buttoned on side. Colors grey and blue. Price **\$60.00**

DURING the week just closed we have opened a number of very handsome new model costumes, quite the most striking and original styles that we have yet shown. These, added to the extensive assortment that we already had on hand, gives us the finest lot of exclusive styles that we have had so far this season. All these models are confined to us and are to be seen only in our show-rooms. This protects the buyer and wearer from seeing others wearing costumes like her own. These descriptions are of some of the best garments.

WOMEN'S COSTUME, in handsome diagonal tweed colors, grey and black stripe, coat seven-eighths length empire back, finished with black satin, military collar and vest, with French trimmings, wide revers with stitched band of satin, lined throughout with satin, skirt circular cut with trimmings to match coat. Price . . **\$70.00**

WOMEN'S COSTUME, in black broadcloth, with chiffon finish, three-quarter length coat, semi-fitting back, single-breasted front fastened with hooks and eyes and elaborately trimmed with silk military braid, lined throughout with satin, skirt circular cut with double box pleat front and back and braid trimmed to match coat. Price . . **\$55.00**

WOMEN'S COSTUME, in navy broadcloth with chiffon finish, coat seven-eighths length, with Empire back, single-breasted with wide revers, opened at under arm seams and satin lined, giving Directoire effect, lined throughout with satin, skirt circular cut and trimmed to match coat. Price **\$85.00**



Mid-Season Millinery



The display of Mid-Season Millinery is even more extensive and pleasing than the earlier season's showing, many new and original ideas having been evolved since the season opened. We keep in touch with the style-creating centres and always have the most up-to-date styles to show you. There is hardly a day but what we open something new in the millinery line, and our own expert staff of milliners are always busy reproducing fashion's latest millinery dictates.

For the Rainy Weather

Special Footwear is necessary, either heavy boots that will withstand the dampness, or rubbers, if preferred. We have many good boots especially designed for cool weather wear that we would like to have you examine.

Women's Wet Weather Boots

Don't get wet feet. We have a splendid line of Women's Winter Footwear. Bought special and priced special.

Women's fine quality Gun Metal Finished Calf-skin Laced Boots. Dull kid, college cut legs, medium height Cuban heels, genuine Goodyear welt soles.

Made to sell at \$4.50. Our special price **\$3.00**

We carry a complete range of First Grade Rubbers, moderately priced.

The Foot and It's Footing

We can confidently assure those who have experienced difficulty in obtaining comfortable fitting footwear, that the great variety in sizes, widths and shapes now obtainable in "Quite Right" Footwear for men, combined with improved methods of manufacture and the best materials, will ensure satisfaction for the most fastidious.

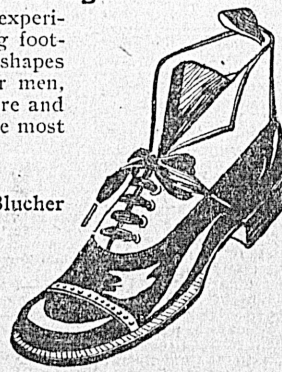
A boot that will find special favor for

Fall Wear is the "Quite Right" Winter Calf Blucher Cut Boot

Goodyear Welted. Absolutely Waterproof.

Built on the "Tread Right" natural last—an orthopedic last which has both style and comfort.

"Quite Right" specialties, \$5.00 to **\$6.50**



New Waists of All Kinds

Our assortment of Fall Waists is now very complete, all kinds and qualities are shown. Waists for warmth and comfort, waists for looks and style, anything that you want we can show you and at the most moderate prices. These are a few descriptions:

DELAINE SHIRT WAIST, cream ground delaine with colored spots to form stripes, in brown, green and blue, tucked front, linen collar and bow. Price **\$3.50**

VELVET SHIRT WAIST, in green, light and dark blue grounds, with black stripes, saddle or yoke back, linen collar with bow, one of the very smartest styles. Price **\$3.50**

WOMEN'S WAISTS, made of white silk



with deep sailor collar of lace and insertion, edged with fine white braid. High lace neck band, finished with frill of net, long shirted sleeves. One of the handsomest models we have. Price . . . **\$8.50**

TAILORED LINEN WAISTS—The Peter Pan style front, with Gibson shoulders, box pleat and pocket, piped with colored linen in fawn, green, blue, heliotrope and pink shades. Soft cuffs and collar finished with half inch border of colored linen, small colored neck bow to match. Sizes 34 to 44. Price **\$6.50**

WOMEN'S WAIST, made of white silk, with deep square yoke of insertion and lace, finished with rows of fine tucking, wide band of insertion and lace extending over shoulder forming Japanese sleeve, three-quarter length undersleeve to match. Price **\$6.50**

A particularly handsome Waist, made of all-over embroidered Japanese silk, with pointed yoke front of lace and insertion, finished on either side with two wide pleats, three-quarter sleeves edged with the same trimming. This waist is indeed a beautiful one. Price **\$11.50**

A Handsome Waist made of cream all-over embroidered net. The front is made with wide pleatings finished down the centre with fine embroidered net and ornaments, long box pleated sleeves finished with insertion and frilling, deep collar. Price **\$12.50**



Does the Little One Need a Coat?

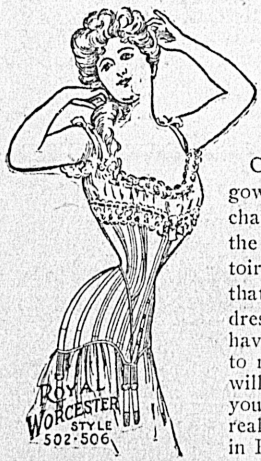
If so, now is the best time to settle the coat question, now, when the assortment is large and you get such a large range to select from. We have all kinds, all lengths, all prices and sizes to fit any sized child. The cut illustrates one very pretty style.

This coat is a navy serge reefer, roll collar and cuffs, with stitched strap of red broadcloth and finished with gilt braid, double-breasted with brass buttons, three pockets with flaps, left sleeve with fancy design in gilt braid. The price runs upward according to the size. The price for the six year size is **\$5.75**



The New Shaped Corsets

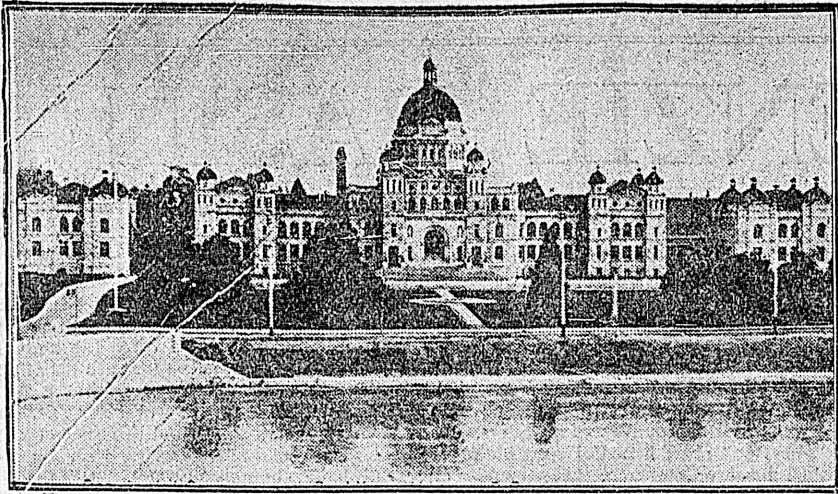
Corsets for wearing with the new costumes and gowns are necessary this season. The great changes in the styles necessitate radical changes in the shapes of the corsets, for wearing with directoire and empire garments you must have corsets that give the figure long, graceful lines. To be well dressed a woman must be properly corseted. We have all the new shapes, models that are designed to meet the requirements of fashion's dictates, that will mould your figure to get the proper effect from your outside garments, and that will fit, which is really the most important feature of all. New models in Royal Worcester and other corsets now on hand.



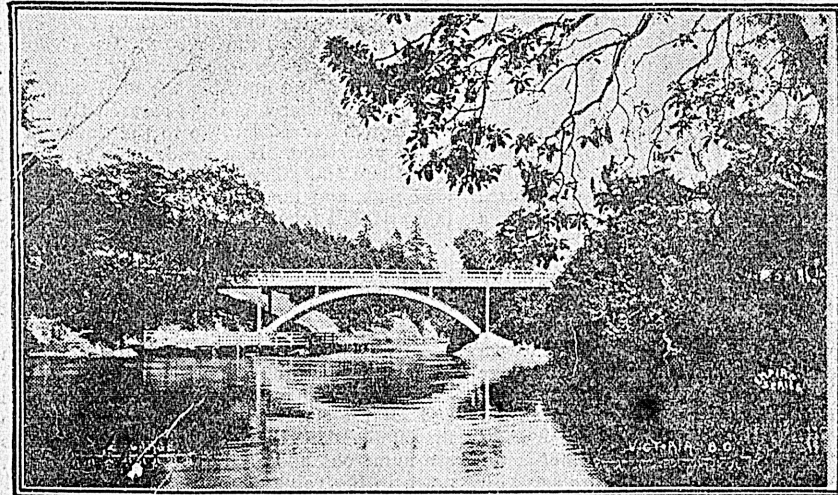
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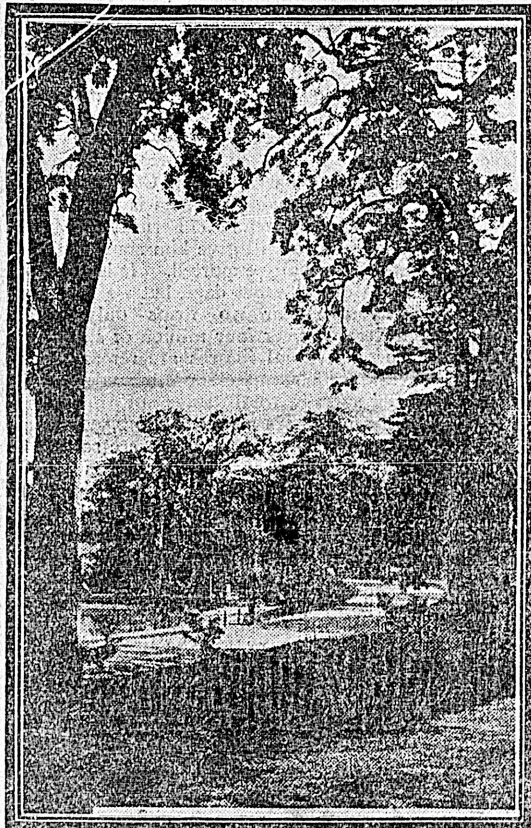


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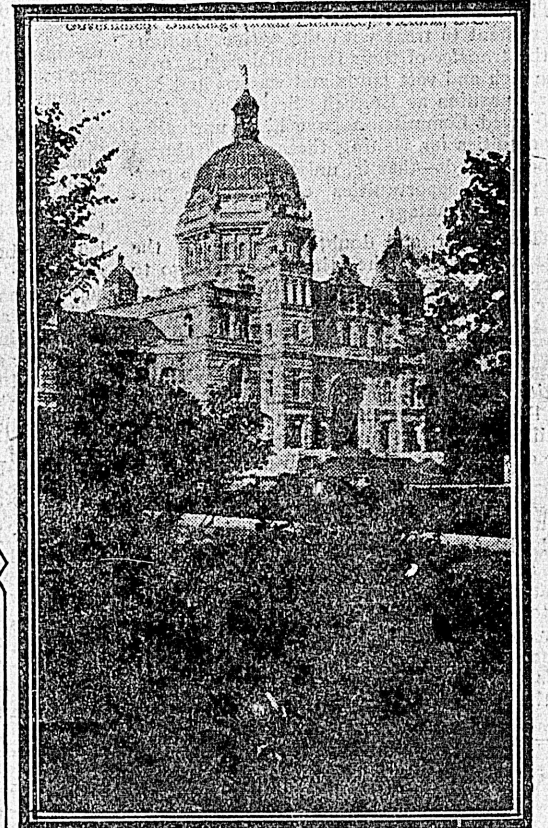
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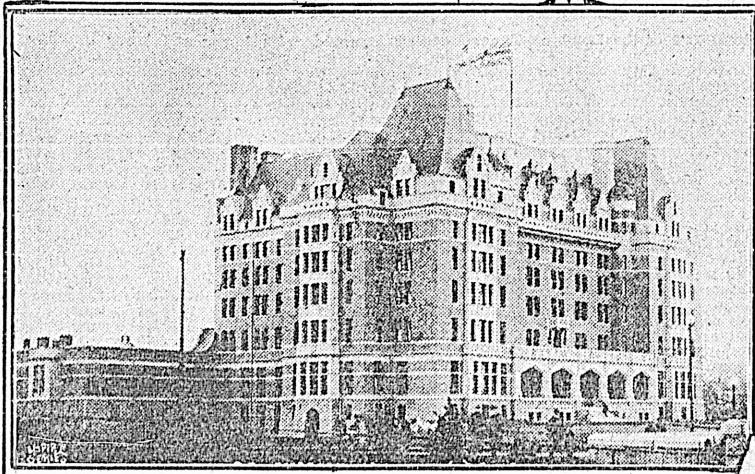
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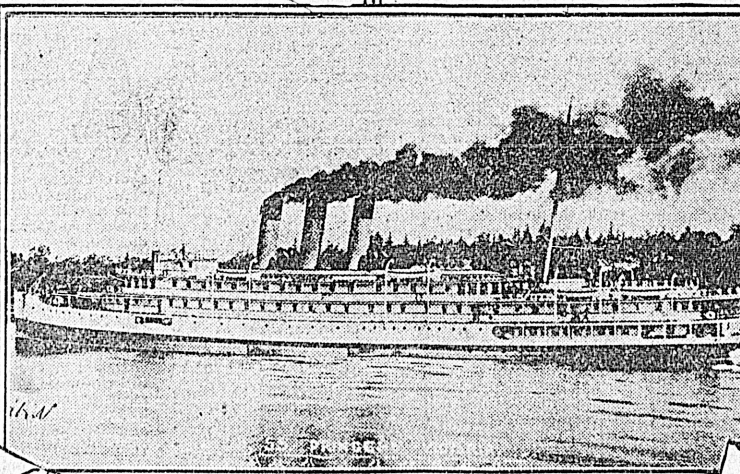
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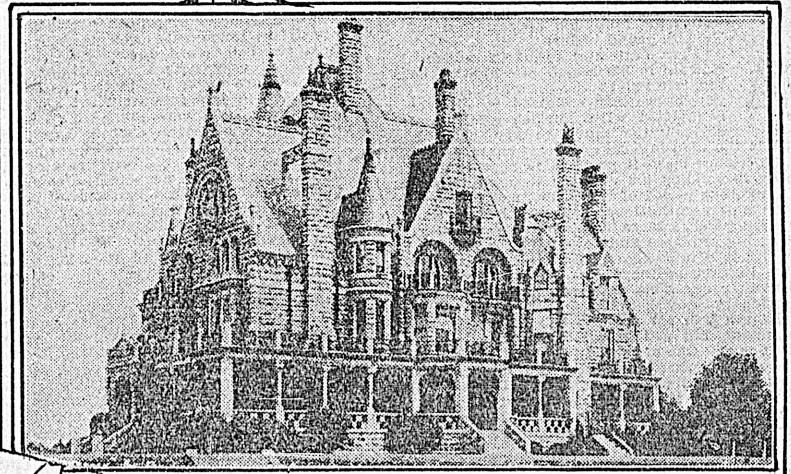
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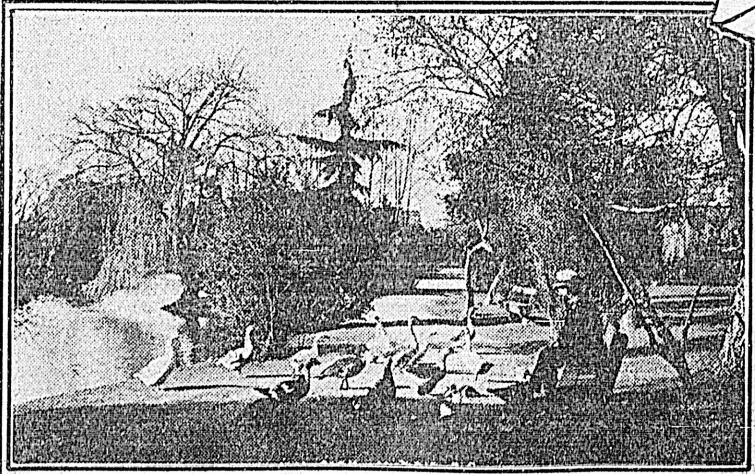
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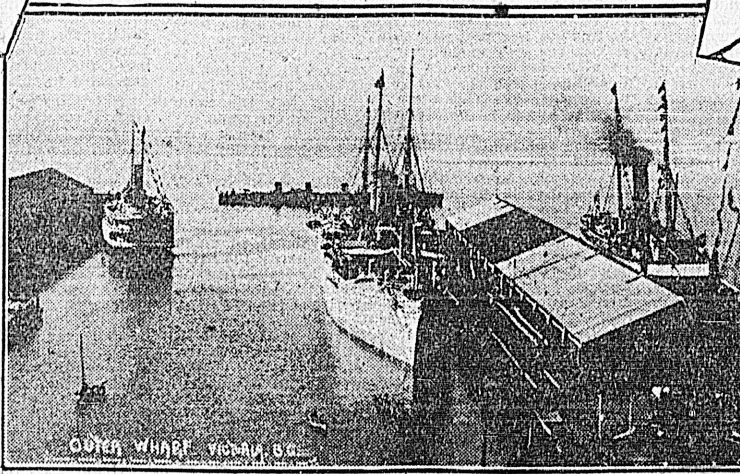
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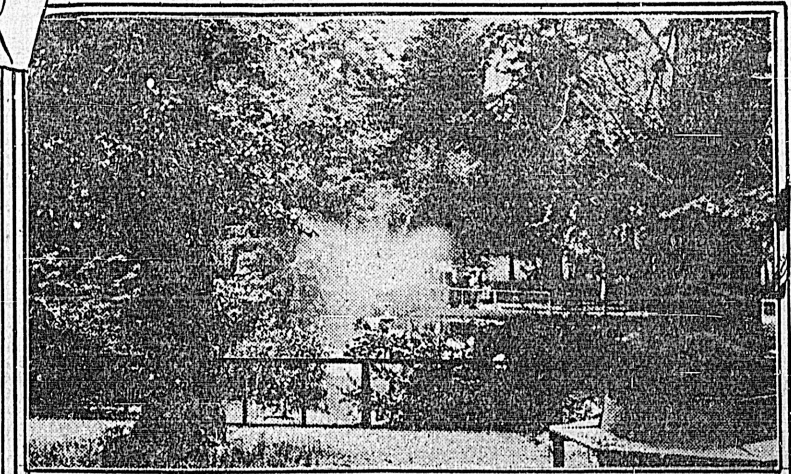
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THROUGH THE MACKENZIE BASIN



REVIEWING "Through the Mackenzie Basin," a narrative of the Athabasca and Peace River Expedition of 1899, by Charles Mair, together with notes on the mammals and birds of Northern Canada, by Roderick Macfarlane the Belfast Whig says:

"Of the making of books"—on Canada—"there is no end," and if all of them are so valuable as the above we do not complain of the quantity. Mr. Mair has given us a remarkably interesting volume which at once takes high place among reference books on the Canada of a decade ago, and ten years in this wonderful country works wonders little dreamed of by our stay-at-home fathers. The book appears at a most opportune moment, for we all know that the great Parliament of Science—the British Association—will hold its 1009 meeting at Winnipeg, and many who have made up their minds to attend that meeting next year will doubtless turn to Mr. Mair's volume just now, with the certainty of obtaining much information about the possibilities of the wonderful rich and interesting portion of the vast country he deals with. How vast is even the small section indicated by the title may be gathered from the report presented to the Dominion Parliament in 1888 by the Select Committee appointed "to inquire into the resources of the great Mackenzie Basin and the country eastward to Hudson Bay," the first paragraph of which states that "The extent of the scope of the inquiry covers one million two hundred and sixty thousand square statutory miles"—almost one-third of the whole of Europe!

The Expedition of 1890 was sent by the government to treat with the native Indians for the transfer of their territorial rights, over these rich and vast lands and waters, and Mr. Mair's position as English Secretary of the Half-breed Commission gave him unrivalled opportunities for visiting these then almost unknown lands—that is, unknown to the general public—opportunities of which he has taken full advantage.

"The writer, and doubtless some of the readers, can recall the time when to go to Peace River seemed almost like going to another sphere, where, it was conjectured, life was lived very differently from that of civilized man. And, truly, it was to enter into an unfamiliar state of things; a region in which a primitive people, not without faults or depravities, lived on Nature's food, and thrive on her unfailing harvest of fur. A region in which they often left their beaver, silver fox, or marten packs—the envy of fashion—lying by the dog-trail, or hanging to some sheltering tree, because no one stole, and took their fellows' word without question because no one lied. A very simple folk indeed, in whose language profanity was unknown, and who had no desire to leave their congenial solitudes for any other spot on earth—solitudes which so charmed the educated minds who brought the white man's religion or traffic to their doors, that, like the lotus-eaters, they too felt little craving

to depart. Yet they were not regions of sloth or idleness, but of necessary toil, of the laborious chase and the endless activities of aboriginal life, the region of a people familiar with its fauna and flora, of skilled but unconscious naturalists who knew no science."

Such people had to be protected from the half-crazed gold hunters and adventurers who swarmed into the country: hence the necessity of the "Great Treaty." In the introduction we get an interesting summary of the status of the old Hudson Bay Company, of former treaties with the natives, and of the events that led up to the formation of a double commission in 1898, one to frame and effect the treaty and secure the adhesion of the various tribes, and the other to investigate and extinguish the half-breed title. The expedition left Winnipeg on 22nd May, 1899, by train, the road was taken at Edmonton on the 29th, and the narrative from this point is full of interest, with a spice of adventure and danger thrown in. The river portion of the journey was begun at Athabasca Landing, and the labor involved in the struggle up a great and swift river, with contrary winds, rainy weather, and a weak crew, is well brought before the reader.

"The next day was treaty day, and we were still a long way from the treaty post. The police, not yet hardened to the work, felt fagged, but would not own up, a nephew of Sir William Vernon Harcourt bringing up the rear, and all slithering but hanging to it with dogged perseverance. Nothing indeed can be imagined more arduous than this tracking up a swift river, against constant head winds in bad weather. Much of it is in the water, winding up "snies," or tortuous shallow channels, plunging into numberless creeks, clambering up slimy banks, creeping under or passing the line over fallen trees, wading out in the stream to round long spits of sand or boulders, floundering in gumbo slides, tripping, crawling, plunging, and finally tottering to the camping place sweating like horses, and mud to the eyes—but never grumbling. After a whole day of this slavish work, no sooner was the bath taken, supper stowed, and pipes filled than laughter began, and jokes and merriment ran round the camp-fires as if such things as mud and toil had never existed."

Much as we are tempted to quote descriptions of the magnificent forest scenery passed through, and of the actual treaty ceremonies, space will not permit, but the reader is referred to the book itself. Of great importance are the glimpses we get of the marvellous resources of the regions traversed. In the Lesser Slave Lake region we read—

"Stock-raising was already becoming a feature of the region. Some three miles above the Heart River is Buffalo Lake, an enlargement of that stream, and around and above this are immense hay meadows, capable of winter feeding thousands of cattle. In the far south was the line of forest, and to the eastward a flat-topped mountain. Near this mountain is the Swan River, which joins the Lesser Slave Lake below the Narrows, and upon which, we are told, were rich and extensive

prairies and abundance of coal of good quality. To the west were the prairies of the Salt River, well watered by creeks, with a large extent of good land now being settled on, and where wheat ripens perfectly. There are other available areas of open country on Prairie River, which enters Buffalo Lake at its southwestern end, and on which also there is coal, so that prairie land is not entirely lacking. Though emphatically now a region of forest, there is a reason to believe that vast areas at present under timber were once prairies, fed over by innumerable herds of buffalo, whose paths and wallows can still be traced in the woods. Indeed, very large trees are found growing right across those paths, and this fact, not to speak of the recollections or traditions of very old people, points to extensive prairies at one time rather than to an entirely wooded country. Much of the forest soil is excellent, and the land has only to be cleared to furnish good farms. Indeed, it needs no stretch of imagination to foresee in future years a continuous line of them from Edmonton to the lake, along the three hundred miles of country intersected by the trail laid out by the Territorial government. As for the wheat problem, it is not at all likely that the Roman Catholic mission would put up a flour mill, as they were then doing, if it was not a wheat country. Bishop Clut assured me that potatoes in their garden reached three and a half pounds weight in some instances and turnips twenty-five pounds. The kind people of both this and the Church of England mission generously supplied our table with vegetables and salads, and we craved no better. Chives, lettuce, radishes, cress, and onions were full flavored, fresh, and delicious, and quite as early as in Manitoba. Being a timber country, lumber was, of course, plentiful, there being two sawmills at work cutting lumber, which sold, undressed, at 25 dollars to 30 dollars a thousand. The whole country has a fresh and attractive look, and one could not desire a finer location than can be had almost anywhere along its streams and within its delightful and healthy borders. And yet this region is but a portal to the vaster one beyond, to the Unjigah, the mighty Peace River, to be described hereafter."

The treaty made, the trail was taken to the Peace River, which was reached on July 15, and on the 24th the boat journey down the river was resumed. The Peace River flows through a rich and fertile country, which is well described. Indeed, all through the volume we get first-hand information of the character and resources of the country passed through that makes the book most valuable and indispensable to intending settlers in this part of the great land.

"In front of the house was a field of wheat, 110 acres in extent, as fine a field as we had ever seen anywhere, and of this they had not a failure, he said, during all their farming experience, the return never falling below fourteen bushels to the acre in the worst of years, twenty-five being the average yield. They sowed late in April, but reaped generally about the 15th of August. They had never, he said,

been seriously injured by frost since 1884, and in fact no frost had occurred to injure wheat since 1887. There was abundance of hay, and 10,000 head of stock, he believed, could be raised at that very point."

Everything is on such a big scale that we are not surprised to find the capacity for containing large quantities of food to be somewhat widespread in this country of wonders. Dickens's "Fat Boy" must henceforward hide his diminished head or stomach. He could hardly tackle a quarter of a reindeer at a sitting! "I have already hinted at those masterpieces of voracity for which the region is renowned, yet the undoubted facts related around our camp fires and otherwise, a few of which follow, almost beggar belief. Mr. Young, of our party, an old Hudson's Bay officer, knew of sixteen trackers who, in a few days, consumed eight bears, two moose, two bags of pemmican, two sacks of flour, and three sacks of potatoes. Bishop Grouard vouched for four men eating a reindeer at a sitting. Our friend Mr. d'Eschambault once gave Oskinequ—"The Young Man"—six pounds of pemmican, who ate it all at a meal, washing it down with a gallon of tea, and then complained that he had not had enough. Sir George Simpson states that at Athabasca Lake in 1820 he was one of a party of twelve who ate twenty-two geese and three ducks at a single meal. But, as he says, they had been three whole days without food. That man of weight and might our old friend Chief-factor Belanger—drowned, alas, many years ago with young Simpson at Sea Falls—once served out to thirteen men a sack of pemmican weighing ninety pounds. It was enough for three days, but there and then they sat down and consumed it all at a single meal, not, it must be added, without some subsequent and just pangs of indigestion. Mr. B. having occasion to pass the place of eating, and finding the sack of pemmican, as he supposed, in his path, gave it a kick, but, to his amazement, it bounded aloft several yards and then lit. It was empty! When it is remembered that in the old buffalo days the daily ration per head at the Company's prairie posts was eight pounds of fresh meat, which was all eaten, its equivalent being two pounds of pemmican, the enormity of this Gargantuan feast may be imagined. But we ourselves were not bad hands at the trencher. In fact, we were always hungry. So I do not produce the foregoing facts as a reproach, but rather as a meagre tribute to the prowess of the great of old—the men of unbounded stomach!"

In the Athabasca River region they came across enormous deposits of tar which some day will be of great economic value. Further on there were springs of natural gas which have been burning time out of mind. Gas can be tapped anywhere at that place by simply driving a stake into the ground. In this district there seem to be available and natural resources of light, heat, and power that are almost too vast to be imagined. Mr. Mair's final conclusions are as follow—

"That the country is great and possessed

of almost unique resources is beyond doubt, but that it has serious drawbacks, particularly in its lack of railway connection with the outer world, is also true. And one thing must be borne in mind—namely, that when the limited areas of prairie within its borders are taken up the settler must face the forest with the axe. Perhaps he will be none the worse for this. It bred in the pioneers of our old provinces some of the highest qualities—courage, iron endurance, self-denial, homely and upright life, and, above all, for it includes all, true and ennobling patriotism. The survival of such qualities has been manifest in multitudes of their sons, who, remembering the record, have borne themselves manfully wherever they have gone. For the rest, and granting the manhood, the future of Athabasca is more assured than that of Manitoba seemed to be to the doubters of thirty years ago. In a word, there is fruitful land there and a bracing climate fit for industrial man, and therefore its settlement is certain. It will take time. Vast forests must be cleared, and not perhaps until railways are built will that day dawn upon Athabasca. Yet it will come, and it is well to know that when it does there is ample room for the immigrant in the regions described."

Mr. Mair is to be warmly congratulated on the great amount of valuable information he has compressed into this interesting narrative and for the attractive way he presents it to the public. The reproductions of photographs are numerous and well done, and they add much to the value of the book.

The second portion of the volume consists of most valuable notes on "The Mammals and Birds of Northern Canada," by R. Macfarlane, who, as an old officer of the Hudson's Bay Company, had splendid opportunities of becoming personally acquainted with the fur-bearing animals that abound there. Mr. Macfarlane's notes are all of great value because they come fresh from the forest and the prairie. The enormous wealth that Canada possesses in these fur-bearing animals is little realized by the average reader. Perusal of Mr. Macfarlane's notes will give him some idea of the quantity annually exported. It is hardly possible to obtain exact data, but we note that in one average year two firms only exported considerably over four million of skins! Some of the individual figures are remarkable; the marten, for instance. The Hudson's Bay Company's average total sales of martens for twenty-five years amounted to 2,590,691 skins. In 1903 76,629 marten skins were sold in London. And other enormous figures could be quoted. We note that several species seem to be decreasing, notably seals and beavers, whose extinction seems to be but a matter of time. These notes are full of information of the greatest value to hunters, sportsmen, and naturalists, as Mr. Macfarlane is a recognized authority on his subject. It is well that such information is now for the first time made available to the general public. Our judgment is much at fault if this book is not a pronounced success. It fills a distinct place in Canadian literature.

The Turkish Grand Vizier



CORRESPONDENT of the London Times, writes the following appreciation of the Turkish grand vizier:

The flattering terms in which King Edward in his recent message to the Sultan referred to the present Grand Vizier will be warmly endorsed by all who are acquainted with Turkish affairs. It scarcely too much to say that Kiamil Pasha is the man in Turkey whose character, ability, and experience make it possible to hope that he may succeed in guiding his country through the difficult and dangerous period of transition, and in consolidating the new constitutional regime. Among some of the Young Turks there is a tendency to wax impatient at his prudence and to clamor for a more rapid pace, but it is to be hoped that moderate counsels will prevail in this, as they have hitherto done in most of the other questions with which the leaders of the revolutionary movement have been confronted, and that Kiamil will not only be left at the head of the Government, but will be allowed a free hand in his difficult task. One of the dangers of the present situation is the perhaps not unnatural tendency of the Committee and its members to interfere in the executive work of the Government, instead of concentrating their energies on educating public opinion and on preparing themselves for the elections and for the difficulties which will inevitably arise when Parliament meets in November. The representatives of rival interests and of widely differing creeds and races will then bring forward claims which it will need all the tact and all the energy of the Young Turks to reconcile. The recent circular, issued by the Minister of War, which seems to have been issued with the approval of the Committee, forbidding officers calling themselves members of the Committee to indulge in demagogic agitation, gives ground for hoping that the Committee will avoid the mistake made by the Persian reformers, of usurping the functions of the regular Administration. It was the divorce of power and responsibility which was one of the crying evils of the Hamidian tyranny, and the chaos to which it led can be reduced to order only if the responsible Ministry now in office is allowed to govern in practice as well as in name. The Committee, as long as there is no flagrant instance of abuse or reaction, will be wise to abstain as far as possible from that interference in the Administration which, as is shown by the history of the last 30 years in Turkey, is fatal to orderly government.

It will be perfectly safe for the committee to do this so long as Kiamil remains at the head of the Ministry. He was a pronounced Liberal in days when Liberalism was dangerous, and there is no likelihood of his tolerating any attempt at reaction. The only other statesman of anything like his experience is Kutuch Said, who preceded him for a couple of weeks as Grand Vizier, but Kiamil has the advantage over his fellow "Elder Statesman" that there are no dark passages in his record to rouse suspicion as to his present sincerity. His honesty is guaranteed by the fact that, although more than once Grand Vizier under the old regime, he is still a comparatively poor man. During his former periods of office he showed a breadth of view and a sense of perspective rare among Turkish officials. A diligent reader of The

Times and other European newspapers, he has kept himself in touch with international politics, and it is in a great measure due to him that, after a short period of very natural scepticism, the European Cabinets are beginning to feel confidence in the new regime. He has resolutely set his face against the attempts which were made in some irresponsible quarters to raise the Cretan, Egyptian, and Bosno-Herzegovinian questions, which might have caused embarrassments with foreign Powers at a time when Turkey requires all her energies to cope with internal problems. One of his first official acts was to order the withdrawal of Turkish troops from Persian territory and the restoration of the status quo on the Turco-Persian frontier. This statesmanlike conduct was only to be expected from his past history. His influence on the foreign policy of the Empire has always been in the direction of moderation and prudence. During his long tenure of office as Grand Vizier, when Sir William White was Ambassador, he was prevented from settling the Egyptian question only by the suspicion which the Sultan entertained of British policy, and which were sedulously fostered by certain Powers. Kiamil's object in striving so hard to get this question definitely out of the way was not simply to soothe Turkish amour propre. He felt that the interests of Turkey demanded the establishment of better relations between Great Britain and France, the traditional friends of the Ottoman Empire, and he saw that no real reconciliation could be effected so long as the Egyptian question remained an open sore embittering their relations.

It is not only in the sphere of foreign nations or among the European Powers that Kiamil's name inspires confidence. His treatment of Bulgarian, Cretan, and Armenian affairs was always frank, liberal, and sympathetic. The interference and intrigues of the Yildiz camarilla prevented these qualities from bearing their natural fruit, but they gained for him the good will of the Bulgarian, Greek, and Armenian elements in the Empire, a good will which is of special importance at the present juncture. The Armenians especially remember with gratitude that his appointment as Grand Vizier at the time of the massacres put an immediate end to the slaughter, and that it was he who had the notorious Moussa Bey—one of the worst persecutors of the Armenians—brought from Bitlis to the capital, and not only tried, but condemned and exiled to Tayif in the Hedjaz, almost, if not quite, the only instance in which a prominent Kurd was really punished for attacking the Armenians. It is worth noting that throughout the present crisis the Armenians have behaved admirably, better than any other of the Christian races, and that they are co-operating most loyally with the Turks in working for the regeneration of their common country. In spite of the unfortunate Gueshoff incident, in which Kiamil seems for once not to have displayed his customary tact, it may be anticipated with some confidence that he will succeed in establishing cordial relations with the Principality, and win for Turkey the loyalty of the Bulgarian population of Macedonia. The main difficulty here is the attitude of the Bulgarian Government, which does not yet seem to have got over its disappointment at the cessation of racial strife in Macedonia, or to have abandoned its hope that the new regime may soon

break down, and that the consequent anarchy may enable the rulers of Bulgaria to gratify the ambitions they have long entertained. These feelings, although in striking contrast to the humanitarian and disinterested sentiments which were professed by Bulgarian statesmen at different stages of the Macedonian question, are yet so natural in the circumstances that they can hardly be made matter for reproach. They will probably disappear in time, if the new regime in Turkey continues to fulfil the promise of its early days. The letters and telegrams which The Times has published from Constantinople, Sofia, and Salonika bear witness to the rapid growth of mutual sympathy between Turks and Bulgarians. This improvement in the relations of the two races cannot fail to affect those of the two governments. Certainly Kiamil Pasha may be trusted to do all he can to count on the co-operation of the Exarch Joseph, the head of the Bulgarian Church, who has his seat in Constantinople, and whose influence—he is far more a statesman than an ecclesiastic—has always been exerted on the side of wisdom and prudence; and the leading men in Bulgaria are too sagacious not to realize before long that the success of the great experiment which is now being made in Turkey may prove of more solid advantage to the Bulgarian nation than any which international jealousies would permit them to gain from a renewal of the old anarchy in Macedonia.

Kiamil Pasha's difficulties would seem to come rather from within the Empire than from without. His name, of course, is anathema to the reactionaries, and to all who, by the loss of lucrative sinecures, have suffered from the "restoration" of the Constitution, and who may be trusted to do their best to get rid of him. Unfortunately, their intrigues have not been without a certain effect among a section of the Young Turks, who, in their haste to create a new heaven and a new earth, complain that he goes too slowly about the work of reform, although the pace he has set has probably been quite as rapid as was safe in the present delicate situation. His age—he is over 75—has been made an objection to him, but he is still alert and vigorous in both mind and body, and no younger man possesses anything like the same prestige either in Turkey or abroad, or the same influence over the Sultan. It is hard to believe that any one else could have succeeded in persuading Abdul Hamid to hand over to the State Treasury, as he has recently done, lands belonging to the Civil List, estimated to bring in an annual revenue of £400,000. Of the two candidates for the post he occupies whose names are most prominently before the public, Said during his brief tenure of office displayed so much subservience towards the Sultan as to recall the early days of Abdul Hamid's reign, when, as Palace Secretary, he helped his master to destroy the power of the Porte. He is probably quite out of the running. The other, Ferid, although a man of considerable ability, cannot be said to enjoy the confidence of the Turkish public. As Grand Vizier during the last years of the despotism, he failed to put any effective check on the misdeeds of the camarilla. He acquiesced in, even if he did not actively abet, some of the worst instances of the exploitation of the Treasury by unscrupulous foreign concession-hunters, and his conduct of foreign affairs did nothing to improve the reputation of Turkey abroad. Every allowance must be made for the difficulties of his position, and some of those who know him well have a high opinion both of his talents and of his character. But it is safe to say that his reinstatement as Grand Vizier in place of Kiamil would be a serious blow to the new regime.

Commercial Advertising



CORRESPONDENT of the London Times writes:

Manufacturers and wholesale merchants who have seen themselves losing trade through competition, whether domestic or foreign, have often with advantage looked for a remedy to well-conceived and dignified advertising. Competition can lower the price of any product of which more sources than one exist. Where the product is one that must reach consumers through middlemen, and not directly from the producer, this competition takes two forms. First, there is the competition of one middleman against another for the favor of consumers, as in cases in which grocers "cut" the price of commodities such as tea and sugar. And second, there is competition among producers for the favor of the middleman, as when tea and sugar-importers sacrifice a part of their own profit in order to obtain the preference of retail grocers. The latter will naturally buy a given quality of merchandise in the cheapest market, because they are thus enabled either to keep more profit for themselves, or else to compete more effectively with their rivals. The public neither knows nor cares by whom the goods are produced, and competition unrestrained reduces either turnover or profit to a minimum.

But where only one source of supply exists there can be no competition in price; and as the effect of price competition is almost inevitably to degrade quality, the producer of a good article will often do better by spending money to advertise it, maintaining the quality and price, than by lowering these to meet competition and enable himself to sell more cheaply. The problems of a manufacturer or other wholesale merchant, confronted with such conditions will be discussed in this and a succeeding article.

Not many years ago, the various manufacturers of certain place-goods found their trade growing less and less profitable, in consequence of domestic and foreign competition. The price that the public would pay for the class of fabric in question had fallen below the minimum at which an article of good quality—the quality which had for generations been the standard—could be sold with profit. Adulterated fabrics—or what amounts to the same thing, fabrics not composed of the staple implied by the general understanding of the name of the goods—supplemented in the market the effect of degraded, but still not absolutely fictitious, wares. There appeared to be nothing in the business for any one except the foreign exporter and his British agents. But a firm engaged in this trade took a bold step. They dropped the manufacture of the inferior goods forced upon them by competition, and reverted to a good article of the old-fashioned kind, sold at the old-fashioned price, but embodying the latest improvements in manufacture. By comparison with the goods which had flooded the market it had all the air of a novelty. It was extensively advertised by a fancy name, registered as a trade mark, and leaped instantly into favor with the public, because its merits were evident, and the article could always be identified, in all its patterns and colors, as one and the same. The price was cheerfully paid, for the goods were worth the money. Instead of the manufacturers being committed to a never-

ending struggle, with lower and lower qualities at lower and even lower prices, and profits tending to the minimum, they were able to produce a thoroughly sound article of great public utility, and no one could compete with them in the price of their trade-marked brand.

We have here the elements of success in the beginning of commercial advertising—a good and a needed thing to advertise, a well-chosen title to identify it, and the protection of a registered trade-mark. Taking the first of these for granted, since no sensible person would waste money in advertising goods that could not be relied upon to hold trade by their own merits—the other two, a good name and a sound trade-mark, are not very difficult to be compassed. The delusion that great businesses are built up through ingenuity in the invention of fancy names only afflicts the amateur observer of commerce. Any title that is distinctive and easily pronounced comes to give the impression of being an inspired piece of word-weaving when it is advertised sufficiently. Some of the "best" titles were originally meaningless combinations of letters. No philological justification can be found for "Kodak," the word was originally in the word but the shortness and the sound of it. Yet it has arrived at seeming the inevitable name for what it denotes. A name that carries with it some favorable suggestion as to the form or character of the goods to which it is applied is of course a good asset. "Tabloid" is an example. But such names are open to certain dangers. Descriptive words are not registrable as trade-marks, and when improperly accepted by the Patent Office have frequently been expunged from the register by order of the Courts. Common law will generally protect from abuse the employment of a compound name in its entirety; but if any part of it is descriptive, that part can be adopted by competitors with impunity. In default of a fancy name, a personal or proprietary name answers every requirement and is impregnable against infringement. Even an individual born with the same surname as that adopted for a well-advertised product would find extremely hazardous any attempt to trade upon this accident. One of the most successful business appliances of the present day, though it bears a fancy name, is in practice always identified by the name of its inventor, which happens to be Smith!

Provided, therefore, that reasonable judgment is exercised in choosing a suitable title by which to advertise it, a good product can always be advertised with success. To say this is not to maintain that advertising never fails. But where there is failure, the inference to be drawn is not that the goods cannot be advertised profitably, but that the method of advertising which has been adopted had somewhere something wrong with it. Neither can it be objected that the percentage of profit on a given sort of merchandise is insufficient to leave a margin for advertising. The largest advertising expenditures successfully undertaken have been employed in selling goods upon which the percentage of profit is the smallest. Articles capable of very extensive use are necessarily sold at a smaller margin than those of limited employment. But a small profit many times repeated is as good as a large profit on a limited scale, and much more secure.

ROUTE OF THE TEHUANTEPEC RAILWAY, WHICH BIDS FAIR TO REVOLUTIONIZE OCEAN-BORNE COMMERCE



More than forty million dollars' worth of merchandise originating in United States territory crossed the Isthmus of Panama and Tehuantepec in 1907, most of it being interchanged between the eastern and western ports of the United States, including the Hawaiian Islands in this term. This total of more than forty millions of trans-Isthmian traffic in merchandise originating under the American flag is more than three times as much as that of any earlier year.

This sudden and large increase in the interchanges between Atlantic and Pacific ports via the narrow strip of land which separates those oceans is chiefly due to the opening, early in 1907, of the Tehuantepec Railway, which connects the waters of those two oceans by a land haul of but 190 miles, its termini being Coatzacoalcas on the Atlantic or Gulf of Mexico side and Salina Cruz on the Pacific

side. This enterprise of connecting the two oceans was planned before the construction of the earliest transcontinental railway in the United States, the first concession for the road having been granted by the Mexican Government in 1857. This and subsequent concessions having failed to produce results, the Mexican government in 1882 itself took up the work, making a series of contracts under which a road was completed from ocean to ocean in 1894, but owing to defective conditions its partial reconstruction became necessary, and this reconstruction was accomplished through a partnership arrangement entered into by the Mexican government with a British firm, the road having been actually opened for business in January, 1907. Modern steel docks at the eastern and western termini permit the transfer by steam and electric power of merchandise from the hold of the vessel direct to the car standing on the dock alongside the

vessel and the retransfer from car to vessel by the same manner. The time occupied in shipment across the Isthmus is less than twenty-four hours, and the entire time occupied in the transfer from the hold of one vessel to that of the other vessel less than forty-eight hours. Regularly established steamship lines now run between Coatzacoalcas at the Gulf end and Philadelphia and New York, and between Salina Cruz at the Pacific end to the western ports of the United States and the Hawaiian Islands, while various lines connecting with foreign countries also touch at the eastern and western termini.

Meantime the Panama route materially increased its business over that of the preceding year, despite the fact that large demands are made upon it in the transportation of material for use in the construction of the Isthmian canal. The value of merchandise originating

in United States ports and shipped over that line to other parts of the United States or foreign countries amounted during the year to between 12 and 15 million dollars. Of this, about four million dollars' worth was merchandise sent from New York to Central and South American countries fronting on the Pacific, while between two and three million dollars' worth was merchandise sent from San Francisco to the eastern ports of the United States. The shipments via Panama from New York to the west coast ports of the United States were distributed to San Diego, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, Oakland, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle and Spokane, and those to foreign countries by this route included Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, Colombia, Panama, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Mexico, and the British Columbia ports of Canada. These include practically all classes of merchandise, but more especially meats,

flour, cotton goods, mineral oil, mining machinery, manufactures of iron and steel, and miscellaneous manufactures. The movements from San Francisco via Panama to the eastern ports were sent to Tampa, Philadelphia, New York, New Haven and Boston, and include wines, pig lead, quicksilver, hides, and skins, and miscellaneous merchandise.

The distance between New York and San Francisco are, direct by land, 3,191 miles; via Tehuantepec, 4,415 miles; via Panama, 5,305 miles, and via Magellan Straits, 13,089 miles. From New York to Port Townsend direct the distance is 3,199 miles; via Tehuantepec, 5,190 miles; via Panama, 6,080, and via Magellan Straits, 13,848 miles. From New York to Honolulu direct via San Francisco the distance is 5,288 miles; via Port Townsend, 5,569 miles; via Tehuantepec, 5,806 miles; via Panama, 6,686 miles, and via Magellan Straits, 13,269 miles.

"The Power of a Lie"—A Powerful Norwegian Story



"The Power of a Lie," by Johan Bojer, is a very dramatic and powerful story, and has already been crowned by the French Academy. It has been translated into English by Jessie Muir.

It is a pitiless tale, and yet without exaggeration. A lie is told or allowed to exist, and as inevitably as day follows night so ill follows evil. The man who lets the lie exist is Knut Norby, a prosperous Norwegian farmer—but a little afraid of his wife. He had become surety for Wangen, the merchant, to the extent of 2,000 kroner, and when Wangen failed the farmer, by semi-suggestion, had allowed it to be believed that Wangen had forged his name as surety.

The Lie Starts

"He was on the point of nipping the report in the bud by explaining matters"—but he didn't. He was not unwilling to harm his neighbor, whose former prosperity had been an offence to him.

The power of the story lies in the way in which the farmer's conscience works; how he argues with and defends the lie; makes his better instincts give way to the lowest; and how finally begins to feel that he himself is the injured man. The setting of the story is most refreshing. We get among the pines of Norway; we drive in sleighs across the snow; we see the simple, quiet life of the peasant. But even here conscience doth make cowards.

Here is one of the passages in which the novelist shows how the farmer's conscience works:

The Liar's Soliloquy

"That evening, when he and his wife were in bed and the light was out, he yawned heavily, and said in a tired voice:

"Isn't it a strange thing that we human beings, who may die at any moment, should pass all our time in doing evil to others?"

"Marit sighed and smoothed out the sheet over the counterpane.

"Yes," she said, "it is."

"And when we look into our own hearts, we see that even those who go wrong and commit crime need not be any worse than one of us."

"After a brief pause Marit answered: 'No, not if they repent; there is pardon for them too, then, I suppose.'

"It was very quiet during the pauses in their conversation. The winter night was dark and cold, and now and again the wind was heard whistling past the corner like a dying howl.

"In this feeling of death and the dark night, Norby again saw the parish—his parish; but this time all the people were alike, they were all ready to die, all cold, pale, suffering beings, such as one ought to be good to.

Consequences

"Do you know what I'm thinking about, Marit?"

"No," came the rather sleepy answer.

"Why, that if we do something downright bad it's not at all certain that the consequences will be obliterated if we die. It's very likely they go on living and doing harm to others for a long time."

"H'm!"

"But can you tell me then how such a man can have peace in his grave?"

"Marit expressed her opinion that our intelligence was not sufficient for that, and turned over on the other side.

"The old man lay long, however, seeing a long string of Wangen's descendants having to suffer for this. Could he then at the same time be saved and sit in heaven? He lay there looking and looking, until he grew hot with anxiety lest he should not get any sleep that night either. He began to be sure that he had some disease or other, perhaps heart disease. And then, while he stood in the witness box and held up his fingers, it would come. He would drop down.

"O God, be merciful to my soul!"

"At last he sat up in bed and quietly struck a match. Heaven help us! It was past two already, and he had not slept yet.

"When he once more tried to go to sleep, he began to see how difficult it is honestly and fairly to put right a wrong done.

"He lay with closed eyes and saw it all.

He Must Forget

"If I wanted to make it all straight again," he said to himself, "neither getting forgiveness from God nor taking my punishment in a prison would help, for my wicked accusation would still live somewhere. But if I could find out all the ways it had gone, and follow all the threads to

the end, should I be finished then?" No. I should have to give compensation for the evil consequences. One will have forgotten the falsehood, another will have laughed at it, but a third will remember it and make Wangen suffer for it. But suppose I could make up for this too? Would that be the end of it? No. There would still be need to pay for what he suffered all the time people believed him guilty. Can that be paid for? No! No! And he involuntarily shook his head as he lay with closed eyes. How was he to get to sleep?

"The next day he roused himself and went up to Budbrandsdal, where he owned large forests, and where his men were driving timber. He felt that he must get away—he must forget."

The Laborer's Question

Next day he has a visitor:

"When he came down he found it was an old farm laborer, Lars Gleven, who wanted to speak to him.

"Come into the office!" said Norby.

"He was vexed that it was only this old man who had frightened him and made him hasten his dressing.

"What do you want?" he asked, sitting down before his writing table.

"To his great astonishment the old man

came close up to him and seated himself so that he could look Norby straight in the face.

"It's a hard task I have today," began the old man.

"Indeed?" said Norby impatiently.

"I've come to ask you, sir—he stopped to cough—whether you've laid this matter with Wangen before the Lord."

"Norby stared. He leant back in his chair and stared still more; and, wretched as he felt, he could not help bursting out laughing. He thought, as he had so often done, that it was his father who sat there listening to this. And to think that one of his small tenants, an old clod, whom he kept alive up on the hill out of kindness, that he should come here and want to interfere in a matter that concerned only himself and Providence! No, that was too much! And Norby laughed. It was like an avalanche falling, and he shouted and could not stop, until the floor shook under him. Finally he did not know whether to give this poor fellow a krone or kick him out of the room."

Holding Out

"Norby remained standing at the window with his hands in his pockets. It had done him good to be able to laugh for once; but it was still better to be able to be angry with someone besides one's self.

Co-operation of Colonies in the Empire



Speaking before the members of the Empire Club in Toronto, Mr. Howard d'Egville, honorary secretary of the Imperial Defence Committee of London, England, proposed that Canadians should co-operate with the people of the Old Country by forming a committee which would keep in touch with the public thought in the centre of the Empire. He expressed a hope that the Dominion would rise to such high patriotism; that it would subordinate its own ideals to the good of the Empire, and that it would realize that its own destiny was involved with the destiny of the united whole.

In opening, Mr. d'Egville explained that his mission was one of investigation, and at several well attended meetings he had advanced plain and straightforward reasons and shown that the solution of the problem of Imperial defence must involve the future of the Empire and the Anglo-Saxon race. At present the state of affairs was anomalous. One country directed the whole foreign affairs of the Empire and treated in questions that might precipitate the whole in war. Through the extraordinary growth of the over-sea states and their wide extent, the Imperial policy had largely become a colonial policy. It was realized in the expansion of Canada that she was determined to realize her own destiny and to assume her responsibilities. Each nation of the Empire was loyal to itself, as well as loyal in a larger sense to the whole Empire. The main element of cohesion lay in a true system of Imperial co-operation. Each had the fullest scope for the development of its individuality and for con-

ducting its own affairs, and it was recognized that it had a partnership under the style of John Bull & Sons. One proposal, due to the national aspirations and the desire to keep control of the expenditure, was to set up separate colonial navies. But it was only by one navy that the possessions over seas could be defended. The possession of one navy was the dominant factor in strategy. The sole reason why Napoleon was prevented from overcoming Great Britain was the naval supremacy of the British flag. In the South African war, not one soldier could be sent without having the command of the seas. The soldiers there knew that although thousands of miles of ocean rolled between them and their homes, they were safe by the protection of the navy.

Speaking of the land defences of the Empire, Mr. d'Egville remarked that, perhaps, the interchanging of the troops and officers was the best that could now be done. Unity of command, discipline and supplies was as essential for the navy as for the army. In Canada something was done for the general defence by garrisoning Halifax and Esquimaux. The Cape, Natal and Australia contributed to the navy. Premier Deakin, of Australia, had said that the Commonwealth would be open to attack but for the supremacy of the British navy. Australia could not expect to be defended without bearing a share of the cost. In the future they had to face the possibility of a new war power. Ten years ago only three nations in the world had first-class battleships. Six powers had these battleships now, not only in European waters, but in the Pacific ocean. The Empire could not be protected by voluntary and spontaneous efforts,

It took time to give effect to such co-operation, and it was impossible to rely on what forces would be available when needed. Hon. Joseph Howe, of Nova Scotia, had said that they should prepare for their defence and not wait for war to be declared. Canada should recognize that while she was growing other nations had grown too. In ten years, Germany had trebled her naval expenditure, and the United States had quadrupled theirs. Great Britain had determined at all costs to defend the Empire, but in the next decade it would strain her to the utmost to meet the exigencies of a world-wide state. She had allied herself with Japan, and was determined not to ask for contributions from the colonies. But she would welcome an effective combination. In Great Britain it was believed that the thoughtful people of Canada were giving attention to the problem and that they realized that it was economical and most efficacious for them to take part membership in the greatest navy of the world.

Better machinery for consultation should be provided. An Imperial office could be established in London, outside the Colonial office, to serve as a real intelligence department. Colonial conferences should be more frequent and an Imperial council should be instituted. He desired to ascertain the state of public opinion in Canada in regard to representation in connection with this move. Was it true that Canada did not need protection by sea because she depended on the Monroe Doctrine.

Anyway Eve never had occasion to worry Adam by asking two or three times a day if she was the only woman he ever loved.

"They'd better just come and interfere in matters that concerned only himself and God Almighty! If they did, he was still man enough to show them the door. They'd better begin suspecting that he was not happy! If they did, he would be man enough to show them something else. It would not be that poor old fellow at any rate who would make him break down. There would be no confession today. Some way out of the difficulty could still be found."

The Son's Dilemma

The farmer's son, a student in Christiana, heard of the charge and knew it was false from what his father had said. Here is how he struggled in his conflict between duty and love:

"I must come to a decision! There are only two days left! And if I sneak out of it now it will not exactly be a heroic deed, and ever after I shall have to keep quiet when anything is said about justice and truth."

"He looked at his watch. There was a train in a couple of hours. But just as he was about to get out his bag and pack it he was once more seized with uncertainty. Suppose his father would not be persuaded? What should I do then! I ought to have some plan of what I am going to do if I am going to interfere."

"He seemed to see his father, and Norby Farm in the summer, waving cornfields, and the calm waters of Lake Mjosen. Go and give evidence? Break with them all? Bring unhappiness upon them? Never more have a home at Norby? He sank upon a chair and sighed heavily. 'No, I can't do it!'"

Here is a glimpse of the mind of Wangen, the idealist, who had failed so far as money went:

A Reformer's Defeat

"When he really thought about it, he had long seen signs of something brewing among his connections outside as well as inside the district. Rich men were rich men, whether they called themselves farmers or merchants. They were all afraid of him because of his eight-hours working day. And they not only wanted to force him into bankruptcy in order to be able to say, 'That's how things go with such a short working day.' No, they wanted revenge. They wanted to send him to prison. They wanted to dishonor him so greatly that he would henceforth be harmless. He understood it now. Like many others, he had fallen a victim to the demoniacal brutality that wealth and capital breed.

"For this very reason the work people began to be unspeakably dear to him. He no longer feared them in consequence of having deceived them; they had become his brothers, and fellow sufferers; it was in fact for their sakes that he was now persecuted."

Worst of All

The last lines of this striking story show the full "power of a lie," for they show Norby, the farmer and liar, convinced of his own uprightness.

"He felt so near to God, and the respect and sympathy of the whole district now shone into his conscience, but he would thank God for it all.

"But there is one thing I can't understand; he thought after a while, 'and that is how people can stand like Wangen with a calm face and lie in court. God help those who have no more conscience than to do it!'"

AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

FOUR CHAPTERS OF JOB

In all ancient Oriental literature as we have it today, there are many irregularities, or what appear like irregularities to the modern Occidental mind. There are sudden transitions, not exactly from the sublime to the ridiculous, but from the exalted to the commonplace. This is the case with the Vedic Hymns, the sayings attributed to Zoroaster, those ascribed to Buddha, the Psalms of David, the Book of Job and so on. These irregularities may be due to several causes. They may arise out of errors of transcription, interpolations, errors in translation, the failure of the translator to catch the exact meaning of the Oriental text, and perhaps even in a greater degree to the fact that the Oriental mind has its own way of regarding things, which western people do not wholly appreciate. The existence of these irregularities to some extent mars the beauty of some of the ancient poems, that is if they are judged by the standards of modern taste, but they may be ignored without detracting from the value of what is left. Of all ancient poems, perhaps one might go further and say of all literature ancient or modern, there is nothing comparable to the 38th, 39th, 40th and 41st chapters of the Book of Job, and if you have not read them, lately do so today. You may find them a little uneven in places, but they are exceedingly free from the irregularities above spoken of. They display an extent of knowledge, a power of description, a majesty of conception absolutely unequalled. The great array of questions and statements moves along like some tremendous procession, and the imagination must be indeed sluggish that is not stirred by this wonderful series of literary moving pictures. There is graphic description and scathing irony, profound wisdom and brilliant imagery.

Except for a few verses in which Job is represented as speaking these chapters are assigned to "the Lord," who speaks "out of the whirlwind." We are accustomed to use the expression, "The Lord," chiefly in connection with Jesus Christ, but it is to be remembered that the unknown writer of Job lived centuries before Jesus was born. The Lord speaking out of the whirlwind is to be understood as the voice of the Deity Himself. It is not necessary to suppose that God actually spoke to Job. If we stop to discuss the probability of such a thing, we lose the value of what follows. It is time enough to think about this after we have read the remarkable things uttered by the voice from the whirlwind. Therefore do not trouble yourself with the possibility of the Lord's speaking to man, but read the utterances themselves; then reflect that the report of them is many centuries old, and you will find yourself face to face with something that defies explanation. Chapter 38, after a few introductory words begins with a reference to the Creation which reads like the words of one who performed that marvellous work. There are some sentences in it that are a forecast of the discoveries made by geologists perhaps forty centuries after they were written. Speaking of the sea, the voice out of the whirlwind said, "When I made the cloud the garment thereof and thick darkness a swaddling band for it." Geology tells us that when the seas first formed they were covered with clouds and darkness. After long ages the clouds were dispersed and "the day-spring knew its place." Then the poet takes us up and whirls us along in a very tempest of mighty thoughts. He seems to have the whole panorama of creation spread out before him, and pictures with graphic sentences the beginning of the great natural phenomena, such as the rain, the dew, the frost. Then he lifts up his eyes to the starry vault and asks questions which seem startling. "Canst thou guide Arcturus and his sons?" Did the poet see that magnificent star with its attendant planets coursing through space as astronomers with their telescopes have told us it does? The procession of pictures moves along with a vividness that is amazing. It speaks of things of which until within a comparatively few years we had no knowledge. It tells us of Behemoth, "chief of the ways of God, and of Leviathan, some monstrous creature of the deep. Until geologists told us of the monsters of the Tertiary Period those references seemed meaningless. But the chapters must be read to be appreciated.

The lesson of these wonderful sayings is of the supremacy of God and the relative insignificance of man. They seem like the thoughts that crowded in upon a thoughtful well-informed student of creation. It does not seem necessary to suggest any supernatural authorship or inspiration, but only a better knowledge of the story of the earth than most persons have enjoyed. It is not the voice of a Deity, which seems to speak out of the whirlwind, but only the voice of human wisdom. It is not a miracle. It is only a splendid triumph of human intelligence.

MAKERS OF HISTORY

XXVI.

When Genghiz died, Ogotai, his son became Grand Khan. The office of Grand Khan was, in a sense elective, but the family of which Genghiz was a member seems to have had a prescriptive right to it. Ogotai made efforts to carry out his father's policy for the conquest of China. For many centuries it had been the ambition of the Mongols to conquer China, and it was to keep out their incursions that the Great Wall was built in B.C. 220. This immense structure, which is 1250 miles long, 20 feet high, 25 feet thick at the base and 15 feet at the top, with towers at every 100 yards, measuring 40 feet square at the base and having a height of 50 feet, is probably the greatest work in point of magnitude ever accomplished by human labor. It served its purpose for a long time, but was not sufficient to retard the progress of Genghiz and his successors. At this time, A.D. 1232, two dynasties contended for supremacy in China, the Hsins and the Sung, the former being in the ascendancy. When Ogotai attacked the Hsins in the front, the Sung seized the opportunity to attack them in the rear, which made the work of the invader comparatively easy. The decisive battle of the war was fought beneath the walls of Kaifong, a city estimated to have a population of 7,000,000, which, if correct, shows it to have been the most populous that the world has ever known. When Kaifong surrendered the Mongol general proposed to put all the inhabitants to the sword, but was dissuaded from so doing by one of his associate commanders. The Sung having assisted the conquerors, hoped that they would be allowed to remain in possession of Southern China, but they were disappointed, for the Mongols resolved at a great kurultai, or council, that the conquest of China should be completed, and accordingly in 1255, Ogotai despatched an army of 500,000 men for that purpose. This force met with considerable success, although the Grand Khan did not himself participate to any great extent in his leadership. On the contrary he attempted the organization of his newly acquired country by peaceful means. He built himself a magnificent palace, adopted the Chinese methods of taxation, exhibited a partiality to Chinese customs and made himself exceedingly popular with his new subjects. Contemporary writers describe him as a man of many excellent qualities.

During the decade after the death of Ogotai the chiefs of the western provinces of the great empire established by Genghiz asserted their independence so that his successor in the Khannate found his dominions confined to the lands around the head waters of the Amur and those parts of Northern China which Ogotai had conquered. Mangtu, who was Ogo-

tai's nephew succeeded him, and the former's brother Kublai came at once into great prominence. He virtually had charge of the operations for the subjection of China. In 1259 Mangtu died and Kublai became Grand Khan. He pushed his military operations with vigor and soon had all China, except Annam, under his sway, and had brought Korea to a condition of dependency. He sought and found an excuse to declare war against Japan, his ambition apparently being to become ruler of all Eastern Asia. He raised an enormous fleet, numerically speaking, and despatched a large army for the conquest of the Island Kingdom, but the expedition met the fate of the Spanish Armada. All the vessels were destroyed and those of the crew, who were not killed in battle, were taken prisoners. The Japanese slaughtered every Mongol, but preserved the Chinese and Korean members of the expedition as slaves. This and the defeat of his operations against the Annese were the only unsuccessful efforts of Kublai's reign. He did not conduct many movements in the field, his armies being generally under the control of Bayan, perhaps the most successful commander of his time.

The several authorities in regard to the reign of Kublai are somewhat inconsistent as to the extent of his dominions. He seems to have restored the glories of the Grand Khannate, as it was in the days of his grandfather Genghiz and to have been Lord of all Asia from the Arctic on the North to the straits of Malacca on the South and from the Pacific Ocean to Asia Minor, only Hindustan and Arabia, the swamps of Annam and the countries bordering on the Mediterranean refusing to acknowledge his sway. The Russian grand dukes paid him tribute and went to his court at Pekin, where he proclaimed himself Emperor of China, to do him homage. Marco Polo visited him. He describes his palace grounds as being sixteen miles in circumference, "with all kinds of rivers, brooks and meadows" within the enclosure, and "all kinds of wild animals excluding such as are of a ferocious nature." He tells of Kublai's habit of riding through his park with a leopard sitting behind him on the croup, and says that when the monarch saw an animal which he wished to secure as food for his falcons, of which he kept hundreds, the leopard was despatched to catch it. Kublai became very rich, richer, says Marco Polo, than all the kings of the world, and the way he became so exceedingly wealthy is related by the same authority. He cut up the bark of the mulberry tree into pieces of convenient size and having stamped his portrait upon them declared that they should form the only currency of his realm. Then he issued a proclamation that no person should sell gold, silver or gems within his jurisdiction to any person except himself and he paid for them in pieces of mulberry bark, which the vendors of the precious articles were glad enough to take, because with them they could buy the products of the country. In this Kublai illustrated a grasp of finance, which has never been exceeded by the money kings of our own day. Marco Polo's accounts of the wealth and magnificence of Kublai's court and his ten thousand post houses scattered over all Asia, where horses were kept saddled day and night ready for his special messengers of the almost innumerable little forts, where corps of foot-runners were maintained in the imperial service indicate a mastery of organization unequalled by anything told of any other age or country.

As an administrator Kublai was wise and tactful. He realized the superiority of Chinese customs over those of the Tatars, and adopted them as far as possible. He kept great stores of food constantly on hand so that his people should not suffer from famine, and in more than one city he erected great ovens, where every one might go daily and receive a loaf of freshly-baked bread. So popular did he become that the people worshipped him as a god. He was the first foreign ruler to establish himself as emperor of China, and even Chinese historians, who were by no means disposed to regard their alien rulers with favor, describe him as an enlightened, well-meaning prince. He was very tolerant in religious faith. His leanings were towards Buddhism, and the office of Grand Lama owes its origin to him. He died at Pekin in 1294, and it perhaps may be said of him that for the extent of continuous territory over which his sway was acknowledged, the wealth and luxury of his court, and his personal pre-eminence among hundreds of millions of people, he stands alone above all the rulers of whom we have any record. More people acknowledged him as their sovereign lord than have ever before or since, so far as we know, paid allegiance to any single ruler, and though he was the last of the Grand Khans, and his dynasty did not long rule in China, his place in history is large and his fame will last as long as men are attracted by stories of great achievements and splendid surroundings. In him the glory of the Orient culminated. The family, from which he sprang, gave many princes and rulers to Asia. Whether there are yet living some of the descendants, who may revive the departed supremacy, which for centuries seemed theirs by divine right, time only can tell.

"SPIRITUAL INSIGHT"

What Public Opinion describes as "the most important article in all the recent reviews and magazines and papers," is in the London Quarterly. It is entitled "Does Spiritual Insight Keep Pace With Material Knowledge?" The author is Rev. E. J. Brailsford, a Wesleyan minister. The article is very brilliant in its composition, and Public Opinion advises Mr. Brailsford to expand it into a book. The talented essayist presents the triumphs of man in relation to the physical universe in sentences of extreme beauty. We quote one of them: "By the aid of the microscope the man of the twentieth century lives in a vaster world than his ancestors—a leaf is an inhabited continent, and each raindrop is teeming with life. Specular analysis has shown him that the stars are compounded of the precious metals and that each ton of salt water contains a grain of gold." Mr. Brailsford defines the spiritual as "Reality without Appearance," which seems rather a happy phrase. He thinks "the manifestation of the Spiritual are like tidal movements," swelling into special manifestations and creating distinct periods or epochs. The energy behind these movements "reveals itself both in the material and the spiritual," and this energy he defines as the Divine Spirit. The great movement which followed the Middle Ages, whether in architecture, literature, commerce, discovery, religious awakening, political enfranchisement or otherwise, he regards as the manifestation of this Divine Spirit. So also "the regenerating impulse of the Victorian Era," and he sees it working in the movement for imperial unity, in the drawing together of all classes of society and in the progress of Church union. The great work of the Divine Spirit, which is "the conveying of the life of God into human experience," is not ended. "Malachi was not the last of the prophets, nor John the last of the Apostles. The Bible is not the final word. God is not dumb that he should speak no more."

This admirable essay is calculated to give a new impetus to thought. Its author has stepped outside of the beaten track. He has had the keenness of vision to see unity of purpose where so many have found only confusion; he has discovered harmony where so many have found only discord. It is a distinct gain to human thought that some one should have directed it to a new channel, and have suggested to it an explanation of human progress, which though not wholly novel, has never before been presented with such skill. We shall endeavor to print the article in full next Sunday.

Famous Frenchmen of the Eighteenth Century

X.

(N. de Bertrand Lugiin.)

MARAT, DANTON, THE GIRONDINS AND ROBESPIERRE

Marat, Danton and Camille Desmoulins had formed a club called the Cordellere's Club which became famous as a rallying point for the extreme revolutionists. After the death of the king the voice of this club and of others of a similar nature directed the affairs of the Assembly through the members of the National Convention. Henceforth the strength of the Girondins was to grow weaker and weaker until finally they were to succumb to a power they had themselves helped to raise.

Marat became the natural mouthpiece of the mad sentiments of the "Mountain," and against him the Girondins directed all the force of which they were capable. So eloquent were their pleadings, so plainly true were their accusations that for a brief time Marat was confined to the Abbey. But the imprisonment only aided him in his struggle against the moderate party. He was liberated, crowned with flowers, and carried on the shoulders of his devoted admirers back again to the Assembly. It is not difficult to imagine the depression of the Girondins when the grotesque little figure was set down in triumph among them, while the bloodthirsty instigator of evil exclaimed to the assembled multitude "You see a representative whose rights were violated, but justice has been accorded him. I swear anew to maintain the cause of liberty and of the people."

Accusations now began to be made against the Girondins who still had the courage to hold out against the extreme measures of the "Mountain" and to denounce with eloquence and bitterness the massacres for which the leaders of the National Convention were responsible. From being the leaders of the Revolution in the first place, they were now compelled out of respect to their principles to take a conservative stand.

Danton, who with Robespierre and Marat had now practically assumed control of affairs, tried to persuade Vergniaud, the leader of the Girondins to operate with the convention. "Why should we be at war?" he asked Vergniaud. "Join us. You will perish for the stand you are taking." "I would rather be murdered than a murderer," replied the Girondin.

The Girondins who alone of all the members of the Assembly retained the right to any respect were now condemned for political reasons, and by the populace who had been taught by Marat and others of his stamp to look upon the members of this party as a last remnant of the hated authority which had its beginning in the person of royalty that they had so lately executed. Some of the Girondins were arrested, others escaped to neighboring towns.

"Marat," writes Guizot, "was now as much dreaded as despised, because he kept violently working on men's anarchical passions; and all feared Robespierre's jealous hatred and vindictive distrust which was apparently the only mainspring of his conduct." "He had neither an idea in his head, nor a sentiment in his heart," Cordurec said of him. Of Danton we read but little during these few uncertain months, though he was to come to the front later. It was said that the massacres of September had had an effect upon his mind, so that he feared for very conscience sake to be responsible for any more crimes.

Thanks to the self-sacrifice of a courageous woman, the career of one member of the evil trio was to be abruptly terminated. Marat had been ill, suffering for months from a disease which he had contracted in the slums. His affection, however, did not deter him from dictating the names of those whom he wished to be proscribed. On the 13th of July 1793, a note was brought to him bearing the unknown signature of Charlotte Corday. The note read, "I have just arrived from Caen. Your love for the country allows me to assume that you will learn with pleasure the unhappy events in this part of the Republic. I shall wait upon you in your house about one o'clock; be good enough to receive me and grant me a moment's conversation. I shall give you an opportunity of rendering France a great service."

As Marat was too ill to reply she wrote a second time, so eloquent a letter that the man in spite of his exhaustion decided to see her. He was in his bath when the young woman was admitted, and his surroundings were fittingly squalid and sordid to be in keeping with his depraved nature. The sight of his hideous face, his menacing eyes, might well have intimidated a stronger woman than Charlotte Corday, but so fired was she with her resolve, so full was she of righteous anger against the perpetrator of so many crimes, that fear of Marat did not exist for her. She had but lately come from Caen where a large number of the Girondins had taken refuge. Their tale of injustice had aroused all her sympathy. From earliest childhood she had been a student of Greek and Roman philosophy and jurisprudence and an ardent admirer and follower of Rousseau. Born a royalist she had nevertheless become attracted by the republican ideal, and grieved to see the fate of unhappy France dependant upon the will of unscrupulous criminals.

Marat, flattered by the supposed adulation of such a charming young woman expressed his pleasure at seeing her and asked her many questions concerning affairs at Caen. Upon Charlotte Corday giving him the names of the Girondins in refuge there he said grimly, "I shall make out a list of them and in eight days they will all be in Paris and guillotined."

"That word decided his fate," wrote Charlotte. She drew a knife which she had concealed beneath her muslin scarf and with marvelous swiftness and dexterity plunged it to the hilt in Marat's heart.

He had time only to call once, "Here my dear," to the servant who had been living with him as his wife, and then he fell back quite dead.

Charlotte Corday met with the fate she expected. She was imprisoned for several days and then tried. "I killed him," she said, "for his crimes. I murdered one man to save a hundred thousand. I am not sorry. It was quite premeditated, and I think justly done."

She died bravely and the crowd around the scaffold accustomed to hoot and jeer at victims, watched the proceedings in almost perfect silence. She was young and she was beautiful and she had done an almost inhumanly brave thing, knowing all the time that her life must pay the forfeit but never for an instant faltering in her purpose.

She failed totally, however, to accomplish what she sought. Instead of showing to the people the baseness of the character of the man she had killed and the falseness of the principles for which he had stood, she succeeded only in raising Marat to the rank of a martyr who in the eyes of his fanatical admirers died in defence of a righteous cause.

"It is a law of human nature," writes Guizot, "that we must worship before a new altar when the ancient altars are overthrown. The anarchical masses blindly led forward had forsaken the eternal God, and their veneration had turned toward Marat."

THE STORY TELLER

Making Up

Old Beau—Williams, are my eyebrows on straight and is my wig properly crumpled?
Valet—Yes, sir; but your chest has slipped down a bit.—Life.

Social Euphemism

First society matron—I've just paid \$300 for a fascinating little rag to wear to your bridge.
Second society matron—So charmed. Who is your ragman now?—Life.

Overdoes

Aubrey (after a searching gaze from Bruce)—Now, old chap, candidly, what's the matter with the tie?
Bruce—Well, dear boy, I should have suggested something less alluring. It hardly gives your face a chance.—Punch.

Truthful Tommy Triumphs

"Tommy," said the boy's father, sternly, "where are those six apples I left on the table?" "Father," said the boy, "I did not touch one." "Then how is it that there is only one apple left?" demanded the father. "That," replied Tommy, "is the one I didn't touch."—Chums.

It Looked Suspicious

"I guess my father must have been a pretty bad boy," said one youngster.
"Why?" inquired the other.
"Because he knows exactly what questions to ask when he wants to know what I have been doing."—Washington Star.

Rules for Waiting at the Church

A Texas weekly has found something new. A pastor who is annoyed by young men appearing in the vestibule and peering through the doors of the church now proposes a book just on the inside of the vestibule, where every young lady is expected to register her name. The young men may call and ascertain just who is present and who is not without annoying the congregation.—Beaumont (Tex.) Journal.

Reserved Her Verdict

A gentleman who was no longer young, and who never was handsome, said to a child in the presence of her parents:
"Well, my dear, what do you think of me?"
The little girl made no reply, and the gentleman continued:
"Well, you don't tell me. Why won't you?"
Two little fat hands tucked the corners of a pinafore into her mouth, as she said archly, in a timid whisper:
"Cause I don't want to get whipped."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Parable for Suffragettes

Mrs. Humphrey Ward is against votes for women. At a luncheon of suffragists in New York, by means of a parable, she pointed out her belief that the immediate home circle, not the distant polling booth or Senate Chamber, was the true feminine sphere of usefulness. She said an aged Scot told his minister that he was going to make a pilgrimage to the Holy Land.

"An' while I'm there," said the pilgrim, complacently, "I'll read the Ten Commandments aloud frae the top o' Mount Sinai."

"Saunders," said the minister, "tak' my advice. Bide at hame and keep them."

Out of Their Depth

The brothers Bilstein were being entertained by one who was anxious to avail himself of their financial acumen. But as ill luck would have it, the talk veered to other things.

"Do you like Omar Khayyam?" thoughtlessly asked the host, trying to make conversation.
It was the elder brother who plunged heroically into the breach.

"Pretty well," he said, "but I prefer Chianti."

Nothing more was said till the Bilsteins were on their way home.

"Willie," said Sammy, bitterly, breaking a painful silence, "why can't yer leave things that yer don't understand to me? Omar Khayyam ain't a wine, yer cuckoo; it's a cheese!"

A Promise Unfulfilled

O. Henry, the well-known storywriter, once promised the editor of a magazine that he would deliver a short story to him on the following Monday. Several Mondays passed, but the Muse was refractory and the story was not forthcoming. At last the wrathful editor wrote this note: "If I do not receive that story from you by twelve o'clock today, I am going to put on my heaviest-soled shoes, come down to your house, and kick you down-stairs. I always keep my promises."

Whereupon O. Henry sat down and wrote this characteristic reply:
"Dear Sir,—I, too, would keep my promises if I could fulfil them with my feet."

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

The Art Critic

Sir John Millais was down by the banks of the Tay, painting in the rushes of his famous landscape, "Chill October," which has thrilled us all with the ineffable sadness and mystery of the dying summer. He worked on so steadily that he failed to observe a watcher, until a voice said: "Eh, mon, did ye ever try photography?"

"No," said the artist. "I never have."

"It's a deal quicker," quoth his friendly critic, eyeing the picture doubtfully.

Millais was not flattered, so he waited a minute before replying, "I dare say it is." His lack of enthusiasm displeased the Scot, who took another look and then marched off with the Partisan shot:

"Ay, and it's a muckle sight mair like the place, too."

Good Customers

John D. Rockefeller was advising a reporter one day to be careful and cautious in all business matters. "Look about you," he said. "See that you get your money's worth. If you don't."

"John D. Sullivan," of Cleveland, was proud of his reputation for generosity. Everybody sought his patronage—tailors, grocers, tobacconists, and so forth—and this delighted John.

"But one day at his tailor's he overheard something that gave him food for thought. He had been trying on some golf trousers, and still in the dressing room, but the tailor thought him gone.

"What shall I charge Mr. Sullivan for these golf trousers?" John heard the clerk ask. "Eight dollars a pair, the same as our other patrons?"
"Sullivan," said the tailor, in a tone at once thoughtful and enthusiastic, "is a good customer. He always pays up promptly. He never haggles. Charge him \$12."

When Taft Was a Poet

Very few persons know that William B. Taft has written poetry. Most people have an idea that a poet is a lean, long-haired creature, who looks as if he had lost his best friend. The genial Republican nominee appears too well fed to be a rider of the steed Pegasus. But—

Once, before the world had heard about Mr. Taft, he made a visit to the home of a favorite aunt in Iowa, who knew not of his courtship of the muse. When he had told his beloved relative "how all the folks were" and answered her one hundred and one questions, and dined with especial attention to the fatted calf, he proudly took from his pocket a couple of clippings from the newspaper which had printed his "soul songs." He admits the verses were clever. The aunt of the future great statesman read them diligently.

"Will," she asked simply, "do they print those things for nothing if you send them in?"

WITH THE POETS

Come Back

Come back and bring the summer in your eyes
The peace of evening in your quiet ways;
Come back and lead again toward Paradise
The errant days!

Of old I saw the sunlight on the corn,
The hind-blown ripple running on the wheat;
But now the ways are shabby and forlorn
That knew your feet.

Forget the words meant only by my lips!
Could you not understand
The language of my fevered finger-tips
When last you took my hand?

—John G. Nelhardt in The Outlook

The Land of Dreams

Ah, give us back our dear, dead Land of Dreams!
The far, faint, misty hills—the tangled maze
Of brake and thicket—down green woodland ways
The hush of summer—and on amber streams,
Bright leaves aloft, amid the foam that creams
Round crannied boulders, where the shallows blaze,
Then life ran joyous through glad, golden days,
And silver nights beneath the moon's pale beams.

Now all is lost. There glooms a dark morass,
There throbbed the thrush across the dappled lawn.
Oh, never more shall fairy pageants pass,
Nor dance of light-limbed satyr, nymph and faun,
Adrift among the whispering meadow grass,
On wind-swept uplands, yearning toward the dawn.

—Henry M. Hoyt, Jr., in Smart Set.

The Floor—a Toast

Here's to the floor,
Our best friend of all,
Who sticks to us close
In the time of our fall.
When benches are flake
And tables betray
And rugs are revolting
He meets us half-way.
Our stay and support,
When we can't stand alone
With the floor for a backer,
We'll never be thrown.
Here's to our best friend,
In life's every stage!
Dry nurse of infancy,
Wet nurse of age!
A health to our floor!
Supporter and stay;
Though he often be full,
May he never give way!

—By Oliver Herford; from Collier's Fiction Number, September 26.

The Gloucester Mother

When autumn winds are high
They wake and trouble me,
With thoughts of people lost
A-coming on the coast,
And all the ships at sea.

How dark, how dark and cold,
And fearful in the waves,
Are tired folks who lie not still
And quiet in their graves;—
In moving waters deep,
That will not let men sleep
As they may sleep on any hill;
May sleep ashore till time is old,
And all the earth is frosty cold.—
Ur! the flowers a thousand springs
They sleep and dream of many things.

God bless them all who die at sea!
For they must sleep in restless waves,
God make them dream they are ashore,
With grass above their graves.

—Sarah Orne Jewett in McClure's Magazine

At the Top of the Road

"But Lord," she said, "my shoulders still are strong;
I have been used to bear the load so long;
And see, the hill is passed, and smooth the road,"
"Yet," said the stranger, "yield me now thy load."

Gently he took it from her, and she stood
Straight limbed and lithe, in new found maidenhood,
Amid long, sunlit fields, around them sprang
A tender breeze, and birds, and rivers sang;

"My lord, she said, "the land is very fair!"
Smiling, he answered, "Was it not so there?"
"There," in her voice a wondering question lay,
"Was I not always here, then, as today?"

He turned to her, with strange deep eyes aflame—
"Knowest thou not this kingdom, nor my name?"
"Nay," she replied, "but this I understand—
That Thou art Lord of Life, in this dear land,"

"Yes, child," he answered, scarce above his breath,
"Lord of the land—but men have named me death!"
—Charles Buxton Going, in the New Zealand Theosophical Magazine.

As the Flowers of the Grass

They're sending out the calendars
For nineteen hundred nine.
How clear their type, how gay their art,
Their pictures, ah! how fine!

The grocer's is a pretty card,
Displaying fruit, nuts, grain.
The butcher's choice, sleek Holstein herd,
Slow grazing on the plain.

A fire scene the Insurance man
Selects, a choice most wise.
The milliner shows flowers and plumes
Smart hats of wondrous size.

The undertaker, thoughtful wight,
Sends out a hayfield scene.
A slanting shower, the distant barn,
Mad dash o'er meadow green.

Religion, business, art combine
In sly, suggestive mode,
His picture, marked by pith and point—
Its title, "The Last Load!"

—Ella A. Fanning.

We Two in Arcady

When we two walked in Arcady
(How long ago it seems!)
How thick the branches overhead,
How soft the grass beneath our tread!
And thickets where the sun burned red
Were full of wings asir, my dear,
When we two walked in Arcady
Through paths young hearts prefer

Since we two walked in Arcady
(How long ago it seems!)
High hopes have died disconsolate;
The calm-eyed angel men call Fate
Stands with drawn sword before the gate
That shuts out all our dreams, my dear,
Since we two walked in Arcady
Beside the crystal streams.

Beyond the woods of Arcady
The little brooks are dry,
The brown grass rustles in the heat,
The roads are rough beneath our feet,
Above our heads no branches meet,
And yet, although we sigh, my dear,
Beyond the woods of Arcady
We see more of the sky!

—London Dispatch.

THE GROWTH OF JAPANESE ART

THE GROWTH OF JAPANESE ART



AN OUTLINE SKETCH OF A POSTER BY OTA-MARO

JAPANESE art came, as most all else, from China and Korea in the days when Japan never knew there was a West to copy, and centuries before M. Kuroda returned to shock Tokyo, used though it was to the nudities of rainy-day life, with his version of Parisian art. It was long before the growing trend of commercialism parched the throat of life and art that the priests came from Cathay and the land of the Morning Calm with the sutras of the diamond cutter to preach the message of Buddha of freedom to the soul. There came 1300 years ago a Buddhist priest from Korea, who painted a mural decoration in the Horyuji temple, near Nara, which the priests will show the tourist today, if properly approached, and there are works in other temples which date from ten to twelve centuries back. The first known Japanese artist was a court noble, Kose-ne-Kanaoka, who introduced the practice of painting on screens, which, the histories say, flourished in the ninth and tenth centuries; but it was not until the end of the tenth century that Motomitsu established the Yamato-Ryu—the Japanese School. Before the artists went to France to study and came back with new ideas and imported perspective, the Japanese School was quaint. Perspective was absent, there were impossible mountains, roofless interiors were dissected in odd manner, solemn processions were burlesqued. It was the humorous strain which seemed to appeal in the earlier days of Japanese art, to judge from the oldest prints extant, and about A.D. 1160 a rollicking priest, Toba Soja, began to draw doll prints; but these were to the art of Japan what Rabelais' work is to literature. More, they were often coarse. The fifteenth century brought with it a renaissance of Japanese art. The human body was far less treated than by the European artist; the religious influence and the fear of nature and the influence and powers outside that dominated the people lead the hand of the artist, who suggested rather than portrayed. The grandness of the mountain peak, the terrible grandeur of the raging waters, the exquisiteness of the flowers and of the forest life, all were symbolised, rather than represented. The modelling that heightened the appearance of solidity, or the casting of shadows that were used by the Western artist were eschewed by the Japanese. The great artists of this period of renaissance of Chinese painting in the fifteenth century in Japan were Buddhist priests, Cho Densu and Josetsu, the former's work being on religious subjects, the latter's landscape, which was treated by the Japanese centuries before the artists of Europe dealt with it. Mitsunoba, who was the best painter of the Tosa

school, founded at the time, succeeded the priests, and after him came Sesshu, Shubun and Kano Masanobu, all of whom founded independent schools. The artists passed their art to their sons in many cases, and Kano Motonobu, son of Kano Masanobu, was greater than his father, he doing much for the Kano school, which is considered today the strongest adherent to the Chinese classical art. The works of these artists, however, were never as strongly sought by the collectors of the West as those of Hokusai, Hiroshige and others who came afterward, and Japanese look down upon the enthusiasts for the desire they show for the works of Ukiyo-Ryu—the Popular School—rather than the old classics. It was Hokusai, though, who did perhaps more than any other artist for Japanese art. He led it from the trails of the past into a new field. Cho Denshu showed spirituality, Sesshu genius for idealising Chinese scenes, Kano Tan-yu a wonderful power to evoke beauty out of a few seemingly chaotic impressionist blotches, but it was Hokusai who told the story of Japan in his work and made a school that has been more lasting than all others. It was in the sixteenth century that the beginning of the change came, when Iwasa Matahei, originally a disciple of the Tosa school, originated the doll sketches known as Otsu-e, and a century later Hishigawa Moronobu began the illustration of books in color in the popular realistic style. The making of wood cuts had begun long before this, the first known record being in 1331 A.D., when a Buddhist sutra, seemingly illustrated by a Buddhist priest, had wood cuts. The method of color printing as a process of wood engraving was, however, invented by the Japanese, although anticipated somewhat by the Chinese and by the Italians and Germans whose work in this connection, almost contemporaneous, was similar. Izumiya Gonshiro is said to have founded the art and Hishigawa Moronobu perfected it. In the eighteenth century Okyo founded the school known as the Shijo Ryu, the name given after the street in Kyoto where the master resided. He made closer copies of nature than his predecessors, particularly of fowls and fishes, and his pupil Sosen drew monkeys with wonderful completeness of detail.

Art had now been released from its swaddling clothes in Japan, the conventionalities of the past had been swept aside, and a swarm of artisan-artists arose, commoners vying with the nobility, who alone had devoted themselves to art theretofore, and with the mixing up with men and women and with the life of the people, came the new school—the works of the Artizan school, which is best known to the world. Leader of this class was the famous Hokusai. His name was Nakajima Tetsujiro originally,

and from 1760-1849 he drew thousands of novel, vigorous creations as book illustrations and separate prints, illustrating the whole range of Japanese art motives, history, drama, of incidents of the life of the people of his day, animal and vegetable life and wonderful suggestions of Tokyo and surroundings. His views of Fuji are among the classics. He was a wonderful man, his possessions being only his brush and palette, and he lived for his art, not from it. His contemporaries in color printing were Toyokuni, Kumsada, Shigenobu, Hiroshige and many others. This was the heyday of Japanese art, and Kyosai, who survived until 1889, was really the last of the artists. When Japan was opened in 1853, to the commerce and life of the West, the art of the land died, the coming of the West seemed to parch out its life and the inrush of commercialism brought about a situation in which art could not survive. Art was too long and time too fleeting for a continuance of the work of the past, when days and weeks were as nothing, money was of use only to buy the food and clothing required; and art was all. The artists who have come since are mostly copyists, either of the older artists of their own land or of the West. The new school of painters and artists is distinctly Western; it is no more Japanese than is San Francisco. The older artist was direct, facile and his lines, due perhaps to the Japanese method of writing from the elbow instead of the wrist—were strong and bold. The laws of perspective, of light and shadow were not considered; nor was the artist tied down to absolute correctness

in his representation. There are pictures in which two sea coasts are shown, one above the other; everywhere it was the same, the artist painted the feeling the memory of the scenes evoked within him rather than the scene itself. Always, too, the pictures were small; seldom in Japanese art is there a representation of the

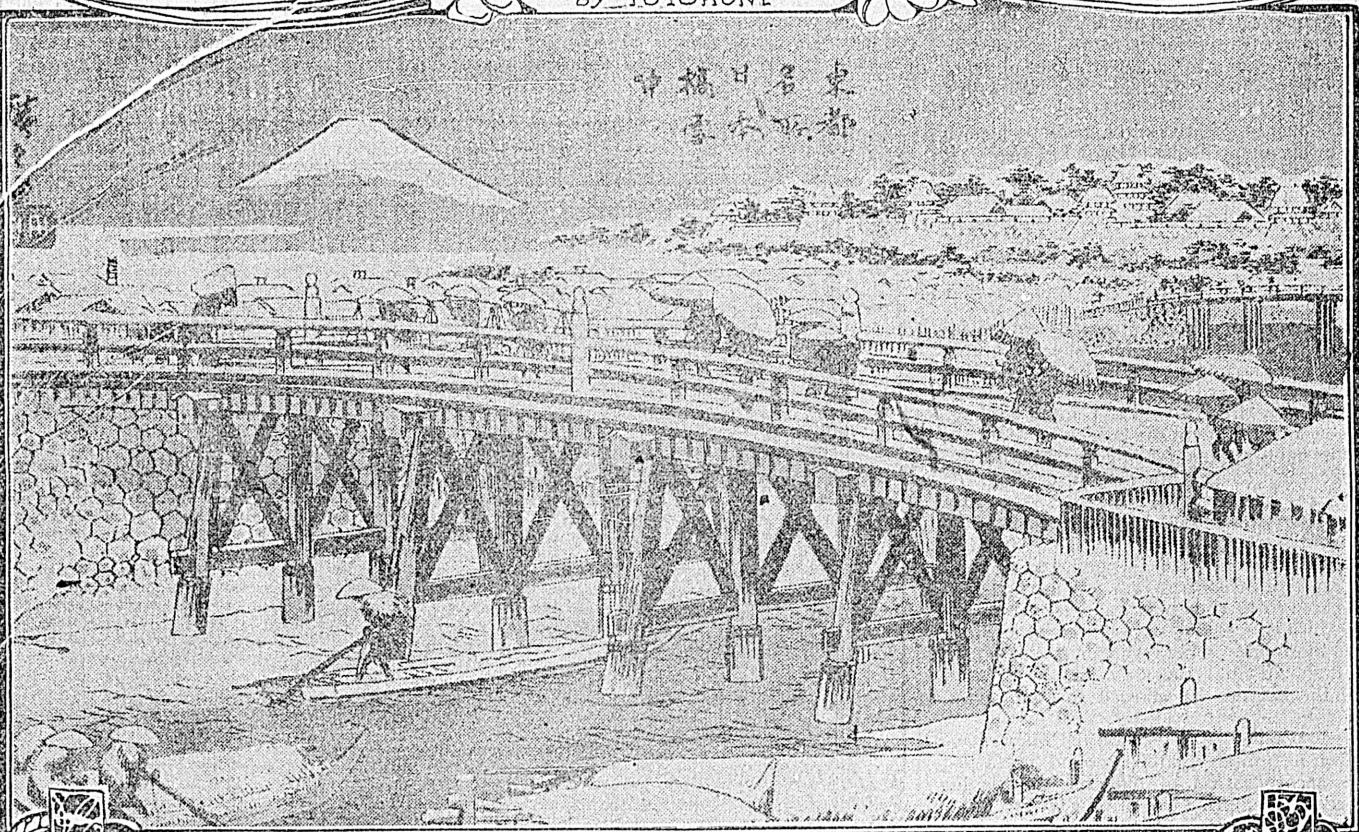
grandeur combination, of the breadth of view; for the most part it is the tiny, the vignette. Seldom, too, is the human form a part of the picture, nor have great scenes that have made history been adequately portrayed. In fact, it seems that Japanese art is, as Alfred East remarked in a lecture at Tokyo, "Great in small things, and small in great things."

The methods of the maker of Japanese prints were for the engraver to trace the picture drawn for him by the artist, if, as was usual, the artist did not himself do the engraving. The drawing was made on thin translucent paper of a particular kind. It was pasted face downward on a plank of wood, usually cherry, and sawn in the direction of the grain, instead of across it, as the European engraver would do. The superfluous thickness of paper was removed by a process of scraping until the design was clearly shown. A little oil spread upon the remainder of the paper increased the transparency, and then the engraver was ready to begin. The borders of the outline were first incised, very lightly in the delicate parts, with a kind of knife, and chisels and gouges were used to rout out between the lines of the drawing in the interspaces. The block was then washed and ready for use. The ink was applied carefully with a brush and impressions taken off on specially prepared paper by rubbing with a flat disc worked by hand pressure.

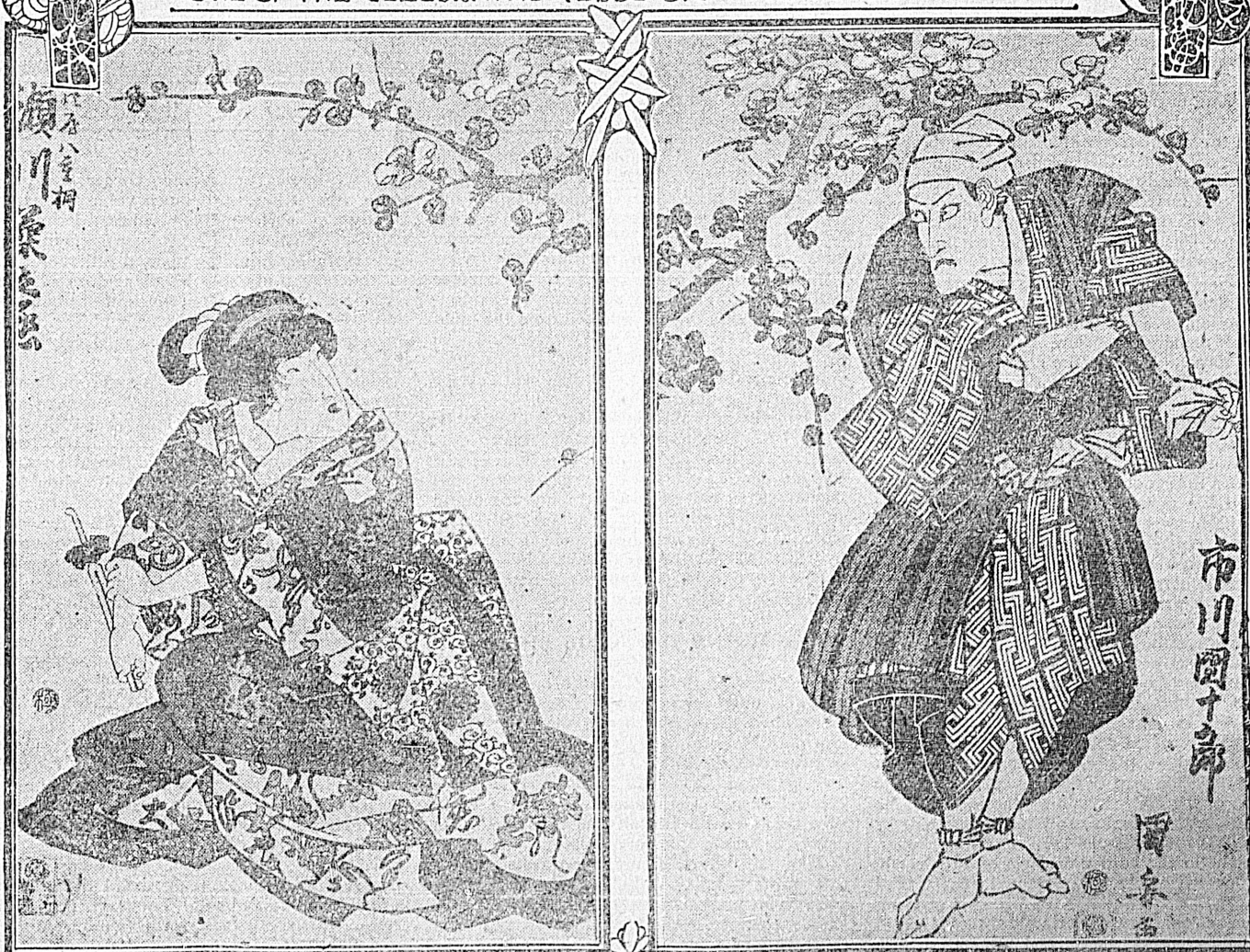
For the modern collector of Japanese prints the way is most difficult. There are so many forgeries. One effect of the civilizing influences of the West upon Japan was to found a school of forgers to prey upon the collectors of Japan. (Continued on Page Eleven.)



POSTER OF AN ACTRESS BY TOYOKUNI



ONE OF THE CELEBRATED YEDDO SNOW SCENES BY HIRO SHIGE



SEGAWA KIKANZO A JAPANESE ACTRESS

A TWO-PANEL POSTER BY KUNI-YOSHI

A CHARACTERISTIC POSE SHOWING DANJURO ICHI-KAWA



THE SIMPLE LIFE

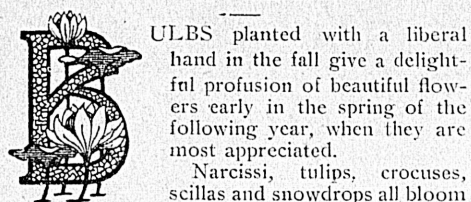


THE HOME GARDEN

GARDEN CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER

Prepare Borders, if not yet done.
Plant: Hardy Border Plants, Alpines, Hardy Biennials, Hardy Climbers, Shrubs, Deciduous Trees, Fruit Trees, Bulbs. And especially—Paeonies, Evergreen Shrubs, Flowering Shrubs, Phloxes, Irises, Carnations, Pansies, Violets, Canterbury Bells, Foxgloves, Wallflowers, Roses, Alliums, Chives, Watercress in streams, Pot Crocuses, Pot Trillias, Pot Hyacinths, Pot Narcissi, Pot Tulips, Lilies, Anemones, Conifers, Bulbs in Window Boxes; Cabbages, Coleworts, Savoy Cabbages.
Sow: Sweet Peas, Broad Beans, Mushrooms, Cycamen, Corn Salad, Mustard and Cress in heat. Cucumber in heat.

PLANTING BULBS TO BLOOM IN THE SPRING



BULBS planted with a liberal hand in the fall give a delightful profusion of beautiful flowers early in the spring of the following year, when they are most appreciated.

Narcissi, tulips, crocuses, scillas and snowdrops all bloom early and produce exquisite flowers. There are a great many varieties which might be recommended; but, after all, perhaps, there is no better way for the owner of a suburban place to do than to rely upon the advice of a seedsman who is familiar with the locality and the conditions which exist there.

Particularly charming results can be produced by planting bulbs in the grass in order to secure natural effects; but they should not be used where the grass is to be cut early, if the bulbs are expected to flower a second year, as the foliage must not be removed until it begins to turn yellow.

Bulbs may be planted in the grass by means of a crowbar or a dibble, marked in some way from four to six inches from the end, so that bulbs of the same size may be planted at an equal depth in order to have them come up at the same time. Another way of planting bulbs in the grass is to insert a spade or fork, lifting the soil so that the bulbs may be dropped into the ground.

Bulbs may also be grown to advantage in the hardy border, remembering that scilla, grape hyacinth and snowdrops are to be used at the front and narcissi and tulips further back. Bulbs are especially effective when planted among early-flowering plants in the border.

When bulbs are planted in beds and borders, it is necessary to prepare the soil carefully if the best results are to be secured. Especially is it necessary to spade the ground deeply, pulverizing the soil as finely as possible. Success with bulbs depends entirely upon getting the strongest kind of root growth. If the bed can be prepared some time before the arrival of the bulbs, which is a good plan, well-rotted manure may be thoroughly mixed with the soil. Fresh manure should never be used, and in no case should the manure be allowed to touch the bulbs.

These popular spring-flowering bulbs may be grown in ordinary garden ground but a judicious incorporation of different soils is in some cases essential, while in others very little attention to this matter is required.

The most suitable soil for Daffodils generally and May-flowering Tulips is loam which is neither too clayey nor too sandy. The subsoil must be taken into consideration, such as, for instance, a heavy clay supporting a shallow loam. In such a case deep digging and a dressing of lime, burnt earth, wood ashes, gritty sand and oyster shells well worked in should be resorted to. The latter will help to keep the border open. On the other hand, a light sandy soil may be materially improved by an admixture of well-rotted turfy yellow loam and a good layer of stable manure dug in 18 inches below the surface. This also is beneficial to limestone soils in general.

For early flowering Tulips and Hyacinths the ground should be dug out to a depth of 3 feet (on light soils a foot less) and a thick layer of stable manure, to ensure drainage if the subsoil is clayey, placed in the bottom. Upon this the bed may be formed by making a compost of yellow loam, leaf-mould, silver sand and decayed manure, all thoroughly incorporated together. May-flowering Tulips, as already stated, flourish in a somewhat heavier soil.

When the ground has properly settled down, which takes usually three or four weeks after it has been prepared planting may be proceeded with. A half-shady position is preferable to one fully exposed to the direct rays of the mid-day sun, although very fair results are often obtained with many kinds even when planted in the open. As a general rule planting may begin in August with Daffodils, which then usually begin to form new roots, following in September with Hyacinths and early-flowering Tulips, and in October with the May-flowering varieties; but in every case locality and climatic conditions must be considered.

The depth to plant depends as much upon the growth and size of relative varieties as the nature of the soil. Shallow planting must be avoided, and on light soils the bulbs may be planted slightly deeper than on heavy ones. Similarly, in the colder districts of the North, they succeed better when planted deeper than in the warmer South. For the stronger growing Daffodils and May-flowering Tulips, 6 inches deep and 8 inches apart; and Hyacinths, with the top of the bulb 4 inches below the surface and 6 inches to 8 inches apart, will generally suffice. A common rule with some growers is to plant the bulb from one and a half to twice its own depth below the surface.

It is the practice with some to place silver

sand under and over the bulbs. This, however, is hardly necessary except in very heavy soil; it is sufficient if the base of the bulb is pressed evenly in its place so that there is no hollow-ness in the soil below. After planting the holes should be filled in and the beds raked level, when they require but little attention for some time, save an occasional light forking before as well as after growth above ground is discerned.

Except as a medium for efficient drainage in the preparation of the soil prior to the reception of the bulbs, the use of fresh or raw manure is a mistake. There is no better dressing for any kind of soil than soot well worked in, and also as a top-dressing. Short decayed stable manure for Daffodils, Tulips and Hyacinths, dug in sufficiently deep to avoid contact with the roots, is beneficial. Crushed bones and basic slag may also be applied with safety either at planting time or as top-dressings, the former at the rate of 2 oz. and the latter 8 oz. to a square yard.

Daffodils should be tastefully grouped in clumps in preference to rows or straight lines, and so arranged as to ensure a successional bloom. Tulips and Hyacinths, on the other hand, may be symmetrically arranged. The latter, comprising as they do more varied colors, lend themselves to the attainment of a rich effect if one end of a bed is planted with dark purples and violets and the other with dark reds. The purples and violets may be followed by blues light porcelains and white. Next to these should follow the yellows, then pinks, reds and, finally, dark crimson.

Water should be withheld from Hyacinths and early-flowering Tulips as soon as their flowering is over; and when the leaves are

variety and pull them apart you will I think, in every case find that young rootlets have already formed on each of them inside the portion of the base where they are joined together. These little embryo roots fit into each other somewhat after the manner of the teeth of a steel rat-trap. If you had cut these bulbs apart with a knife, making a cut right through the root-base between them, you would almost certainly have severed every one of these young rootlets; by pulling them apart without using a knife, you are very likely to strip off the base of one of the bulbs. The only way out of this difficulty that I have found is to make a slight cut on each side of the base where the bulbs join, then very gently press the tops upwards and downwards until they are separated; you will then find that the young roots of each bulb will be preserved, and if the base is too tough to part, it may be cut through from underneath without the danger of cutting the little roots.

THE SNOWFLAKES

The Snowflakes form a small but valuable family of bulbous plants, the various members of which produce a succession of flowers from early spring to late autumn and winter. Among the most useful are the spring-flowering *L. vernum* and its variety *carpatium* and the summer-flowering *L. aestivum*. Formerly the more frail members of this genus, such as *L. autumnale*, were separated and formed the genus *Acis*, but all are now included under *Leucojum*. Owing to its earliness and handsome fragrant flowers, *L. vernum* is as welcome and popular as the Snowdrop, and is fitted for associating with the earliest flowers in

of the garden or woodland. It produces an abundance of foliage, and the flower-stems attain a height of 2 feet, each bearing clusters of three or more flowers. These droop prettily and are white tipped with green. The bulbs may be planted at any time while they are at rest, and increase very freely, forming in time quite a mass in light rich soil. A form of this with somewhat narrower foliage and fewer flowered umbels is known under the name of *L. pulchellum*; the type, however, is the best kind to grow.

The Spring Snowflake (*L. vernum*).—The large handsome drooping flowers of this species make it probably the most valuable member of the family. They are snow-white and tipped with green, and are often produced in February. When established in suitable places large tufts are formed, which produce many flower-stems on each clump. Bulbs should be planted as soon as they are received, as they dislike to be long kept out of the ground. A distinct variety of great merit is *L. v. carpatium*, which has the flowers in pairs on each stem instead of solitary as is usual in the type. The flowers are also tipped with yellow.

Other Sorts.—There are other species in cultivation, including *L. hyemale* from South Europe, which flowers in the winter. It is, however, difficult to keep in this country. *L. roseum* is a native of Corsica with rose-colored flowers on stems about 4 inches high. *L. trichophyllum* comes from Portugal and resembles *L. autumnale*. The last three are more suited to frame culture in pots.

Few groups of hardy bulbs are more interesting and beautiful than the Snowflakes, and

low trench and space out the crowns 2 inches to 3 inches apart, placing them in such a position that when the trench is filled in the tops will be just below the surface. Tread the soil firmly. Continue to take out trenches as before 6 inches to 8 inches apart until all the roots are planted. When finished, especially if the soil is not well drained, the bed should be raised several inches above the ground level. Complete the work by covering the whole with 2 inches of decayed leaf-mould.

Cleaning Existing Beds.—The present is a suitable time to clear off the old foliage and weeds from the beds it is not intended to lift this year. Carefully fork up the soil between the rows with a hand fork and apply a top-dressing of well-decayed manure about 2 inches thick. During the summer it may be necessary to water the Lilies, for they delight in an open, moist soil. Occasional applications of weak manure water will be found beneficial.

Potting Up Roots for the Greenhouse.—Having obtained a sufficient number of "crowns," either from one's own Lily plot or by purchase they should be potted up or boxed. Before dealing with this, however, a few lines on buying the crowns may be of use to readers. The majority sold by nurserymen for growing in pots are imported from Germany and Holland, the former, known as Berlin crowns, being the best to produce early blooms. The price is very moderate, averaging 5s to 7s 6d per hundred. The crowns can be placed fairly close together in the pots or boxes. If for greenhouse decoration, ten crowns in a pot 5 inches in diameter will be sufficient. When grown to produce flowers for cutting it is more economical to grow them in boxes. Work the soil loosely among the roots, the crowns need not be covered. The reason for not making the soil too firm is that when introduced to the greenhouse the heat penetrates through the soil much more quickly. Until they are brought inside the pots or boxes can be plunged to the rim in coal ashes. Exposed thus to the frost the crowns will be found to flower more regularly than would otherwise be the case.

Forcing Them into Flower.—In an ordinary greenhouse it is often possible to fit up a frame or hand-light that will prove quite useful. Placed at the warm end of the house on the top of the hot-water pipes, a good supply of heat can usually be secured that will answer the purpose. Cover the tops of the pots or boxes with moss, syringing it several times a day to keep the crowns moist. Take care never to let the roots become dry. Keep the frame quite dark till growth commences, when air and light can be gradually admitted. January is a good month to make a start with the first crowns. As each successive batch is brought into heat, about every four weeks, they naturally keep up a succession. Such a convenience as a forcing frame is out of the question for many readers but this need not deter anyone from growing them. Stood under the stage with a pot or box (similar in size to that containing the crowns) inverted over them, they will flower several weeks in advance of those in the open. After flowering the roots can be kept in a frame till May, when they may be planted outside. It will probably take two or three years for them to recover, especially those subjected to the greatest heat, but in time they will be as good as ever.—The Garden.

PLANTING BULBS

When the soil is in good condition towards the end of October and during the first half of November, plant bulbs. If the soil is sandy, very little preparation will be necessary; but if it is of a strong clayey nature a liberal dressing of sharp sand should be added to it, and a small quantity of sand placed below and on the crown of each bulb as it is put into the ground. Plant Hyacinths, Daffodils, and Tulips about 4 inches below the surface of the soil. Crocuses, Scillas, Snowdrops, Jonquils and other bulbs of a similar size to a depth of about 3 inches. The ground must be deeply worked with a strong garden fork. Treading upon the soil afterwards should be avoided. If the bulbs be planted when the soil is fairly dry and then allowed to settle down naturally, the growth will be free and not stunted. During frosty weather after Christmas it will be advisable to cover the surface of the beds with Cocoanut fibre refuse to the depth of about 3 inches; this material will protect the young growths, which will be just breaking through the soil, from injury.

Hyacinths look well in masses of red, white and blue, either as one color in each bed or a combination of all three in one bed. Tulips and Crocuses, too, produce the most pleasing effect planted in masses. Snowdrops and Scillas are very effective if used as an edging to large beds planted on the open spaces or in the front portions of shrubby borders. Ixias and Chionodoxas should be treated in the same way as Snowdrops, when a plentiful supply of blossom will be produced in due season. Plant Anemones on the warmest borders and mulch the surface with leaf soil or Cocoanut refuse.

NARCISSI FOR DAMP SITUATIONS

The double poet's narcissus, *N. alba plena*, thrives best in a moist, heavy soil. It often fails to flower in dry locations, and it resents pot culture and forcing. All the poetical types should be planted in heavy, damp, low ground, but the double garden-flowered form, *alba plena*, flowers only when grown in heavy, damp soil.



GRAPE GROWN IN VICTORIA DISTRICT

brown and dry, the bulbs may be taken up, all soil and dead fibre removed, and bulbs and offsets laid in shallow boxes, and labelled according to color and name. They may be stored away on dry, airy shelves until the time for re-planting arrives, being periodically examined in the meantime and any unhealthy ones rejected. The offsets can be detached from the bulbs and planted by themselves in nursery beds in the kitchen garden; here, in one, two or three years, according to their size they will develop into flowering bulbs.

Daffodils and May-flowering Tulips may be allowed to remain two or three years, or even longer. No hard and fast rule can, however, be laid down in this respect; in rich, loamy soils they might be left undisturbed for years, but in poor soils they should not be allowed to remain more than three, when they should be lifted and treated as above, the greatest care being exercised always to keep them, when newly lifted, from the hot rays of the sun.

DIVIDING DAFFODIL BULBS

The question how to divide Daffodil bulbs, or, to be more correct how to separate two or more when they are growing together on the same base, becomes a most important one when we have to deal with new and rare varieties, and the operation should be performed with the greatest care. The difficulty, which I think need really be no difficulty at all, arises when double or treble bulbs are found on one base.

The way which naturally suggests itself is to separate them by making a clean cut with a knife right through between them; this is, perhaps, the worst. Another way is to pull them apart without using a knife at all; by doing this you will be very liable to pull away part, if not all, of the root-base from one of the bulbs. Still, it is advisable to separate the root, because, if planted without, the side bulbs cannot form shapely bulbs by the time they are again lifted.

If you will take twin bulbs of some common

the rock garden or spring border. At the same time, it is also of much value for naturalizing in such places where Primroses flourish. Somewhat heavy loam suits it best, and the bulbs should be planted rather deeply. In light dry sandy soil this plant does not increase so freely and often dies out altogether. Seeds are produced in plenty, and if allowed to drop about seedlings come up freely when the conditions are suitable.

The summer Snowflake is much more vigorous and increases freely in any ordinary soil. For the Fern border or edges of shrubberies it is most suitable, while in the wild garden it is quite at home. All the different species may be raised from seeds, which should be sown as soon as they are ripe in boxes or pans of light sandy soil. These should be placed in a frame and kept shaded till the seeds germinate. It is advisable to leave the seedlings in the boxes for the first season and plant the little bulbs out after they have completed their growth and died down for the season. The three best specimens are:

The Autumn Snowflake (*L. autumnale*).—This is an elegant little autumn-flowering plant, growing about 6 inches high. The flowers are white, with a delicate tinge of pink at the base of the segments, and are sometimes produced two or three on each slender stem; they appear in August before the leaves. It is advisable to plant the bulbs where they may be carpeted with some small-growing Sedum, so that the flowers are protected from splashing soil. A warm sunny spot is the best for this graceful little plant, in deep well-drained soil. The bulbs do not increase so freely as the spring and summer Snowflakes, but seeds ripen readily. It is a native of the region bordering on the Mediterranean, and has long been an inhabitant of our gardens.

The Summer Snowflake (*L. aestivum*).—This is the tallest and most vigorous member of the family, and will flourish in most parts

it is a pity they are not more grown in our gardens.—W. I.

LILY OF THE VALLEY IN WINTER

Comparatively few of the thousands who admire this delightful flower know that it is a wild British plant. During May and June the fragrant blossoms appear in moist and shady nooks in the woodland. The flowers, of course, cannot be compared for size with those sold by the million throughout the year. Thanks to the processes of retarding and forcing, Lily of the Valley are always available. The variety known as Fontin's Giant has extra large bells, and, although not suitable for early forcing, it is lovely for growing in the garden.

Grown outside, the flowers are always welcome for cutting. Unfortunately, in many gardens the Lily of the Valley plot is sadly neglected. Being a good-natured plant, when once established it continues to grow and flower more or less year after year without any trouble. If properly cultivated, however, the plants are more luxuriant in growth the racemes of flowers more plentiful and the individual blossoms much larger. The plants should be lifted every four or five years. If a small portion is replanted every year, so that the whole of the stock is lifted in the time stated, the Lily beds will always be in good order. In addition to this, a few of the larger crowns can be selected each year for growing in the greenhouse, where with very little trouble they will flower several weeks in advance of those outside.

Preparing a Bed for Lily of the Valley.—The aspect for the bed may be north, east or west; a position facing south is not to be recommended. The first thing to do is to dig the ground deeply and manure it well. If the soil is at all heavy add some well-decayed leaf-mould and road grit. The lifting and replanting of the crowns can be done any time during mild weather, from autumn to early spring. All being ready for planting, take out a shal-

THE SIMPLE LIFE

AN EXPERIENCE WITH FEEDING CATTLE



N cattle there are four points I have in mind always: First, the quality of the cattle; second, the quality and cheapness of the feed I have in store for them; third the price I am likely to get for the finished product; and fourth, but by no means the least important, what the cattle leave on the farm in the manure to retain and build up year by year the productiveness of the land.

I feed from 30 to 40 head in my stables each year. I do not purchase all of these. My herd of 16 dairy cows, mostly grade Shorthorns, on which I use a pedigree sire, gives me nearly that number of fine growth calves. These I raise on skim milk. The number not needed for breeding purposes, are fed off when from two to two and a half years old. The balance of the number required for feeding I purchase through a drover. This drover knowing the class of cattle I want, is on the look-out for them. This system of leaving the buying in the hands of the drover I have found to be more profitable than leaving the farm and driving over the country looking for the stockers.

Feed Animals of Beef Breeding.

If I can avoid it, I will not feed anything but thrifty, breedy Shorthorn grades. I do not object to a Galloway or Hereford, but I keep away from the dairy breeds, for I find after they are finished they have not put the beef where it is most valuable, as do the beef breeds. The cattle that I buy average about 900 to 1,000 lbs., and costs from 3 to 3½ cents a lb. The last four years I purchased them in the later part of August, or early in September, at which time they seemed easier to obtain. When brought home they were turned into a field of alfalfa, from which two crops of hay had been taken, the last crop being cut about the first of August. By September 1st this alfalfa had grown to nearly full height again, and furnished nearly a month of excellent pasture. The cattle produced wonderful gains on it. The alfalfa could not be pastured after the heavy frosts came, as it is neither good for the plants nor for the cattle. From this field they were turned on to other meadows, either old or new, until I felt that it was time to put them into their winter quarters.

Losses That Occurred.

Just here is, where I have frequently made some serious mistakes. In the pressure of work in the autumn the cattle were left to feed on the frosted grass, and roam about in the cold, damp nights, thereby losing flesh in a few days that had taken a month to put on, and that required probably more than that time to replace. Thus a loss of two months or more of the cheapest feeding resulted. This took away a large profit that might easily have been retained.

The cattle were placed in the stables about the first of November, or earlier, if they were to be finished for the mid-winter market. At this time they were in prime condition for the local butcher trade. They responded at once in gains when liberally stall fed. They were all tied in pairs, and graded down the row according to size, giving them a uniform appearance. They were only turned out about half-a-dozen times during the feeding period for a short run, and a rub around the stack, if there happened to be one.

A Trial of Loose Feeding.

I have fed two bunches of cattle loose at different times, but they were not a success. I cleaned out their boxes only every two or three weeks. It took a large quantity of straw to keep them clean, and after they had been in for two months they would gain very little. My stabling, therefore, is all arranged in stalls, with water constantly before each pair of cattle.

The winter feed for the cattle consisted, for the most part, of well matured corn ensilage, alfalfa and red clover hay, wheat chaff, together with a grain ration of a mixture of oats and barley, with a few peas grown as a mixed crop. For eight years, since growing corn in large quantities for the silos, I have dropped the roots out entirely, and since growing alfalfa I have not purchased any mill feed. I grow all the grain I require for my dairy herd, for my steer feeding, and for finishing four to six litters of pigs annually.

I began feeding ensilage quite freely as soon as the steers were tied in the stalls. This plan overcomes the change from the grass to stall feeding. At the beginning of the feeding season the ensilage and chaff, and a little salt, were mixed together in the forenoon for the feed of the afternoon and the next morning. After feeding this a small quantity of the chopped grass was given to each beast. When this was eaten up a small quantity of clover hay, just what they would clean up, was given them. About the time the hay was finished, and they had taken the morning drink, the stables were cleaned, and fresh straw was put in for bedding; then the feed was mixed for the afternoon and the following morning's feeds. At half past four the evening feeding operations were performed.

As the feeding period advanced their feed was gradually changed. The chaff was reduced until the mixing was dropped out entirely. The hay and grain rations were increased, however, the grain feed was never a heavy one. I will not give any exact ration, because every feeder must decide on that for

himself, according to the kinds and quantities of feed he has stored in his stables. If I had an abundance of ensilage I fed heavier with the silage, up to a certain limit, and not so much hay. Sometimes the hay was not stored in good condition, owing to bad weather at the time of cutting. At such times, if the grain was plentiful, the grain ration was increased to make up for what was lacking in the hay. I tried to use judgment, according to the number of steers I had in, and the kinds and quantities of feed I had for them. I never felt that my ration was an expensive one, because of the large quantity of hay I was able to store away from a small acreage, and the abundant crops of grain and ensilage I was able to produce from the application of the manure I had from my feeding during the previous winter.

Lessening the Cost of Production.

I cheapened the cost of production by so arranging my stables that the labor of feeding and cleaning out was made as easy and as simple as possible. I have stabling for 90 head, all on the same level. It is so arranged that the stables can be cleaned with the use of a litter carrier, (the track having no switch) into a shed, where it is dumped into the spreader or truck and taken at once to the field, if so desired. The feed comes down very near the centre of the stable. The halls are all the same width, and a truck is used for feeding that just fills the space. The feeding is done from both sides of the truck, with ease to the feeder. It permits of a great saving of time.

thing for the city streets—but I don't think the autoplow and autoharrow will banish him from the farm, because autoplows can't raise little auto-plows each year to rustle for themselves in the pastures.

The draft horse is getting bigger and bigger. In the late 80's if one weighing over 1,600 pounds came from France, it was an event, and the horse papers talked about him—with pictures. Today the draft importer will touch nothing under 1,800 pounds, and three-year-old colts often run up to a ton.

The favorite draft breed in America—6 or 8 to 1—is the Percheron of France. He comes from Le Perche (southwest of Paris), and nowhere else. The horse breeders of that district have banded themselves into a guild or union and decreed that no horse from outside the irregular borders of their district can ever be recorded as a Percheron in the stud-book of the breed. A colt foaled just across the line, out of a mare and by a sire correctly registered can not himself be registered.

The foundation blood of the Percheron is, or is said to be, Arab. The Frenchman will tell you that a Percheron is an Arab "made heavy" by the climate.

But whether Arabian extract or no, it is sure that the breed has been made heavy by the climate or human selection, during the past half-century. When George Sand wrote, the Percheron was famous as a road horse, a traveler, a ground coverer. Her heroes used to drive hither and thither "behind four splendid distance-eating Percherons." No modern

withstand the loads they are called upon to carry, sufficient strength must be secured by means of reinforcement; and where great strength is required, this may be obtained by using a larger post with greater proportion of metal and being well braced, as is usual in such cases. In point of durability, concrete is unsurpassed by any material of construction. We know it offers a perfect protection to the metal reinforced and is not itself affected by exposure, so that a post constructed of concrete reinforced with steel will last indefinitely and require no attention in the way of repairs.

No form of wooden reinforcement, either on the surface or within the post can be recommended. If on the surface, the wood will soon decay, and if a wooden core is used it will in all probability swell by the absorption of moisture and crack the post. The use of galvanized wire is sometimes advocated, but if the post is properly constructed and a good concrete used, this precaution against rust will be unnecessary, since it has been fully demonstrated by repeated tests that concrete protects steel perfectly against rust. If plain, smooth wire or rods are used for reinforcement, they should be bent over at the ends or looped to prevent slipping in the concrete. Twisted fence wire may usually be obtained at a reasonable cost, and is very well suited for this purpose. Barbed wire has been proposed and is sometimes used, although the barbs make it extremely difficult to handle. For the sake of economy the smallest amount

Probably nothing will answer the purpose better than a long staple embedded in the concrete, being twisted or bent at the end to prevent its becoming loose. Galvanized metal should be used for this purpose.

The molds should be placed on a flat surface. The molds when in place are given a thin coating of soft soap, the platform or cement floor serving as bottom of mold being treated in the same way. About 1½ inches of concrete is spread evenly over the bottom and carefully tamped, so as to reduce it to a thickness of about one inch. A piece of board will be found useful in leveling off the concrete to the desired thickness before tamping. On top of this layer two reinforcing members are placed about one inch from the sides of the mold. The molds are then filled and tamped in thin layers to the level of the other two reinforcing members, the fasteners for fence wires being inserted during the operation.

AUTOS HAVE SUPPLANTED HACKNEYS

The automobile has cut into the hackney and the trotter. Folk, Hughes, and John Healy, of Chicago have about extinguished the thoroughbred, but nothing like that has happened to the draft horse. He never had a better year.

The hackney was a gay looking fellow that consumed as much life force going up and down as straight ahead. Because of the pounding his feet and legs often went back on him and he had to be coddled like a lady's toy dog. It took an Englishman to properly brush and blow the dust out of his hide of a morning—American's wouldn't and Swedes couldn't. Anybody who owned a pair of hackneys belonged to the Leisure class.

Then the automobile came along. It went faster, looked flashier and kicked up the dust magnificently. By night it sent tireless link-boys of light, two hundred feet long, ahead of it to announce its coming, and it cost several times as much as the hackney. It soon relegated him, and now he is only a pensioner.—From "The Percheron and Others," by Joseph Medill Patterson, in Collier's for October 10.

WITH THE POULTRYMAN

SOME POINTERS FOR BEGINNERS IN SQUAB RAISING

IN the many inquiries that I receive for squab breeders, I am frequently asked if common pigeons are not just as good for raising squabs as Homers or more expensive birds. I would say most decidedly, they are not. In the first place, the common pigeon is not as good a breeder as the Homer pigeon and some of the Homer crosses.

The squabs of the common pigeon are not plump, but are poor and skinny specimens. Nobody wants them, and if a market man can be found to take them, he will not pay much for them for the reason he cannot get much. Hotels, restaurants, etc., know better than to serve the common pigeon squab to their customers, as the people who call for squabs are generally those who can afford to pay for the best and are not easily deceived with a small bunch of skin and bones. Whoever undertakes the squab business with common pigeons invites failure from the start.

And again, I am frequently informed that a certain party offers Homers at a price so low it would hardly pay the cost of raising the birds, to say nothing of the labor involved, and I am asked if I can meet the price, or perhaps make a better one. Now if it is only a low price that a person is after, he must remember that as in poultry and everything else, that quality governs the price. If a person is content to begin the raising of squabs for market by starting with inferior stock, this contentment will be of very short duration, as the results will be most disheartening.

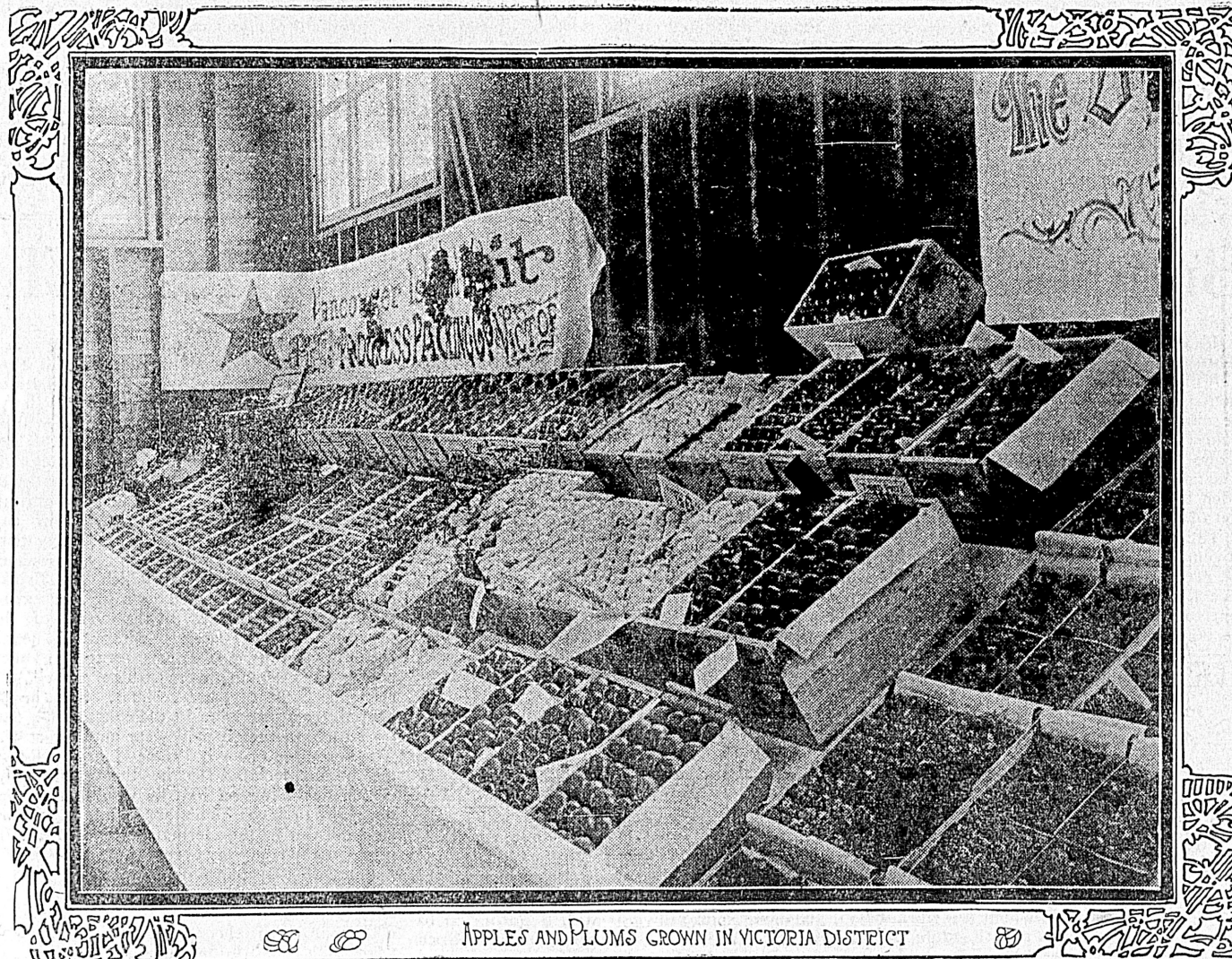
It will be much better to start with only a few pairs of breeders that are worth the price paid for them than a big flock of non-producing, disease-affected mongrel lot. For it can be safely remembered that all squab breeding stock offered at a low price, in nearly every case the price asked for is all it is worth.

There are Homers offered for sale that are Homers in name only. The birds may be largely composed of the blood of the common pigeon or some other inferior cross, or old birds past their usefulness. It is much better to buy of some breeder who has made a success of it, and has a reputation to sustain.

Another thing worth remembering is that the largest and most meaty squabs bring the highest price. In buying breeding stock get large birds, ask the party from whom you buy your breeding stock how much his squabs weigh at four weeks of age. Good large Homer squabs that are handled and fed right should weigh nine to ten pounds to the dozen. In order to get these good sized squabs it is necessary to have large breeders, and the breeding stock must be liberally fed with a variety of food, suitable for the rapid growth of the young pigeons.—Ex.

POULTRY NOTE

Any experienced, close observing poultry raiser knows, at a glance, the laying hen; the small feminine neck and head count again, the bright, alert eye tells a tale, the drooping tail tells another tale, and when she picks her feet up and plumps them down, we have another pointer.



APPLES AND PLUMS GROWN IN VICTORIA DISTRICT

In feeding I practice regularity. I endeavor to study the requirements of each beast, and to make them clean and comfortable. I never allowed anything but gentleness on the part of the stable man, and I feed the cattle to their full capacity, but not more than they would clean up. One of my greatest difficulties was to get men who would use judgment and give the cattle that careful attention that was so much required to make them give the greatest gains on the feed given them.

Prefers to Sell to Drovers.

I never attempted to ship my own finished stock. I preferred to sell to a dealer a month or two before they were finished. This put me in a position to regulate the feeding, so as to have the cattle ripe by the date of the agreement. Then the period of costly high feeding was not prolonged. I was quite willing to let the drover have what he could make at the other end for the risk he was willing to take in handling them.

My cattle have gone out weighing from 1,200 to 1,400 lbs. each, according to the length of time they have been fed. Thus they made a gain of from 300 to 400 lbs. The price received was from five to six cents a pound. Cattle feeding gives me a home market at fair market prices, for all the coarse feed grown on the farm. Quite often I make a nice profit besides for the risk I undertake.—A. W. Van Sickle, in the Canadian Dairyman and Farming World.

BREEDING DRAUGHT HORSES AT LE PERCHE

The draft horse, so far, is safe from the machine. Maybe the autovan will drive him from the city streets—that wouldn't be a bad

Frenchman would dream of driving up to his Ninette's door behind four Percherons.

The Perche peasants are artists, sculptors who, within the limitations of their material, most wonderfully fashion into being their equine imaginings.

It is much easier and simpler to carve a horse of the shape you want on the Parthenon frieze, than out in a lucerne pasture in the Eure-et-Loir district. Dazed by their artistry, the French Minister of Agriculture gravely reports: "These men of Le Perche are incredible! Command from them a horse, they will build you one to your specifications."—From "The Percheron and Others," by Joseph Medill Patterson, in Collier's for October 10.

THE MODERN FENCE POST.

The ideal fence post is one not subject to decay. The following are some capital pointers for the farmer to observe, the suggestions being those of Mr. A. McCall, through the columns of the "Cement World." Mr. McCall says that as the life of the wooden posts is very limited, and suitable timber for posts in many localities scarce, it has become imperative to find a substitute.

A concrete post will last indefinitely, its strength increasing with age, whereas the wooden post must of course be replaced at short intervals.

In regard to strength, it must be borne in mind that it is not practicable to make concrete fence posts as strong as wooden posts of the same size; but since wooden posts, as a rule, are many times stronger than is necessary, this difference in strength should not condemn the use of reinforced concrete for this purpose. To enable concrete posts to

of metal consistent with the desired strength must be used, and this requirement makes it necessary to place the reinforcement near the surface, where the strength is utilized to greatest advantage, with only enough concrete on the outside to form a protective covering. A reinforcing member in each corner of the post is probably the most efficient arrangement.

The concrete should be mixed with Portland cement in about the proportion of 1 to 2½-5 of broken stone or gravel under one-half inch being used.

Tapering Post Preferred.

Economy points to the use of a tapering post, and wooden molds will be found most suitable. They can be easily and quickly made in any desired size and form. A simple mold that provides a capacity for four posts has been used generally with satisfactory results. It consists of two end pieces carrying lugs, between which are inserted strips. The several parts are held together with hooks and eyes. Bracing also is provided to prevent any bulging. Dressed lumber at least an inch thick should be used. The posts should be 6 by 6 inches at the bottom and 6 by 3 inches at the top, and should be 7 feet long, having two parallel lines. If it is desired to have the posts square at both ends the mold must be built accordingly. The latter form of post is not as strong as the former, but requires less concrete. Great care in tamping is necessary to insure the corners of the mold being well filled, and if this detail is not carefully attended to, the metal will be subject to rust.

Various devices have been suggested for attaching fence wires to the posts, the object of each being to secure a simple and permanent fastener, or one admitting of easy removal.

Mineral Wealth of British Columbia

FOLLOWING is the full text of the speech delivered by A. J. McMillan (Managing Director, Le Roi Mining Co. Ltd.) at the banquet to the visiting members of the Canadian Mining Institute and their guests from Great Britain, the Continent of Europe and the United States, at the Hotel Allan, Rossland, B. C., on September 16 last:

Gentlemen,—It gives me great pleasure to propose the next toast on the list, "Our Guests," and I couple with that toast the names of Mr. Wm. Frenchville, Mr. John Hogg, Mr. Walter Johnson, Mr. W. J. Rees, Mr. John Ashworth.

During the 14 or 15 years of Rossland's history it has been our privilege to entertain many distinguished visitors, but I can say without exaggeration (and I am sure that my local friends will agree with me in this) that we have never before had the good fortune to entertain so distinguished and influential a party as that we have with us tonight, composed as it is of representative gentlemen from Great Britain, the Continent of Europe, the United States and from Eastern Canada, gentlemen who are eminent in their respective spheres of labor, and most of whom are connected with the mining industry in which we ourselves are so deeply concerned.

You have already seen something of the vastness of Canada, some of you, at any rate, having taken the trip down to the Maritime Provinces, where you no doubt saw great mineral wealth, and specially the great coal and iron mines of that part of the world. In journeying westward you undoubtedly saw and heard much of the mineral resources of Ontario and Quebec, visiting the world famed silver mines at Cobalt, and the rich copper-nickel deposits of Sudbury, and perhaps the

iron mines in the neighborhood of Lake Superior. You have since traveled a thousand miles across the prairies, where hundreds of thousands of sturdy settlers are founding new homes and developing the wonderful agricultural wealth of the country with such rapidity that within a few years Canada will be able to furnish sufficient food to sustain the population of Great Britain and Ireland; and having crossed these fertile tracts you have landed at last in British Columbia, which, so far as mineral wealth is concerned is far away the richest province in the Dominion of Canada.

Gentlemen, this is, I believe, the first occasion on which you have publicly met the people of British Columbia, and I take this opportunity to emphasize the welcome extended to you by the government, in the letter from the Prime Minister which I read to you a few minutes since, and to add to it the special welcome of the people of this city and district, and of the mining community of British Columbia as a whole.

During your journey across Canada you have no doubt seen much to interest you from a mining point of view, but I am confident that when your Canadian visit is finished, you will say that until you struck British Columbia, the half had not been told.

The value of the mineral production of Canada for the year 1907 is stated by the government to be about \$80,000,000, or £17,000,000 sterling, towards which British Columbia contributed \$26,000,000, £5,200,000 sterling, or about 30 per cent. If we exclude the non-metallic minerals we find that the value of the mineral output of Canada last year was \$42,500,000, £8,500,000, towards which British Columbia contributed \$17,000,000, £3,400,000 or 40 per cent of the whole. This, you will admit, is no inconsiderable output to be furnished by one province.

Now, gentlemen, I do not propose tonight

to burden you with a mass of statistics, as other speakers who are to follow me will probably deal with such points more in detail, but these figures will show you that the statement I made just now as to the mineral wealth of this province, is based upon solid facts. In this connection it has to be remembered that lode mining practically only commenced in this province some fourteen years since. Of the total tonnage of ore mined in British Columbia last year, exclusive of coal, Rossland produced about 16 per cent, and the Boundary country, lying about 50 miles west of us and which you will visit tomorrow, yielded 65 per cent., so that you will understand from this that you are now right in the heart of the metalliferous mining regions of British Columbia. The mines you have seen today, which may be said to have commenced operations in a very small way in 1894, have since that date produced about 3,000,000 tons of ore, valued at \$42,252,000, £8,500,000 sterling, and I think there is reason to believe that they will yet produce a great deal more. The most interesting feature in connection with our present mining development here is the fact as you would see for yourselves today, that we are finding shoots of rich ore in the lowest levels of our mines. How large these may prove to be, and how permanent, we cannot yet tell, but the future is full of encouragement.

You will be interested to know that practically the whole of this great output has been produced from an area covering about 100 acres situated on the slope of Red Mountain, and practically within the city limits of Rossland.

Perhaps the greatest drawback in connection with mining operations in British Columbia, particularly in the metalliferous mines, has been the want of adequate working capital with which to carry on the development of the mines themselves and to carry

on prospecting operations with a view to finding and developing new properties. In the early days of mining out here, companies with huge nominal capital were formed in London, in Eastern Canada and in the Eastern states, but too often without any adequate provision for working capital, and to that extent at any rate, those who have been responsible for the management have been hampered in their work. There are outcroppings of mineral in many different directions, and it is only reasonable to suppose that if capital were invested and wisely directed, Rossland and the district, to say nothing of other parts of this great province, would show large returns, as satisfactory at any rate as returns from mining investments in many other countries.

Tomorrow, as I have just said, you will go to what is commonly described as the Boundary district, where our friend, Mr. A. B. W. Hodges, manager of the Granby company, will show you in successful operation some of the largest copper-gold mines on the continent. From there you will go on to the coast where in addition to metalliferous mining, you will see on Vancouver island the largest coal mines on the Pacific coast, and if you had time you could travel north 1,000 or 2,000 miles, still in Canadian territory, and visit the Yukon goldfields and other districts reputed to be rich in the precious metals. Probably you will not have time to go so far but anyway, I trust that your visit here and your journey across Canada will prove to be as profitable to you, as I am sure it will be interesting.

Apart altogether from the material value of a visit such as this there is to my mind a much more important aspect of the question—and it is rather a sentimental one, perhaps—that of bringing together representative men of Great Britain and of Greater Britain, bringing them nearer together, so that the

commercial and political interests of the Empire as a whole may be strengthened. With the British Empire thus united and strong, and its policy framed not by Great Britain alone, but by the statesmen of Great Britain acting in conjunction with those of the great self-governing Colonies, the way will to my mind, be clearer for closer union with the other great nations of the world. I am sure that our American friends who are here tonight, and the gentlemen from the continent of Europe who are with us, will not grudge to those of us who live under the British flag, the indulgence of this hope, nor the expression of it here tonight, for I can assure them that we all with one accord desire to see ushered in that brighter day, when great commercial communities such as are comprised within the British Empire, the United States, and Germany, and France shall be drawn more closely together and shall devote year by year more of their time and energy to cementing national friendships, and to building up the commercial prosperity of their respective countries, and, gentlemen, I do not know of any way in which that can be done more efficiently than in the way we are doing it tonight, namely, in bringing together representative men from different lands to the end that we may see and learn and exchange opinions and know each other better than before.

In this spirit, trusting and believing that this visit will ensure to our mutual advantage, I, on behalf of the people of this district, welcome you all tonight to our province and to our city, and in the name of the different mining companies, to our mines, and speaking in the name of all these I wish you God speed in the remainder of your journey through Canada.

How the neighbors dislike a man who kicks about the cost of his wife's funeral!

Rounding Up Buffalo Herd

ARONAN, Montana, correspondent writes: The rounding up of the Pablo buffalo herd preparatory to shipping them to Canada in fulfillment of the sale made nearly two years ago to the Canadian government is proving a herculean task, and Messrs. H. Douglas, the Dominion parks superintendent, and A. Ayotte, immigration agent for Montana, who are here superintending the work, are confronted with many discouragements. The buffalo range about fifteen miles southwest of here, mainly although their feeding grounds spread over a territory twenty-five to thirty miles square. Experience has shown that it is almost impossible to drive them into corrals off the range, and in consequence an effort is to be made to trap them down on their favorite pasture. There a great corral enclosing nearly a hundred acres and with wings running down to the banks of the Pend d'Oreille river which runs through the middle of the range of mountains bearing the same name, is being built. Throughout these mountains and in the valleys across the river the buffalo range in small scattered bands, and the rough nature of the country makes driving them a dangerous and exciting task for even the most experienced cowpunchers.

Directly opposite the corral which is now being built there is a big gulch running into the mountains about two miles in which there is excellent pasture. Along the top of this on each side strong wire fences are being built right down to the water's edge. When these fences are finished the scattered bands or herds in the hills will be gradually driven into the gulch as the range and hills are combed by the riders on the round-up. This is likely to be a comparatively easy task, for the buffalo will run for the gulch when pursued. Once in there their fate is sealed. Booms will be thrown across the river to connect the fences on both sides with the wings of the corral, so that when the round-up is complete and the final drive begins the buffalo will be thrown into the river and must swim directly across into the trap beyond. The site chosen for the corral is close to where C. Allard made his great round-up last year when he succeeded in capturing 150 head.

The building of these fences and corral involve a tremendous amount of work, and Messrs. Douglas and Ayotte are camping right on the ground to push operations. They expect to have it completed by the 10th inst., and then the work of driving in will immediately begin. Michel Pablo has 40 rough riders and plenty of his very finest horses ready for this and hopes to comb the range within four days.

When he gets the buffalo once in the corrals he will keep them there for a few days and will ride among them to get them used to horses and riders, after which the long drive to the loading corral on the railway at Ravalli, sixty miles away, will begin.

It is estimated that there are between two and three hundred head of buffalo still on the range and the round-up will be driven into Ravalli in about three sections, and once in the loading corrals the rest is easy in view

of the experience obtained in previous shipments.

Building the fence is not only hard work, but it is dangerous also, owing to the fact that the mountains are swarming with rattlesnakes. One gang killed nine of these reptiles in one day this week. The Canadian officials have taken to roosting in the trees at night in order to give the rattlers undisputed possession of their blankets.

The loading should be completed early in November at the very latest date, and then the greatest buffalo herd in the world will have finally passed from possession of Uncle Sam to the enterprising young nation across the border.

CIVILIZATION AND THE FORCE OF FUEL

Prof. Vivian B. Lewis has been delivering a very important series of lectures to the Society of Arts on "Fuel and Its Future."

"Coal, the earth's great store of heat energy—energy which, buried latent for long ages, is liberated again as sensible heat by the processes of combustion, which cause the reversion of the fuel once more into the compounds from which it sprang—is a heritage of which the world only realized the importance a little more than a century ago," he says. "Yet it was the distribution of that heritage that governed the fate of nations, that made great empires and relegated other countries to more or less obscurity. A thousand years ago it was the force of arms, of civilization, of arts, that made a nation great: today it is the force of fuel, which by developing commerce governs the distribution of power on the face of the globe."

"A century has passed, and Great Britain occupies a position that is a pride to her sons the wide world over, but in our elation we are too apt to overlook the fact that Nature has had quite as much to do with our supremacy as our own endeavours. I desire to discuss our methods of employing the great natural advantages we have enjoyed, and how far it is in our power, by using our fuel supplies to the best advantage, to ward off that fatal day when, dependent on other nations for our sources of energy, we must of necessity lose our pride of place."

"The fuel question is one of the most interesting and important problems of the present day, not only because our methods of generating power from fuel are undergoing changes of the most radical character, but also because it is being slowly borne in upon us that we must have some thought for the future, and that the prodigal waste that has characterized our consumption of fuel in the past, and the fatal effect it is having upon our atmosphere and lives, must in the interests of future generations give way to more carefully considered methods of working."

"More than twenty centuries before the nature of combustion was understood, and the causes which led to the generation of heat by its aid were realized, it had been recognized that the burning of wood and dried vegetable matter could be utilized to eke out the warmth derived from the sun, whilst it was not until the thirteenth century that the employment of bituminous coal as a fuel was

first attempted, its use being forbidden in 1306 owing to the horror created by the pollution of the atmosphere by its smoke. The gradually increasing shortage of wood and charcoal, however, the limited employment of peat, and the necessity for a more abundant fuel again brought the use of coal to the front, but the reign of Queen Elizabeth saw it still under a ban for the same reasons as before. There was nothing else to use, and as the country was becoming rapidly denuded of timber, coal at last established itself, in spite of frequent protests, as our principal domestic fuel."

"Although many observers cling to the belief that the oil fields have been formed by animal or mineral agency, there seems but little reason to doubt that our liquid fuels, like the solid, are of vegetable origin, and are indeed by-products of great subterranean distillations, in which at high pressures and comparatively low temperatures the accumulated vegetation of past ages has been partly liquefied or even gasified, as the same areas which yield our stores of mineral oil are also famed for the production of natural gas."

A BIG FIND WAITING FOR SOMEBODY

There is in Ceylon, a valley of dry bones. This valley, near Talawakele, is said to be a vast underground tunnel, with numerous entrances and exits. According to English planters in Ceylon, when an elephant feels its last hour approaching it will, if permitted to do so, escape into the jungle and die. Once the sick elephant gets away it is never seen again. Where they go is a problem. As they vanish so mysteriously in the hour of death the tale is told by the natives that they die in an underground cave. The particular cave, however, has never been discovered, though numerous expeditions have sought for it. The person who finds this elephant sepulchre will probably reap a fortune.

CLOTHING FOR THE TROPICS

According to a Spanish physician, white clothing is unsuitable for use under a blazing tropical sun. He declares that people should wear red colored clothing to keep cool. The disturbance of the nerves of the spinal column by excessive actinic rays reacts upon the stomach, he says, upsetting digestion as well as causing sunstroke. The remedy is a non-actinic covering for the skin, and a red lining for wearing apparel and helmet gives instant relief to the troubles from a torrid sun, and enables a workman to stand severe exposure with comfort.

A WOMAN IN A CITY COUNCIL

Mrs. H. F. Gates has just been elected one of the six aldermen of Magee, Tenn. For several years she has taken an active interest in the educational work of her town, and wanted to be elected alderman because it would help her in this work. She is reported to have made about the most aggressive campaign ever witnessed in Magee, if not in Tennessee. The town people seemed pleased with her election, and even those who voted against her believe she will make a first class alderman.

Even a philosopher is apt to fall down when it comes to making the best of the worst of it.

Heirless Throne Dangers

THE fear is gradually hardening into a certainty that no children will bless the marriage of the young Queen of Holland, and that at her death the throne of William the Silent will be left without a direct heir. The

Dutch nation and the gentle Sovereign it loves so well will have the full sympathy of the British people in their disappointment. The question of the succession will, in any case, be a difficult one to solve, and may quite easily develop into an issue of very serious international importance, in which the British empire will be interested to a greater extent than any other power. In the event of the present sovereign dying without issue, all those next in order of succession to the Dutch crown are German princes. The first is the reigning Duke of Saxe-Weimar, but he is barred, by a provision in the constitution that no Dutch sovereign may wear another crown. The second in order is Prince Henry of Reuss, and he has declared that in the event of the crown devolving on him he would renounce his right in favor of his son, who, at present, is employed in the German foreign office. It is very unlikely, however, that the Dutch people will consent to the crown being absorbed into the great Teuton hegemony, and the danger would be increased by the accession of a German to the throne. There is a clause in the Dutch constitution which provides that, in default of a legal heir, a successor to the throne may be chosen by the reigning sovereign in consultation with both houses of parliament. This course will, in all probability, be followed; but there is just a possibility that the question of changing the form of government altogether, and resorting to a republic, may be considered.

The elements of danger in the situation from an international point of view lie in the possibility of outside interference with the decision of the Dutch nation. The German princes who are indirect heirs to the throne will, in all probability, be passed over. Let us suppose that one of them, secretly encouraged by the subtle statesmen who direct German foreign policy, and supported by a more or less insignificant party in Holland, were to press his claims. What would happen? Would he be backed by Germany, and would the Powers of Europe be again divided, and the peace of the world again endangered by a question of succession? There is a very strong and influential party in Germany which speculates quite openly on the incorporation of the Netherlands in the German empire, as part of a larger policy for extending the limits of the Kaiser's dominions: if, therefore, the Imperial government attempted to force a German prince on the Dutch people, would not the act be tantamount to an official recognition of the extreme Pan-Germanic programme? The outside world would very naturally regard the forcible enthronement of a German prince in Holland as the first step towards the annexation of the country, and two nations at least would be compelled to offer all the resistance in their power. Mere sentiment alone would be a reason for bringing France and England into the quarrel; they could not stand by, pusillanimously neutral, whilst a nation was blotted out, more particu-

larly a nation which has played so gallant a part in the past, and which occupies so important a position in the present, as Holland.

Sentiment would stand for a good deal in determining the attitude of public opinion in France and England, but the governments of those countries would be actuated by material considerations of far more vital importance; it would be impossible for either country to allow Germany to absorb the Netherlands; they would have to oppose it to the last gasp of their national existence. As it is, with a frontier line limited to little more than two hundred miles of easily defended country, France would be hard put to resist a German invasion, with Belgium and Holland in the Kaiser's hands, her position would be hopeless. England would be no less affected. If Rotterdam, Antwerp, and Ostend became German ports, the whole aspect of the question of maritime supremacy would be changed. The advantage of the strategic position in the North Sea would pass from England to Germany, and the question of a successful invasion of England would be no longer in doubt. With the distance between Germany and England reduced from seventeen hours' to four hours' steaming, and the jumping off place of a hostile army transferred from the mouths of the Elbe and the Ems to the much more favorable Netherlands ports, the efficiency of England's natural bulwarks would be almost entirely destroyed, and a great army, as well as a great navy, would be needed to ensure the security of her shores. But that is only a part of what the absorption of Holland by Germany would mean to the British empire; the Dutch colonies would pass with the motherland under the German flag, and the Teuton would become the neighbor of the Briton in a score of new places in the earth's surface, from the Western to the Eastern Indies. Australia has nothing to fear from the presence of the Dutch in the great islands of the Malay Archipelago, but she could not view with equanimity the advent of the Germans. Thus it is that the childlessness of the Queen of Holland becomes an affair of world-wide importance, and the question of the Dutch succession conceals explosive elements which may some day set Europe in a blaze.

DOG'S MISTAKEN FIDELITY

A strange case, in which a faithful wolf-hound accidentally injured its master and then mistakenly prevented any assistance being rendered to him, is, says the Standard of Empire, reported from the Thames Valley. The owner of the dog was Mr. Ware, husband of the actress and writer, Mrs. Netty Ware. Mr. Ware was out walking on Saturday night, when the dog twisted the leading-strap round his master's leg and gave him a violent fall. Some time later the unfortunate man was seen lying unconscious on the ground, the dog guarding him. Several people made attempts to go to the assistance of Mr. Ware, whose identity was unknown, but the dog fiercely resisted all efforts to help him. When at last the injured man was recognized, and Mrs. Ware was sent for to call the dog from her prostrate husband, it was too late to save Mr. Ware's life, and he died.

Military Resources of the Turkish Empire



MILITARY correspondent of the London Times, writing from Constantinople under date of August 26, said:

Although special reason exists just now for taking stock of the military resources of the Turkish Empire, the circumstances at Constantinople are not favorable for such inquiry. When a country is in revolution the political situation absorbs the general interest, and it is difficult to divert attention into other channels. A further difficulty has been created by the clean sweep which has been effected in the two great headquarter departments of the army, that of the Minister of War and that of the Grand Master of Artillery—a much cleaner sweep than was made even by Lord Escher and his Committee when the English War Office was cleared out in 1904. Not only have the Ministers been removed, but under-secretaries and clerks have also gone out with their chiefs. Both the Seraskierat (War Office) and Topkhane (Arsenal) are in a state of chaos. Matters became worse when Redif Pasha suddenly died on the 16th of August just as he had taken the War Office reins in hand. Apart from the great loss to the country occasioned by the Pasha's death, the re-establishment of administrative order is postponed till his successor has got into harness. In spite of these drawbacks, the writer has been fortunate in meeting many well-informed members of the Young Turkish party, both soldiers and civilians, who have spoken with unexpected freedom of the misdeeds of the late Government, and of their hopes for the future regeneration of their country.

A promising feature of the situation is the subordination of the military to the civil elements of the revolution, which was not due to the initiation of the army, but to the many members of those secret committees which have been hard at work for the past three years, which have ramifications in every corner of Turkey, and representatives in the capitals of Europe. Not till the political situation seemed assured did the leaders approach the army. Their task was quickly and smoothly done. The cause was good, the position intolerable. The Young Turk leaders are men of determined character, and they will shrink from no steps necessary to secure their ends. The 3rd Corps d'Armée in Macedonia was first gained over, and, then the 4th Corps in Asia Minor. The 2nd Corps at Adrianople was next approached, but owing to undue precipitation on the part of the revolutionary delegates the men at first refused to follow their officers' lead. Understanding was, however, soon established, and the whole of the troops in the Adrianople vilayet have now subscribed to the oath binding them to the Constitution. Secure of the allegiance of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Corps (150,000 men), the leaders were prepared for coercion if the Constantinople garrison threw in its lot with the Palace. Fortunately the personality of the Sultan counted for nothing. Except to the troops of the 2nd division quartered round Yildiz the Sultan is personally unknown. Once a week he shows himself at the Hamidiye Mosque outside his palace, but only to his Pretorian Guard. To the rest of his army he is a figurehead unknown, unheard, unseen, and neither loved nor feared. When the Young Turks launched their attack, he surrendered without any pretence of resistance, and the power of the Palace disappeared, let us hope, forever.

While at Constantinople the writer has taken pains to ascertain the feeling of the regimental officers of the garrison towards the revolution, and it was unmistakable. There is complete concord between soldiers and civilians. No word was heard except in approbation of the political object of the Young Turks who have brought about a revolt against one of the most wicked and incapable Governments which have ever disgraced the world. This accord of opinion is what gives strength to the revolutionary cause, and is the best safeguard against reaction. The chances of a coup d'Etat have now passed away. Of the 25,000 troops at Constantinople the 1st Division at Stambul is solid for the Constitution, so are the artillery at Scutari, and so also are the crews of the cruisers now lying in the Golden Horn. The Palace can still count on the services of the Yildiz troops, 5,000 of whom have refused to take the oath; but there are no leaders left and if there were, the force at the Sultan's command is insufficient for successful counter-attack. For the present the revolutionary cause is safe, not because the Sultan likes it, but because the first shot fired in the streets of Constantinople would be the signal for his dethronement.

The Turkish Army will be in the melting-pot for a long while to come. In spite of General von der Goltz's efforts, its organization is a quarter of a century behind the times, while its fighting value is lower than it has ever previously been in the history of the Ottoman Empire. Thirty years of Palace rule have worked incurable havoc. Dismantled fortifications, empty arsenals, starved departments, untrained troops—this is what meets the eye on all sides. If it were free to do so, the army of the little Principality of Bulgaria could fight its way to Constantinople before the Turks could offer effective resistance. The Turkish Army is not a national force representative of all sections of the Empire, but a caste composed of Moslems who alone have

the right to bear arms. The whole burden of conscription falls upon less than half the population of the Empire. One of the first duties of the Turkish Parliament, according to the programme of the Kiamil Cabinet, must be to extend the conscription to all Turkish subjects irrespective of religious creed. This is an urgent initial reform, and until it has been brought about, Turkey is dangerously open to attack. Since there are only 1,750,000 Moslems in Europe to whom the con-

some useful numerical tables of strength which may be taken as a basis for verified estimates. The numbers of available fighting men under the above-described system of service may be given as follows:

Nizam troops	260,000
Ihtiat	120,000
1st class Redif	270,000
2nd class Redif	360,000
Mustafiz	90,000
Total	1,100,000



Arabian Nights Entertainment Up to Date

scription is applicable, the chief recruiting ground for the army is in Asiatic Turkey. Conscripts are brought over to Europe to serve their time with the colors, after which they return to their homes as reservists, and when mobilization is ordered they are re-transferred to Europe to bring the cadres of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Army Corps up to war strength. Mobilization under this system is very slow, and particularly so on account of the incomplete communications between the Asiatic and European portions of the Turkish Empire. Taking the case of the 3rd Army Corps as typical, the reservists of the 69th Infantry regiment quartered at Mitrovitza would have to come from Aidin, a distance of 500 miles as the crow flies. The route taken would be on foot to Smyrna, thence by sea to Rodosto, from there by march route to Bouratli, and thence by rail to Mitrovitza. It is calculated that six weeks would be required before the Turkish Army in Europe could be even partially mobilized by bringing the peace units up to war strength. At the beginning of a campaign Turkey has consequently to depend on its peace army, and this accounts for so large a peace effective (150,000) being kept under arms in Europe. When conscription is extended to the whole European population (6,500,000) of Turkish territory it will be possible to adopt the local territorial system, making each army corps self-dependent, and capable of being placed on a war footing at a few days' notice.

Before proceeding to Adrianople to see the work of Turkish troops in the field, it will be well to give a brief account of the organization of the Turkish Army. Liability to military service extends over 25 years. At the age of 21 the Turkish conscript, if taken for the colors, serves for three years in the Nizam or active army, then for six years in the Ihtiat, or reserve of the active army; after which he passes for nine years into the Redif, or reserve army, and, finally, for five years into the Mustafiz or Landstrum. In case of emergency he may be taken to serve in the Mustafiz for two years before reaching the age of Nizam service. In Asia, however, Mustafiz service is only for two years at the end of the soldier's Redif service. Deducting exemptions and those medically unfit, about 100,000 young Moslems come up for conscription every year, and of this number some 70,000 are taken for the colors, while the balance of 30,000 pass straight away into the 2nd class Redif after a few months' drill. German officers have been unable to do much for the Turkish army, but they have compiled

Of the above numbers the 2nd class Redif men may be ignored for practical fighting purposes, as only a small proportion are even partially trained. The other men are, or ought to be, fully trained soldiers. The large number of Nizam men as compared with the small number of Ihtiat reservists is due to the fact that Turkish soldiers under the late government were rarely sent to the reserve after

for bringing the above numbers of men into the fighting line. There are seven Ordu or army corps districts, with headquarters respectively at Constantinople, Adrianople, Salonika, Erzingjan, Damascus, Baghdad, and Sana (Yemen). There are also two independent divisional districts, with headquarters at Tripoli and Mecca. Without going into details, it may be said that each Ordu district provides the following Nizam troops: two or more infantry divisions, a cavalry division, an artillery division, one or more battalions of transport, and a proportion of the usual technical troops. The following figures of peace strength may be regarded as approximately accurate, the peace establishment of units varying according to the Ordu in which the troops are located:

Army in Europe				
	Officers and Men.	Sabres.	Guns.	
I. Ordu	28,000	2,500	230	
II. Ordu	42,000	2,500	330	
III. Ordu	70,000	3,600	430	
Immobile fortress troops for local fortifications	12,000	—	—	
Total troops in Europe	152,000	8,600	990	

This is the force which the Turks would have immediately available if attacked in Europe.

Army in Asia and Elsewhere				
	Officers and Men.	Sabres.	Guns.	
IV. Ordu	35,000	2,000	120	
V. Ordu	19,000	1,500	80	
VI. Ordu	19,000	2,000	50	
VII. Ordu	14,000	300	20	
Tripoli division	15,000	2,000	20	
Hedjaz division (Mecca)	6,600	150	8	
Total troops in Asia and elsewhere	108,600	7,950	298	

If the above Nizam troops could be speedily brought up to theoretical war strength their numbers would be increased by 50 per cent. and the mobilization strength of the Turkish field army in Europe and Asia would be about 375,000 officers and men; but, for reasons already given, the bulk of the reservists could not join their units for six or eight weeks, and by that time casualties would have occurred at the front.

In addition to the Nizam troops each of the first six Ordu districts provides an organization for four divisions of 1st class infantry troops. The cadres of the 384 battalions which compose these divisions exist in time of peace, 52 battalions being in Europe and 332 in Asia; but there is no existing brigade or divisional organization, and months would be required to place these Redif troops in the field as mobile divisions even when the men had arrived. It is probable that in the event of war the Redif divisions as they become gradually formed would be broken up, and battalions detached to reinforce the Nizam divisions in the field. In estimating Turkey's fighting strength it is, however, right to include the 1st class Redif battalions, as they would be composed of seasoned men who had all passed through the Nizam ranks.

The 2nd class Redif reserves are not worth consideration. Not only does no peace organization exist for their mobilization for war, but the battalions, when formed, would almost wholly consist of untrained men. The war would have to be very prolonged before the 2nd class Redif troops could be brought into line.

Summarizing the above facts we find that to repel an attack on her European frontier,



Map Showing the Territory Concerned in the Balkan Changes that Are Taking Place

three years, but were kept with the colors often for four, five or six years, thus increasing the strength of the Nizam army, and correspondingly reducing its reserve. One of the first acts of the present government was to dismiss to their homes all soldiers who had served their three years with the colors. The active army is now chiefly composed of recruits.

The following is the paper organization

after providing the necessary garrisons, and calling up the local reservists who have their homes in Europe. Turkey could put about 150,000 men into the field at the beginning of the campaign; and that in the course of six to eight weeks, provided she had the command of the sea, not otherwise, and her army at the front had suffered no casualties, this force could be raised to 250,000 by means of the Asiatic reservists, and with the help of such

portions of the 4th and 5th Corps as could be safely detached from Asia to Europe. There would be a further force of 52 1st class Redif battalions (35,000 men) in Europe, and 332 battalions (235,000 men) in Asia available for service at the front as soon as they could be brought into line. Other and more exaggerated figures can be given; but they would only have paper worth. What the tactical value of these troops may be, and how they could be strategically used for purposes of defence, will be discussed after visiting Adrianople.

Before leaving Constantinople permission was sought and readily granted by Riza Pasha, Grand Master of Artillery, to visit the officers' war school at Pancaldi. For want of an Inspector-General of Military Education the whole of the military schools are placed under the Grand Master of Artillery, who is a Cabinet Minister, and has jurisdiction independent of the Minister of War. The Pancaldi Military School corresponds to the English Sandhurst and contains 600 cadets under training as cavalry and infantry officers. The cadets' course lasts for three years, after which they are at once commissioned, and sent to their regiments for duty, a selected number of the most proficient being retained at the school for another three years to undergo a staff college course of training. At the time of the visit the cadets were absent on vacation leave, and so were most of their officers, including the commandant; but the staff college students with their instructors were in residence, and willingly gave every possible information about their work. The staff syllabus of instruction is framed on much the same lines as that of the Berlin Kriegsakademie, and is very comprehensive in scope. In addition to technical military subjects all Turkish officers, whether staff or regimental, are required to learn French as an obligatory language, and either German or Russian at choice. Nearly all German officers speak French with more or less facility. The organization of the Pancaldi School, and other military educational establishments, is due to General von der Goltz, whose best work for the Turkish Army was done in this direction. During the visit the general complaint of instructors and students was the want of practical shape given to the training, which is conducted at present too much on theoretical lines. The cadets are never taken to the rifle range, and they join their regiments as officers without having ever fired a shot from their rifles. Tactical schemes are done, and done well, on paper; but there is no corresponding field work. So, too, with the staff college course, such exercises as staff rides are never practiced. All this requires amendment if Turkish officers are to train their men for modern war.

The common notion that the Turkish officer is indolent and unworthy disappears after personal association. The educated nupper class Turkish officer is as much a gentleman as the educated English officer. He has his shortcomings, but they are due to training rather than to nature. His is a fascinating personality of which the attraction increases with closer acquaintance. Proud, distinguished, dignified, yet modest and reserved in the presence of those whom he regards with respect, he will unbend only when he is sure of sympathetic attention. Molded in the character-making atmosphere of one of England's public schools the young well-bred Turk, with his aristocratic leanings, would develop the same powers of command and initiative authority which are acquired by young gentlemen of the upper class of English society. Conscious of his faults, dragged down by the "foal ensample" of high names, a new future which, if properly used, will give fair play to the exercise of that undoubted military capacity of the Turkish race.

SEEING LONG DISTANCES

One of the fast trains between Paris and Marseilles was just leaving the station at Dijon in October last when a passenger in great excitement called out:

"There is Mont Blanc!"

The other passengers looked out of the windows and sure enough they saw away to the south-west the snowy upper part of Mont Blanc rising above the summits of the intervening Jura mountains. It looked like a cloud floating in the air.

It was a sunless day, but the air was extraordinarily limpid, for all the dust in it had been washed out by the rain that had fallen every day in the month.

It is most unusual for Mont Blanc to be seen from the railroad track at Dijon, 136 miles distant in a plain less than 800 feet above the sea. It is visible at times from the heights around the city.

It is of interest to travellers in France to know that Mount Blanc is normally always visible from Lyons, 99 miles distant; Macon, 102 miles, and Chalon-sur-Saone, 114 miles. Whether or not the mountain can be seen from many points in southeastern France from day to day is popularly regarded as a weather indication.

Of course if you are standing on a considerable elevation and there are no obstacles in the way you may see Mont Blanc from greater distances. The mountain is in view, for example, from the heights that dominate Marseilles.

It's easier to talk a woman out of a dollar than it is to fight a man out of it.

THE SITUATION IN THE NEAR EAST



Great Britain has less direct interest in Bulgaria than any other great European power. Fear that German diplomacy will disturb the balance of power by weakening other nations determines British policy in the Balkans. There is no British territory nearer to the scene of the present crisis than a coaling station in the Mediterranean. Nor has Britain any particular interest in Austria. She is interested in Turkey, however, and her present policy toward the Ottoman empire is friendlier than it has been since the days of the Crimean War. Therefore, she is concerned in Austria's and Bulgaria's defiance of Turkey, more especially as Germany is suspected of being the power behind the throne of Franz Joseph.

After all, these considerations are not so important as the action of Austria in defiantly tearing up the Treaty of Berlin. That document was the result of months of deliberation on the part of the foremost diplomats in Europe. It was drawn up for the sole purpose of restoring and maintaining peace in Europe, and in order that it might prove effective nearly every signatory power made some concessions. The treaty was a compromise measure, and though each power did not get everything it wanted, it had the satisfaction of seeing every other power similarly checked. Because the Balkan States were the most fruitful source of international troubles, then and now, they came in for particular attention. Bulgaria was, in effect, freed of the Turkish yoke, and Bosnia and Herzegovina were given a lesser degree of liberty. They were handed over to the guardianship of Austria for administration and military occupation. To the Mohammedan population of these states the arrangement was not satisfactory, and for awhile Austria had trouble with her wards. Of late, however, Bosnia and Herzegovina seem to have submitted with good grace to a suzerainty that has been at least immeasurably better than Turkish rule.

To understand the present situation, it is necessary to go back to the fifth century,

when Bulgaria, under the names of Dalmatia, Moesia and Thrace, was a Roman province, like Serbia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and other parts of the Balkans. It was at the close of the fifth century that a Finnic race, akin to the Huns, and called the Bulgars, appeared from the Russian steppes in the country of the Lower Danube. By the seventh century these warlike invaders had pretty well established themselves in the country that we now know by their name. They were not numerous enough to drive out the Slavs, who some hundreds of years before had dispossessed the Germans, who also had been invaders, and so, like the northern conquerors of England, they settled down among them. In a century or two the two races had become united into one people, that people being the Bulgarians, however.

They learned of their Greek neighbors, and being a warlike and aggressive race, had established an important empire in the tenth century. They had their Czar, so that the new grandiloquent title of Prince Ferdinand is in accordance with the country's most brilliant history. In the tenth century there came a serious interruption to Bulgaria's progress, for internal conspiracies disrupted the empire, whereupon the Byzantine emperor promptly fell upon it, and captured a large slice of territory. The disaster drove the other Bulgarians into a new and more compact state, and for three hundred years or so their history rivaled that of Serbia before the coming of the Turks. Alas! for the prospects of the Slav states, the Ottoman empire got its first European foothold in the middle of the fourteenth century, and before the fifteenth century dawned Bulgaria had become a Turkish province.

For almost five hundred years there was no more Bulgarian history, but in 1876 the Bulgars, driven to desperation by Turkish maladministration, rose in rebellion. So savagely did Turkey beat down the rebellion that Russia found an excuse for intervening. Then followed the Russo-Turkish war, with Bulgaria as the battleground. The treaty that

concluded the struggle, and caught up many other loose ends of European controversies, was the Treaty of Berlin. Russia wanted all the Slav states to combine under her hegemony, but the other powers would not see Turkey thus bereft. Hence the arrangement by which Bulgaria attained practical independ-



Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria

ence, for in the language of the treaty, she became "an autonomous and tributary principality under the suzerainty of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan." It was guaranteed "a Christian government, and a national militia." It was given a constitution and a full set of machinery for electing a prince and government. It is the elected Prince Ferdinand who

has now declared himself Czar, and has thrown off the last vestiges of Turkish authority.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

It would not be easy to find in history a stronger contrast than that which separates the Bulgaria of today from the Bulgaria of 1876-77. It was then that Mr. Gladstone made war upon the Turk and proclaimed his doom. It was then that Professor Freeman told an excited public who the Turks were, what they had done in Europe, and what it was Europe's duty to do with them. The Russo-Turkish war is remembered for some tremendous efforts of opposing hosts and generals. In that struggle Bulgaria had a distinguished part, as had also Roumania. It is interesting just now to recall that one of the latest acts of self-assertion on the part of Russia before she entered on the conflict that was to revolutionize her destiny was a partnership with Bulgaria in celebrating the 25th anniversary of the great triumph of the war of 1877. The festivities attracted some attention, and naturally gave offence to Roumania. The occasion was looked upon as the last touch to the reconciliation between Czar and Prince, whose relations were so sadly interrupted by Russia's resentment of Alexander of Battenberg's patriotic independence in connection with the enlargement of Bulgaria. It may be recalled that one of the points on which Russia insisted at San Stefano was the making of a Big Bulgaria, with a frontage on the Aegean, as well as a coast line on the Black sea—a Bulgaria that would recall the old Bulgarian empire of pre-Turkish centuries. This the Berlin treaty modified by a triple division of Russia's Big Bulgaria. First there was to be the principality; then a province of Eastern Roumelia, and then the most southern section of the Aegean, part of Turkey in Europe. By the coup d'état of April, 1881, Bulgaria annexed Eastern Roumelia and, although much controversy and a war with Serbia followed, Bulgaria was allowed to keep what she had gained. In the course of time the state ruled by Prince Ferdinand had become virtually independent, any suzerainty that Turkey claimed being

deemed merely nominal, and it was taken for granted that in time it would lapse as most of the Porte's claims on North Africa had lapsed. A seeming trifle reminded Bulgaria that it still existed, and that, till it was abrogated, she could not consider herself an independent state. She determined to defy Europe and violate the treaty.

By a curious coincidence, Austria-Hungary had almost at the same moment resolved to annex Bosnia-Herzegovina. For nearly thirty years those provinces have been practically a part of the dual empire. The forces of Francis Joseph had to fight stubbornly before the will of Europe could be enforced. Then an equally difficult task had to be faced—that of initiating a plan of administration. The task was discharged with ability and success. Everything was done for the inhabitants of Bosnia and Herzegovina that could conduce to their freedom, civil and religious, their education, their advancement and prosperity, that could reasonably be expected, and not a word of discontent had been heard. Certainly no one was dreaming of replacing Bosnia and Herzegovina under the domination of the Sultan. Yet the announcement of the purpose of the Emperor to make what is real and practical formal and nominal has surprised and unsettled Europe. It is evident that both the act of Austria-Hungary and the act of Bulgaria are regarded from points of view that are more than local or regional, and are identified, more or less closely, with treaties, ententes or leagues, that have been dividing Europe into rival and jealous sections. This is what makes each of the problems charged with more danger than it might otherwise imply. But the case of Norway's separation from Sweden and of treaties that have been disowned in recent times, without becoming casus belli may be fair ground for the hope that the problems now before Europe may be settled by quiet conference.—Montreal Gazette

From this time on there is little sleep for the man who attempts to read all that all the candidates say.

"A Successful Operation"—A Story in One Chapter

(By Brinsley Moore, in the Story-Teller)

Telegram from Cannes to Mrs. Walter Carrington, Albany Villa, Middleford.
Mother dangerously ill. Come at once.

Letter from Mrs. Walter Carrington to Miss Elizabeth Hobson, Brentford.
Albany Villa, Middleford,
November 6, 1903.

Y Dear Miss Hobson.—Thank you so much for securing the oak chair for me. From your description I feel sure it must be just the old-fashioned sort of thing Walter admires, and I want to surprise him with it as a birthday present when he returns from America. I think you got it for me very cheap, and enclose the check, with my thanks for all the trouble you have been in packing and sending it off. It has not yet been delivered here, so I am asking a carter to call at the station tomorrow and bring it up.

Baby is now very well, and growing fast. Fancy, he is nearly ten months old—and such a bonny boy. I am still rather concerned about his legs; there is undoubtedly a tendency to turn in his toes. Dr. Clayton thinks that he may grow out of it now that he is getting stronger; if not, he will probably have to wear trunks for a while to correct it when he begins to walk. I do not like the idea; it seems such a cruel thing for the poor little fellow. But the doctor says I need not worry; such things are easily put right if attended to while a child is quite young. I hope you will come over and see him as soon as you can—he is such a darling.

Walter writes that his business in New York will take longer than he expected. He has been gone nearly three weeks now, and will not be back much before Christmas; so he will see a great difference in baby when he returns. I shall be very glad when he gets back; I miss him terribly, and feel very dull at times. But of course business must be attended to; and now that he has a family to provide for it is most important that the American branch should be put on a satisfactory footing.

MARY CARRINGTON.
P.S.—I reopen my letter to tell you of most distressing news. I have just heard from Cannes that my mother, who has been in the Riviera, is taken suddenly ill, and that I must go at once. As you may guess, I am terribly upset. I am starting off immediately. It seems dreadful to leave baby behind, but fortunately I have been able to secure the services of an old Mrs. Jones, whom we know very well, and who is excellent with children—so that I can go feeling confident the little darling will be properly looked after. Mrs. Jones has just arrived, and I have much to tell her that I must close this letter. I will write to you from Cannes.

Letter from Mrs. Jones to Mrs. Walter Carrington, Villa Miranda, Cannes.
Albany Villa, Cannes,
November 9th, 1903.

Dear Madam—I write in accordance with your deprecations to say as baby is well and happy with me, and that I am very glad indeed to hear that he is a little dear and as I often say blessed is the Man that has his Quiver full of them the husbands may lose their tempers when there is crying in the night and when otherwise, your own good Lord being in foreign parts makes it difficult but if he was near he would have no cause to complain as baby gets 1st rate nights.

I hope as you found your mother alive with as I often say it is a long lane as has no turning and we must hop for the Best.

But have you noticed that your baby turns in his toes. I saw it when I washed him the first day with having had a Nappy as was club-footed I think it should be seen to when young as it looks so bad in a man with no Skirts.

The chair come the very day after you went the rather Damaged which is a pity being carved and as you said very valuable I have put it in the library as you said and wot can't be cured must be endured the praps it can.

Your serving girl is a impenitent ussey as has no respect for them as is older and wiser than herself but not to worry you when you have troubles enuff and to spare I shall bare it uncomplaining till you get back, hoping this will reach you as it leaves me at Present, yours Respectful,

MARTHA JONES.

the Chair is badly chipt in Front.

Postcard from Mrs. Jones to Miss Elizabeth Hobson, Brentford.

Mrs. Carrington left this for me to rite and say as the Chair as come the Front legs being scratched and the carving on them chipped wch I thought it was the railway Co. and went and told them my mind but it proves to be the carter as did it in coming from the stahshun wch shows as you should think twice before you Speak.

M. JONES.

Letter from Mrs. Walter Carrington to Miss Elizabeth Hobson, Brentford.
Villa Miranda, Cannes,
November 10th, 1903.

Dear Miss Hobson.—I arrived here last night, and found Mother very ill. The doctors hope that with great care she may pull through, though at present the case is very critical. I shall stay of course till there is some decided change.

May I ask a very great favor? I am wondering if it would be possible for you to run over to Middleford and see that Baby is going on all right. I have every confidence in old Mrs. Jones—except that she is terribly given to dosing children with all kinds of doubtful remedies. Of course I have impressed upon her that she must not give Baby anything without letting me know, and she has promised absolute obedience on this point. But he is such a tiny darling to be left entirely to a stranger. And it would be such a comfort to me if you could pop over and see that he is keeping well.

I hope you will not think I am asking too much. Yours very sincerely,

MARY CARRINGTON.

Letter from Mrs. Walter Carrington to Mrs. Jones, at Albany Villa, Middleford.
Villa Miranda, Cannes,
November 12th, 1903.

Dear Mrs. Jones.—I was very glad to receive your letter and to hear that Baby is well and happy. Poor little fellow. It almost breaks my heart to be parted from him like this. But I know how kind and experienced you are, and that you will look after him well. Please be sure to see that all his milk is carefully sterilized, and that he goes out in the perambulator every day. I am relying on your strict promise not to dose him with anything. I know, of course, that many of your old-fashioned remedies are excellent, but I do not want any experiments tried while I am away. If he is ever the least bit out of sorts, send for Dr. Clayton at once, and let him prescribe.

Please see that his flannels are always aired, and be sure to write every other day and tell me how he is. I shall be so anxious. My mother is decidedly better, though still very ill. With many thanks for your kindness in coming at once to help me in this emergency. Believe me, yours very gratefully,

MARY CARRINGTON.

P.S.—Of course, I know Baby's legs are a little inclined to turn inwards, but it is very slight, and nothing to worry about. Dr. Clayton is going to put them right when the darling is a bit older.

Letter from Miss Elizabeth Hobson to Mrs. Walter Carrington, Villa Miranda, Cannes.
Brentford,
November 14th, 1903.

Dear Mrs. Carrington.—I was so sorry to hear of your sad worry, but I hope from your last letter that your dear mother may yet be spared to you, and that she may make a speedy recovery.

I have been over today to Middleford to see Baby, and found him so well and comfortable. That dear, motherly Mrs. Jones looks after him splendidly, and seems greatly attached to him.

What a talker she is—with a muddled proverb for every topic! She seems to have had some difficulty with your servant Jane, and complained a good deal of the impertinence and carelessness of young girls. Is it not curious how these old nurses invariably quarrel with one's servants? But I patched up their differences as well as I could, and I think they will go on all right till you return.

Then I had to listen to a long denunciation of your village carter, who, it seems, has damaged the chair I sent to you in carrying it up from the station. Mrs. Jones is greatly concerned about it, and announced her intention of writing to you fully on the subject; but I hope I succeeded in persuading her that you would not wish to be bothered about it just

now, when you have really serious anxieties.

Finally, just before I left, I was privileged to see the baby have his bath. What a bonny youngster he is! The old lady is greatly troubled about that little inward turn of his toes, and is insistent on the importance of something being done while he is young indeed, she was as much concerned about it as if he were a child of her own. For myself, I really can't see that there is much amiss, and I am quite sure that a clever man like Dr. Clayton will soon correct what is wrong when the boy is a little older, and begins to walk. I do hope he will not have to wear irons—they seem to bother children so much.

Now, then, please make yourself quite comfortable with the assurance that your baby is well and happy. And I hope you will soon be able to send me a cheering report of your mother. Ever yours sincerely,

ELIZABETH HOBSON.

Letter from Mrs. Jones to Mrs. Walter Carrington, Villa Miranda, Cannes.
Albany Villa, Middleford,
November 15th, 1903.

Dere Madam wch I am glad to say Baby is well and comfortable and takes his food very redly wch every cloud has a silver lining.

I have showed my Uncle Joseph the Legs him being on his hollidays in these parts and he says it is a Highrose as can easily be putt right, being a cabinet-maker by trade, but formerly a Bonsetter til the piece stopt him owing to a Oversight in treating cancer as a indigestion and the wldder was very unreasonable about it wch shows as to herra is Uman but to fergive Divine, and he says as if the Legs is twisted round back-fronted, it will putt it all right in no time, and hide all defects, he will do it for ½ a crown me noling you so well, and he says as no one will ever recognise wat as been Done wch I always say wot the eye does not see the Art does not grieve.

him being so sure as even yourself wouldn't never no as it hadd been Done told he wanted to do it at once but no I said being left in charge and trusted confendensul I cannot let you without consulting Her first so, dere lady, please rite and give your consent so as Uncle can Turn them before he goes back. Yours respectful,

MARTHA JONES.

Letter from Mrs. Walter Carrington to Mrs. Jones, at Albany Villa, Middleford.
Villa Miranda, Cannes,
November 17th, 1903.

Dear Mrs. Jones.—Your letter just received has given me quite a fright. Under no circumstances whatever must you let your uncle do anything to Baby. I have a perfect horror of all quick doctors, and while I do not wish to hurt your feelings, I must absolutely forbid any unqualified Bonsetter trying experiments on a child of mine. While I am deeply grateful for the interest you evidently feel in my dear baby, I think you are making far too much of the little irregularity about his feet; it is, after all, only a very slight matter, and one which Dr. Clayton will easily put right when the child is older.

I am glad to tell you that my dear mother is now out of danger, and if she still improves the doctors hope that I may be able to return home at the end of next week. I trust it may be so, and you may be sure I shall come at the earliest possible date, for I am simply longing to see my dear baby. Yours very truly,

MARY CARRINGTON.

P.S.—Be sure you do not let your uncle try to do anything to Baby.

Letter from Mrs. Walter Carrington to Miss Elizabeth Hobson, Brentford.
Villa Miranda, Cannes,
November 18th, 1903.

My Dear Miss Hobson.—Thank you so much for going down to see Baby, and for the nice, comforting letter you wrote. I am very glad indeed to hear that he is going on so well, and I know our good Mrs. Jones (who is really a most excellent person, in spite of her talkativeness) will look after him as carefully as if he were one of her own. My only real anxiety is lest she should be tempted to treat him with any of her extraordinary remedies.

Unfortunately, an old uncle of here, who has already been in trouble for practising as a Bonsetter, is staying just now in Middleford, and Mrs. Jones is most anxious that I should let him try to straighten Baby's legs! Of course, I have written off at once absolutely forbidding any such thing. I hope the old lady will not be offended, but I was really obliged to say plainly how annoyed I was at the very sugges-

tion of such a thing. And I really cannot understand why she should keep harping in this way on the darling's dear little legs, as if there were something seriously wrong. As you have seen for yourself, there is indeed very little the matter, and Dr. Clayton is quite sure it can easily be put right later on.

Dear mother is wonderfully better today, and the doctors hold out the hope that I may safely leave next week. So you see my worries are clearing off most happily now, and I trust very soon to be back with my little one. Yours most sincerely,

MARY CARRINGTON.

Letter from Mrs. Jones to Mrs. Walter Carrington, Villa Miranda, Cannes.
Albany Villa, Middleford,
November 20, 1903.

dere Madam wch I hope I no my plaice and can be trusted you being a Church of England lady, where I have herd them pray on Sundays agensnt "all false doctoring" I should not think of giving your Baby eny of the medicines as Uncle reckermends tho he has maid some wonderful cures and a collige education is not everythnig and a many real doctors would give Pounds for erbs as he has discovered, but tho I say it as shouldnt Uncle Joseph is very clever in his own line and is thought a deal off.

Dere lady hass you do not say no I have decided as he shall try wot he can do with them Legs perctieler as he has to go home on monday and it seems a pity to miss the oportuinity while he is hear a bird in and being woth 2 in a Bush, so he is coming round to-morrow to do the job wch he says you will be very pleased when you come home and see the Result.

Baby is very well up to this and I hope will go on all right. I am glad as your mother is mending wch we shall all be Rejoiced to see you home once more from among them savage forriners. Your obed. servant,

MARTHA JONES.

Letter from Mrs. Jones to Mrs. Walter Carrington, Villa Miranda, Cannes.
Albany Villa, Middleford,
November 21st, 1903.

dere Madam wch I always say you can kill 2 birds with 1 stone and having missed post last night I send this letter with the other as I wrote yesterday, dere lady I am very sorry and blame myself for giving consent perctieler as I no you will be vexed being so taken up with it. Uncle Joseph did the job this a.m., and got one leg round all right but as I say you never no and the other Broke in being twisted owing to brittleness, and now dere lady rite and say wot you wish should be done. Uncle says as the broken Leg can be set as no one would notice it only it woodent ever be reely strong and might give way if used and let you down. he reckermends as he should cut it off at the top, and he knows a man as could turn you a nice leg of dark wood to order finishing it off as a good and solid job and dere madam I am very sorry as it has happened and hope as you will not blame me all being meant for the Best wch angels cant do more to surprise you and your dere husband when he comes at the Improvment.

Baby is rather Restless tonight but do not worry not being serious. Dr. Clayton has gone on a Holler-day, your serving girl gives me a lot of Impudence and we shall be glad to see you back at home. Yours respectful,

MARTHA JONES.

Please say wot you wish to be done about the Leg.
Telegram from Mrs. Walter Carrington to Mrs. Jones, at Albany Villa, Middleford.
Call in nearest qualified doctor at once.

Telegram from Mrs. Carrington to her husband, Walter Carrington, Blundell's Hotel, New York.
Come home immediately. Baby seriously injured.

Telegram from Mrs. Walter Carrington to the Chief Constable of Blankshire.
Please arrest Mrs. Jones's Uncle Joseph for injuring my child.

Letter from Mrs. Walter Carrington to Miss Elizabeth Hobson, Brentford.
Villa Miranda, Cannes,
November 23rd, 1903.

My Dear Miss Hobson.—Can you go down to Middleford at once? Such an awful thing has happened! In spite of my plainest injunctions, that stupid Mrs. Jones has allowed her preposterous old bonsetter of an uncle to practise on my dear baby.

The wicked old man has twisted one of the child's legs right round, and has broken the other one in his ignorant violence; and now he talks of cutting off the broken leg and providing the poor infant with a wooden one! Only think what that dear child must be suffering!

You may guess I am half distracted with the news. I have wired to have the old impostor arrested at once, and have ordered Mrs. Jones to call in a proper doctor without a moment's delay. And I have telegraphed to Walter to start home as soon as possible. (It occurs to me now that this will not be of much use, as it will take him at least a week to get from New York; but really I am so upset that I hardly knew what I was doing.)

Fortunately, mother is wonderfully better, and I was preparing to catch the next train home when—could anything have been more provoking?—I slipped on these awful polished stairs in my hurry, and came down headlong. The doctor says that I have badly sprained my ankle, and must not think of moving for several days.

Isn't it an awful state of things? I am really half wild with anxiety and worry. Please do go down to Middleford directly you get this, and rescue my dear baby from further harm. Your distracted friend,

MARY CARRINGTON.

Letter from Mrs. Jones to Mrs. Walter Carrington, Villa Miranda, Cannes.
Albany Villa, Middleford,
November 24th, 1903.

dere Madam as I often say it never rains but it Pores and wot with telegrafs to get a doctor and 2 pleccemen after Uncle Joseph on wot they decided must have been an Hoax my pore head is in a whirl like injns going through tunnills the baby is quite well and never been ill, only I night a bit fretful probly a Tooth and no need for a medikale man being in the best of helth and Spirits.

uncle Joseph as finished the job and it looks good as new wch only shows how troo it is as you should never judge by appearances the new leg looking just like the old 1 and much stronger. Is bill I inclose hearth wch I hope you will think it reasonable speclaly as the work is wel-done and you will be Pleased when you beold it so all's well as ends well. Yours respectful,

MARTHA JONES.

The bill enclosed in the foregoing letter.
For Mrs. Carrington, Middleford (when at home).
Mending old oak chair, including new leg and glue 2s. 6d.
Hen. Bee.

Horned Lady.—I hope as you will be pleased with my job. I turned the leg round so as the damaged part does not show. I have not charged for the new leg, the old one having been broken during my work, which you might say it was my fault—and I don't want to cause no unpleasantness. Yours obedient to order.

JOSEPH OLDROYD.

THE VIOL AND HARP AND THE REEDY BASSOON

Oh, wondrously wistful and tender the somnolent measures
Played by the viol and harp and the reedy bassoon!
I think I could sit in the shadows and listen forever,
Wrapt in the spell of the strange and enchanting soft tune.

With you, O my dreams, I could linger and listen forever,
Delighted and soothed by the somnolent flow of the tune
That weaves and upbuilds me a tangle of magical music
Poured from the viol and harp and the reedy bassoon.

Visions and memories waken that long have been sleeping,
Stirred by the viol and harp and the reedy bassoon;
Phantoms of flowers and of songs of the faraway summers
Rise at the sound of the haunting and eloquent tune.

The sweep and the sway of the plaintive somnolent measures
Charm and enchant me and flood all my thought with the tune
As I dreamily sit in the shadow and listen delighted
To the song of the viol and harp and the reedy bassoon.

THE GROWTH OF JAPANESE ART

(Continued from Page Five.)

ese prints. The writer has a collection, and among the better prints there are some forgeries. These were bought in the beginning when his training in the values of Japanese prints was in process. There are, too, many reprints of the originals which are palmed off upon the unsuspecting. Not all dealers do this, though. More honest men will sell the collector reprints of pictures. Hokusai's famous "Fugaku-san-ju-rok-kei" series have been reprinted several times, lastly in 1895. These are the bridge pictures. In the Waterfall series of Hokusai a fraudulent edition has been published, which is a close copy of the original, and experts shown the forgeries without opportunity to compare with the originals could be deceived. The forgers are not satisfied with making reproductions with new blocks by tracing the work of the artist, but cases are known where the names of artists have been inscribed on new prints, and modern prints have been made with names of dead artists attached. Utamaru's famous silkworm series has been dealt with in this manner. The novice buying Japanese prints is apt to be made pay for his experience, and it is always well to consult an expert before purchasing. It is a difficult study, this of Japanese color prints, for not only are the works of the famous artists to be considered, but those also of sons and pupils.

The first period of prints in Japan was from 1700 to 1764, when the black and whites, now rare, were made. From 1765 to 1818 the rise and culmination of multi-color printing took place. From 1818 to 1867 there was a decadence in the art and from 1867 to date a revival. It is the third period in which the collector finds the largest field, when the late works of Hokusai, the landscapes of Hiroshige (one of which is illustrated herewith), the virile draughtsmanship of Kuniyoshi and other artists are to be had. The fourth period, with the delicate work of Setei Watanabe, Kiosai's powerful drawing, Yoshitshi's weird works, and Gekko's graceful designs, are within reach of most collectors. The triptych is one of the most popular forms of prints.

The earlier and most expensive prints are of less value than the later ones. A collection of the early prints would include prints in white and black and shades of black, but are useful for their historical value, rather than their art. Among the more popular collections are the single sheets and triptychs of such artists as Kiyonaga, Utamaro, Chunchio, Shumman, Yeishi, and the first Toyokuni. The best years of this period of the art of Japanese color prints was about the beginning of 1800, before the death of Utamaro in 1806. The decadence followed soon afterward, from 1818, the Japanese say. Of the nineteenth century period, though, there were some good landscapes.

Famous to the Japanese among all others of their artists was Hokusai. He was given many names, the most popular being "Gwakio Rejin Manji" (the Old Man Mad About Drawing). He lived for ninety years, dying in 1849. In boyhood he was apprenticed to an engraver, with whom he served for four years, gaining much useful experience thereby. His life was a poor one, though he worked incessantly he had little money. Art was not for money in those days. His versatility and productiveness was little short of marvelous. In all 160 different publications of various kinds were illustrated by him, some of them containing more than fifty pictures in each. There were also hundreds of sketches, innumerable studies and hundreds of paintings, his designs covering every field, portraits, figure pieces, genre subjects of many kinds, still life, and landscapes. His caricatures, too, were excellent. His most famous work in the eye of the foreigner is "The Hundred Views of Fuji," being drawings of the sacred mountain from a hundred different points of vantage. This collection was published in 1834, and reproductions have been published abroad. The mountain is treated idealistically from points on land and sea, through varying conditions of light and atmosphere, in different weather conditions, storm and sunshine. Other works of the artist are "The Personages of Suikoden," the "Heroes of China and Japan," "Glories of China and Japan," "Thirty-six Views of Fuji," the collections known as the Bridges and the Waterfalls.

The history of Japanese art contains many odd incidents of the lives of the artists. For instance, there are stories of how Kyosai drew pictures of brawls in the quarters of the wrestlers in the slums of Tokyo at seven years of age, and at nine years of age dragged a severed head from the Sumida river to carry it home and hide it from his parents while he made studies from it. His parents, discovering the gruesome thing, forced him to throw it in the river again. He carried it under his arms to the river bank, spending several hours seated before it, drawing, before tossing the thing into the river. At fifteen, when his family was escaping from a fire which threatened to involve them, he sat in the roadway to make pictures of the burning street. As a man he made the fortune of a beggar who came to him to ask alms. He painted a picture of the old man, a representation showing demons in hell so poverty-stricken that they were sawing off their horns to sell to the bone-carver, while on the other side were angels in heaven welcoming beggars to a feast. The beggar exhibited the drawing and earned so much that he built a house and lived in comfort on the products of the exhibitions of the picture.

There are many good Japanese color prints owned in Victoria and some excellent collections are held in Seattle. The most notable collections in the world are those of M. Louis Goussier and Edmond de Goncourt of Paris, the British Museum, Professor William Anderson of London, who has written some notable works on Japanese art, Dr. Justus Brinckman of Berlin, Mr. Fenollosa of Boston, E. F. Strange, and C. J. Holmes.

The Ghost Caves of Donegal



HERE is a country district along the shores of Donegal Bay called Dooran, a short distance from the village of Mountcharles, which has long been a favorite watering resort with the inhabitants of the Finn Valley, not the least of its attractions being the far-famed cave usually called the "Rattling Cove." This cave is situated along the shore, and the entrance to it is between immense boulders. Although hundreds of people have ventured down a considerable distance, it has never been explored to the bottom, as nobody could be found courageous enough to do so. Visitors generally content themselves by throwing stones of all sizes into the entrance, in order to hear them: rolling down as though from one flight of stairs to another, until the sound becomes fainter and fainter, and at length dies out in the distance. Hundreds and thousands of visitors to the shore for the greater part of a century or more have done so, yet there is no sign of this immense cave being filled up.

Much more remarkable, however, is the other cave of which I propose to write. It lies about a quarter of a mile up the hill from the shore in a direct line from the Rattling Cove, and its entrance is in the middle of a cultivated field. At the time of its accidental discovery the field was in the possession of a man named Thompson. On one occasion, when the field was planted with potatoes, the laborers found the soil so shallow that sufficient earth could not be raised to "mould" the crop. The farmer decided to quarry the rock and have it removed, as he happened to require the stones for building a new dwelling-house at the time. He procured help and commenced work; but the rock turned out to be a great flag a few inches thick and about six feet square. When it was removed they saw to their great astonishment a square hole about six or eight feet deep, with something at the bottom like another passage slanting still further down. One of the laborers got down to explore, his companions letting him down by the shoulders, and he discovered a flight of narrow stone stairs, which passed out of sight into darkness. The news of this discovery naturally spread in all directions like wildfire, and the usual reports were circulated of its being filled with untold treasures. The late Lord Francis Conyngham, of the Hill, Mountcharles, determined to explore the cave, and, accompanied by a number of men as stout-hearted as himself, descended with lamps and with ropes round their bodies, giving directions that if they did not return within a reasonable time their companions above should pull them up. Having reached the foot of the narrow stairs, they found themselves in a spacious apartment, which was quite empty, with not even a trace of dust on the floor. The walls were plastered with something as hard as if it had been hewn out of the solid rock. In the opposite wall was a small door not more than three feet high and two and a half feet wide, through which they crawled on their hands, and found themselves in an apartment of similar size, with another small door on the other side. They passed on from one apartment to the other until they reached the sixth, all of similar size. The door which would have taken them into the seventh was closed. They tried to force it open, but it stood firm and strong. One of the party proposed to go up and fetch a sledge-hammer, but before doing so, and in order to see if the wood was sound, he gave the door a hard kick with his boot. A tremendous noise was immediately heard, like an explosion, which was repeated several times. Another kick was given still harder, which produced the sound of several more terrible explosions, although their companions above declared they heard no sound all the time. At this point the explorers became frightened, and made their way out of the cave, and since that day no one has been found curious enough or courageous enough to break open the door and explore the treasure-house.

Many years afterwards I was on a visit to Dooran, and made my way to the place. The farmer who discovered the cave was dead, but his widow was still alive, and I took lodgings at her house for a few weeks. The first opportunity I got I began to inquire of the widow about the cave. She told me the cave did exist, and all I had heard about it was quite true, but "if I had wit for myself" the further I kept from it the better, for there was something uncanny about it, and she lowered her voice almost to a whisper.

"Was it not your husband who first discovered it?" I asked.

"It was, but it would have been good for him, poor man, he had never gone near it," she replied.

"How is that? Did he not prosper and build this house afterwards?"

"He did, but he did not live to enjoy it," she said.

"And what about Lord Francis Conyngham? Was he not one of the explorers?" I next inquired.

"True, but poor Lord Francis's luck was not much better. He was obliged to leave the Hill soon afterwards, and he did not live long."

I asked her to send the children with me to point out the place, but she refused, stating that since her husband's death she had allowed the field to go out of cultivation. They only kept it for grazing, and neither she nor the children went near the mouth of the cave. I was fortunate, however, to find others who pointed out the opening, although I could not persuade any of them to accompany me down,

The flag had been replaced, but there was still room enough under it to get down. Having provided a lamp, I went down alone, and found everything much the same as described. The rooms all ran in the direction of the shore, and when I arrived at the seventh apartment I found the door firmly closed. The wood appeared to be sound, and although I pressed it with all my might it would not move. I searched all round the apartment for a stone to break it open, but I could find none. I gave it a kick with my foot, and in a few seconds sure enough I heard a rumbling noise as if a weighty carriage drawn by several horses was starting. Then it resembled distant thunder drawing near, and ended with three explosions like the discharge of artillery. Up to the present I had always considered myself stout-hearted, but now I wished myself elsewhere. In my apprehensive state of mind I thought I had lost my hat, and began to look around for it on the floor, but could see it nowhere. At length, reaching up my hand, I found it still on my head. Taking fresh courage, I gave the door another desperate kick, when suddenly it appeared as though a sluice had been let loose on a water mill and the machinery put in motion. This soon changed to a rumbling noise in the bowels of the earth, and I could hear one discharge of artillery follow the other until I became more frightened than ever, and made my escape to the open air as quickly as I could. In my opinion the alarming noise is simply the echo reverberating and re-echoing through the six sets of apartments in a fashion familiar in some great caves and cathedrals. This is now many years ago, and as far as I know the door has never been opened nor the hidden part of the cave explored.

There are also four caves near each other in the Finn Valley almost as wonderful. There is an elevated tract of country in County Donegal, or rather watershed, that marks the boundary line between the valleys of the Rivers Mourne and Finn, and the tract of Lough Swilly. This ridge is crowned by a round hill covered on all sides by thick plantations from its base to its top, where there is a steeple built from whence a view of the three counties of Londonderry, Tyrone, and Fermanagh can be had. How the stones were conveyed up to build it—as there are none on the top of the hill—or when it was built I never could find out accurately, but it must have been a long time ago. The plantations cover hundreds of acres and extend over several townlands. Where the steeple is built is called Mullagharry, and the place where the openings to the caves are situated is called Tyrallen. Before writing this paper, and in order to refresh my memory, I paid a second visit to Tyrallen, and entered one of the caves. I found it much the same as when I first visited it, only a good deal of shrubbery and brambles had sprung up and almost closed the entrance. However, I got down, and found it unchanged. The floor was damp, and the walls were built up with stones and roofed over with flags, and so high that a man of average height could walk without stooping. It ran back in a circular direction, and was so full of windings and turnings that it was a perfect labyrinth. I wandered on, examining it closely with the light of my lamp, until, judging from the length of time, I had gone over two miles, and there was no appearance of it having any end. It is said by some people that these caves are secret passages to and from the steeple, and that all were constructed in turbulent times in order to have a view of the country for many miles round, while others declare the caves are much older than the steeple, and that the centre of the hill on which it stands is a rock. Be this as it may, they are in existence for many generations, and no person now living can tell when or for what purpose they were constructed.

I was told that in the years 1865 and 1866 a notorious thief concealed himself in these caves and baffled the vigilance of the police

AFRICAN HUNTING AT ONE DOLLAR A WORD

The (\$1) lion (\$1) stood (\$1)
Within (\$1) the (\$1) wood (\$1);
I (\$1) took (\$1) a (\$1) steady (\$1) aim (\$1);
My (\$1) bullet (\$1) sped (\$1)
And (\$1) he (\$1) lay (\$1) dead (\$1)—
By (\$1) my (\$1) good (\$1) rifle (\$1) slain (\$1). \$23.00

His (\$1) struggles (\$1) ceased (\$1);
The (\$1) noble (\$1) beast (\$1)
Lay (\$1) stretched (\$1) upon (\$1) his (\$1) side (\$1)

My (\$1) bullet (\$1) true (\$1)
Had (\$1) bored (\$1) him (\$1) through (\$1).
And (\$1) instantly (\$1) he'd (\$2) died (\$1). 23.00

A (\$1) rush (\$1), a (\$1) crash (\$1),
A (\$1) tawny (\$1) flash (\$1)
Before (\$1) my (\$1) startled (\$1) eyes (\$1)!
And (\$1) then (\$1) I (\$1) knew (\$1)!
I'd (\$2) work (\$1) to (\$1) do (\$1),
Ere (\$1) I (\$1) could (\$1) claim (\$1) my (\$1) prize (\$1). 26.00

His (\$1) maddened (\$1) mate (\$1)
I (\$1) saw (\$1) too (\$1) late (\$1).
Had (\$1) reached (\$1) me (\$1) with (\$1) a (\$1) bound (\$1);
With (\$1) trusty (\$1) knife (\$1)
I (\$1) sought (\$1) her (\$1) life (\$1)
As (\$1) we (\$1) rolled (\$1) o'er (\$1) the (\$1) ground (\$1). 26.00

My (\$1) skill (\$1) and (\$1) strength (\$1)
Prevailed (\$1) at (\$1) length (\$1).
And (\$1) with (\$1) a (\$1) movement (\$1) quick (\$1)
(\$1) I (\$1) laid (\$1) her (\$1) low (\$1)
With (\$1) one (\$1) sharp (\$1) blow (\$1)
Of (\$1) my (\$1) renowned (\$1) Big (\$1) Stick! (\$1). 25.00

T. (\$1) R. (\$1) 2.00
Total \$125.00
(I get less.)
—N. A. J. in New York World.

at Ballybofey, Stranorlar, and Crossroads for upwards of twelve months, although they hunted after him night and day. He came out early in the morning, stole cattle, drove them to some neighboring fair, and, having sold them, made his way back to the caves. At length he was caught, and sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude. He died about a couple of years before his term expired.

There are few caves in County Donegal or even in Ireland, more wonderful or more worthy of systematic investigation, and it might be worth while for some antiquarian society or field club to undertake it.—Samuel Seaton.

SOME MARK TWAIN STORIES

Mark Twain's humorous advice to some burglars who broke into his house the other day proves that he has the faculty of finding humour in the most unexpected places. The following incident shows how strongly is the joker's instinct ingrained in him. A friend once took him to see a very beautiful and valuable piece of sculpture. It represented a young woman coiling up her hair, and the workmanship was such that the owner's other companions stood open-mouthed in admiration. "Well," said the host, turning to Mark Twain for his verdict, "What do you think of it? Grand, isn't it?" "Yes, it's very pretty," said Mark, "but it's not true to nature!" "Why not?" inquired everyone in surprise. "She ought to have her mouth full of hairpins," replied the humorist gravely.

Indeed, the author of "A Tramp Abroad" was a wit even before he left the nursery, and he was a continual source of amusement to his parents and their friends. One morning his father led him into the garden, and pointing to a bed of flowers that had a considerable number of weeds in it, said: "I want you to weed out this flower bed." The future author examined the bed in silence for a moment, and the more he looked at it the bigger it seemed to grow. It appeared that he had never seen so many weeds in his life before. Turning to his parent he innocently (?) inquired: "Wouldn't it be better, father, to flower out the weed bed?"

One day Mark was in a billiard saloon when a particularly unprepossessing-looking man approached him and asked him to play a game. The humorist consented, and they began in earnest. "I'll be perfectly fair with you," said the stranger, "I'll play you left-handed." "I felt hurt," says Mark Twain, when he tells the story, "for he was cross-eyed, freckled, and had red hair, so I determined to teach him a lesson for his audacity. He won first shot and ran clean out, taking my half-dollar, and all I got was the opportunity to chalk my cue." The wonderful play of his opponent so astonished Mark that he exclaimed: "By jove, if you can play like that with your left hand I'd like to see you play with your right." "I can't," replied the stranger as he sidled out of the room; "you see, I'm left-handed."

Although he is a Bohemian of Bohemians, Mark Twain has a great capacity for business, and a short time ago he was telling a brother writer, in his own inimitable way, the secret of his financial success. "My early difficulties taught me some thrift," said Mark; "but I never knew whether it was wiser to spend my last cent for a cigar to smoke or for an apple to devour." "I am astounded," observed his friend, "that a person with so little decision should have met with so much worldly success." Mark Twain nodded his head gravely. "Indecision about spending money," he said, "is worthy of cultivation. When I couldn't decide what to buy with my last cent, I kept it, and so became rich."

The humorist relates a remarkable experience that once befell him in Australia, which, he says, determined him to never again judge by appearance. He had just landed at an Australian port, and to his chagrin there was no porter in sight to carry his luggage. Seeing a rough-looking, badly-dressed old fellow leaning idly against a post with his hands in his pockets, the author beckoned to him and said: "See here, if you'll carry these bags up to the hotel I'll give you half a dollar." The man scowled darkly, and, taking three or four golden sovereigns from his pocket, he deliberately threw them into the sea, scowled at Mark Twain again, and walked away without a word.—M. A. P.

SEDITION IN INDIA

The Allahabad correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: The people of Midnapore evidently feel constrained, in view of the present sensation in their midst, to assert their loyalty. At a large meeting, attended by over 500 of the town's gentry, resolutions were passed expressing horror at the recent Anarchist outrages and loyalty to the British Government. At the commencement of the proceedings the National Anthem was sung.

A good illustration of the ease with which unscrupulous agitators and their satellites can exploit the country comes from Indore.

It appears that a rumor had gained wide credence in the bazaars that the Government was about to recall all silver coins and to issue new ones made of pigskin and cowhide, with a view to defile everybody's caste. A native gentleman, feeling alarmed at the extent to which the rumor was being spread and believed, informed one English official of the State, who at once made careful inquiries into the matter.

It transpired that recently a supply of

dummy coins made of compressed paper had been procured for use in the vernacular schools to teach the children the value and use of the current coins. Some of these kindergarten tokens had fallen into the hands of the agitators, and with this stock-in-trade they managed to create the beginnings of a popular panic.

It seems certain that the alteration of Tilak's sentence from transportation to simple imprisonment is due to the influence of the Bombay government, which had already remitted the sentences on the rioters during Tilak's trial, and also Tilak's fine. These concessions should show that the government harbours no grudge, even against its worst enemies, and should minimize any claims that Tilak may have had to martyrdom.

PRESERVING THE BISON

The latest report of the American Bison Society (of which Mr. Roosevelt is president, and the Governor-General of Canada vice-president) gives reasons for hoping that the largest and most picturesque of the North American fauna will not only be saved from extinction, but also enabled to increase and multiply until it can once more be classed in the category of big game, writes a correspondent of the London Times. A census of living bison on the continent shows there are 1,116 in more or less close captivity in the United States, and 476 such prisoners of civilization in Canada. Of wild bison there are about 300 in the latter country, and only 25 in the former, while the number of "cattaloos" (it is a "portmanteau" word of obvious origin, connoting a cross between bison or "buffalo" and domestic cattle) in the two countries is estimated at 345. In some interesting notes on this census Professor Hornaday remarks:

"The most important event of 1907 in the life history of the American bison was the action of the Canadian Government in purchasing the entire Pablo-Allard herd of 628 animals and transporting 398 of them to Elk Island Park in Canada. Inasmuch as it was impossible to induce the United States Government to purchase this herd and for ever maintain it on the Flathead reservation, the next best thing was that it should pass into the hands of the Canadian Government and be located on the upper half of the former range of the species. In view of the breaking up of the Flathead Indian reservation and its opening to settlement it was no longer possible for Mr. Pablo to maintain his herd either there or elsewhere. The Canadian Government deserves to be sincerely congratulated upon its wisdom, its foresight, and its general enterprise in providing \$157,000 for the purchase of the Pablo herd in addition to the cost of transporting the animals and fencing Elk Island Park."

The remaining 230 bison on the Flathead range (which is in the State of Montana) are now being removed to their new habitation above the national boundary line. The transference has been carried out so far without loss, and the health of the animals—among whom the natural proportion of males and females has been maintained—has not been materially affected. A small herd of 15 head—lately increased to 17 by the birth of two healthy calves—has been established recently at the Wichita Reserve, and the cost of its maintenance has been defrayed by the American Government. But a proposal to form a New York State herd in the Adirondacks at a cost of \$20,000, though accepted by the two Houses of the State Legislature, was vetoed by the Governor on the grounds of the many demands on the Treasury, and the doubtful success of the experiment.

Obviously the task of permanently preserving the bison rests with the Canadian Government; and it is better that it should be so, since Canada is not so closely settled as the United States, has several exclusive areas of the primeval wilderness reserved as national parks, and possesses an efficient and effectively administered system of game preservation. It is out of the question, of course, that the bison will ever become so numerous in Canada as they were in the days of the great Red River hunting parties, when as many as 3,000 men, women and children took part in the summer "running," and the annual "bag" often exceeded 20,000. In the fifties the numerical strength of the northern herd, whose main pasture was Canada's half of the prairie region, was estimated at 4 millions, the southern herd, which moved through Texas and the American Southwest, being much smaller. But it is within the bounds of possibility that, fifty years hence, Canada should possess as many bison as, say, there are caribou in Newfoundland. As yet, however, the fate of the small herd of "wood buffalo"—a somewhat smaller species of bison—in Athabasca is not determined. Mr. Ernest Thompson-Seton, who visited the grounds two years ago, saw 35 bison, only three of which were calves, and found evidence for believing that the numerical strength of this small natural herd did not exceed 300. Mr. Howard Douglas, superintendent of the Rocky Mountain Park, at Banff, wrote a year ago:

"I have got the best information I can procure with regard to the herd running wild in the north, and regret having to report that they are decreasing, owing to the timber wolves killing the young calves, so that where there were supposed to be 600 head a few years ago, the estimate now is only about 300, with very little young stock among them, and unless drastic measures are taken soon there will be none left."

This summer and last the Northwest Mounted Police have been protecting the herd, so far as possible. But timber wolves, the numbers of which seem to be increasing in all parts of the Dominion, for some unknown reason, are not easily checked.

It is to be hoped that it will be possible to preserve the American bison in his native pastures. There is no more magnificent creature among the pensioners of humanity.

Feminine Fancies and Home Circle Chat

THE ART OF PENMANSHIP

"Difficult" Letters.



There be a task more generally loathed, more invariably shirked, more universally procrastinated over than the writing of a "difficult" letter, show me that task!

It stands to reason, of course, that what is difficult to one is not so to another. A practised hand will string together without a moment's hesitation the glib phrases which would never present themselves at all to a tyro. And the latter will marvel at the former's acumen, and fancy that one so gifted could never be at a loss—but he little knows, remember, as the penman has never plumed; there are epistolary contortions of which he has never dreamed, and a "difficult" letter is a "difficult" letter, whether the individual who has to write it be learned or unlearned, young or old, great or small.

Perhaps that best known to the ordinary person is one which, because of its irksomeness, is fast falling into disuse—namely the "Hospitality-roofer." The "Hospitality-roofer" may indeed be all very well in the abstract, but it is not the house of a friend or a relation—and the enthusiastic pen, especially if it be a "young pen," will flow on easily and joyfully, recalling merry scenes and jests—and how about the weary visit one has had to drag through "counting the hours that all too slowly pass," as the song says, till the day of release comes, and you mentally resolve never to be caught in such a death-trap again. You have got to write something, and what on earth can you say?

How are you to combine the necessary civility, with your rebellious instincts, not to mention your conscience? How are you to affect gratitude for dull and tiresome hospitality, doubtless well meant, but nevertheless a failure?

Something may be done in this way. Dwell upon the kindness of your entertainers, and if you can show any particular instance do so. It may be that a luncheon basket has been thoughtfully provided for your journey, or you have been given flowers from a country garden for your city home, or books and papers have been bought for your benefit during your journey.

Have something to say on any of these heads, and say it with effusion; there are few people who will discriminate between acknowledgement of such trifles, duly and expansively elaborated, and a burst of genuine retrospective ardor.

Again, you are having a great time, a glorious time among congenial friends and delightful surroundings, but how are you ever to find a moment's leisure to write the full account thereof which you promised to the invalid at home, who watches so eagerly for every post?

A cursory scrawl will by no means satisfy such a recipient, moreover you have promised details; you are expected to dilate on how this one looked, and what that one wore. But you are in a whirl and letter writing is the last thing you want to think about. You have so much to say you know not where to begin. You are like the Highland lassie, who knew so many reel steps, that she was seen standing motionless in the dance, while the pipes were skirling away, unable to think of one to start on!

An excuse rises in your heart; would it not be better to tell you how you are looking, and how you are feeling, and how you are getting on, than to attempt to hold down such an over-flowing pot to the capabilities of a letter?

This is because it is a "difficult" letter you see; well now, don't let it daunt you!

It is wonderful how far a little will go when honestly designed to cheer and amuse, not merely to give the impression that the writer is in luck's way.

Instead of enumerating at railroad speed a list of prospective engagements and amusements, as if there were nothing more to be said, give an account of something already done, even if it seems old and stale to yourself. It will yield perhaps some odd little details, the more homely and trivial the better. A small mishap—an imbroglio—a child's solecism—will often be diverting to hear of, though causing dismay to those concerned at the moment. If you are yourself a victim, so much the better! This is sure to be appreciated. And if you contrive to inter-ject a anecdote, a good saying, or a smart reply—such as does not infrequently catch the ear that is open for it, your "difficult" letter that cost you so much to begin, may prove, in the end, a veritable masterpiece. Again, what about the perfunctory epistle of gratitude for the gift which offends your taste, and insults your understanding?

Such presents are sometimes bestowed and have to be thanked for—and, if this cannot be done by word of mouth, we have to find the material for a very, very "difficult" letter indeed.

Certain donors go straight for what takes their own fancy, and bestow no thought on the ulterior destination of their offering; hence a piece of dress material may be so unbecoming as to be positively unwearable, or a crude daub defile an otherwise immaculate wall. I have known a sofa cushion produce a feeling of nausea similar to that engendered by the vicinity of the terrible "Mr. Hopkinson," and yet it has had to be accepted and, what was worse still, "gratefully" acknowledged! A case in point was that of Susan.

Susan was young, and poor, and bitterly disappointed was she, when a box, which arrived from a wealthy Godmother at Christmas-time was found to contain a useless, and expensive toy, instead of the much hoped-for addition to her all too scanty wardrobe. She was the possessor, however, of a sweet and gentle nature together with the gift of "making the best of things." She argued that the useless grinning monstrosity, which, to her, was only a source of mortification, were another aspect to her relation's eyes; accordingly she found it "very ingenious," and a "wonderful piece of mechanism;" moreover she was quite sure it must be a novelty as she "had never seen its like before." She did not add, as I own I should have been sorely tempted to say, that she would never see its like again, the "difficult" letter therefore gave complete satisfaction, and was frequently quoted with complacency thereafter. Again a well-to-do old family friend or connection may send for a wedding-present some trifle, nice and pretty in its way, but totally inadequate to the occasion, and wealth of the donor.

The bride and bridegroom surveys the article very ruefully, thinking of what the "in-laws" will say. And what of the letter which must be written? To be obviously cool would be fair enough—meanness merits coolness—and those folk who will spend any amount of money on themselves, whilst yet grudging the smallest outlay on another, may very well be exposed—but alas, it can't be done.

An important family connection is not a person to be offended with impunity, besides which the person may possess other qualities, which endear him or her, and prudence whispers "beware!" Here is a suggestion for a "difficult" letter of this sort. Write vaguely and generally.

Dwell as little as possible on the present occasion, spread out such warmth as you can muster into the past and future. "You are always so kind," "I am sure you will believe how much I value the old tie between our families, and I trust you will continue it," etc.

By spinning out a few such phrases, it may and often will escape notice that there is not precisely that gush of enthusiasm for the trumpery sent as possibly the sender anticipated. At any rate the "difficult" letter has been achieved, that is the main thing. And lastly, what about those epistles of sympathy or congratulation, which are at times veritable bugbears. You "don't know what to say," You are "most awfully sorry and shocked!"—but are those the correct expressions to put on paper? Perhaps not! Nevertheless the very generalities which are so serviceable on the occasions above noted, are out of place, and would be meaningless, and even cruel at times here. Do not try for the proper thing to say. Pause and reflect. Consider within yourself, what makes this happy event so especially joyous, or contrariwise the trial so bitter, and the loss so great. There is always some peculiar circumstance, your

recognition of which will be soothing, and grateful. It will be seen that as you wrote you thought (and, by the way, write slowly; let there be no suggestion of having dashed off a few lines in haste—reluctant to take time or trouble over them)—and, above all things be natural. Remember one of the truest sayings of our great dramatist.

"A touch of nature makes the whole world kin." One touch of real feeling is worth a thousand set phrases. A very old and much-esteemed lady died, and a very young and frank soldier, her great-nephew, who had experienced her kind hospitality shortly before, wrote thus of the event, in all good faith: "She was a ripper. I put a band of crape round my arm because she had been so good to me," and this genuine tribute oddly worded as it was, went straight to the very hearts of the bereaved family.

Perhaps, however, so spontaneous an epistle, scarcely enters into the category of "Difficult" Letters.

FASHION'S FANCIES

About Furs

I always think that the purchase of fur requires a good deal of meditation, for we are all apt to make the mistake of supposing that we shall look nice in any sort of peltry, and there never was a greater mistake. The choice of color of course is always important, and in choosing fur, it is necessary to re-

THE ADVANTAGES OF GENERAL CULTURE

We frequently hear it said of a good talker, and—in spite of the jeremiads of the blue-spectacled variety—conversation is by no means the lost art it is represented, that she is "well-informed," or more colloquially, "well up" in all the questions of the day.



LONDON FASHIONS IN COIFFURE AND HATS

In the centre is a pretty hair ornament consisting of a wreath of green enamel ivy leaves frosted over with diamonds. On the right is a deep prune-colored velvet hat, lined with pale biscuit satin and trimmed with a band of satin to match, adorned with coiled satin motifs. The hat on the left is of purple satin trimmed with clusters of velvet muslins contrasting with two huge choux of purple velvet.

member one's complexion, and also the tint of one's hair. Some women, for instance, do not look at all well in chinchilla, and others should avoid mole color; the large woman appears to a disadvantage in any outstanding fur, and she does herself more justice when she chooses something soft and close; whereas the lady of the thin figure can always select a full fur and know that it will become her. This year the making of all the fur garments is carried to a fine art, and the skins are so well prepared that we are no longer limited to any particular shape, even the most acute Directoire fashions can be expressed in fur as well as they can be in cloth. There are superb coats of broadtail, fitting closely to the figure, trimmed with very handsome passementerie and braiding; there are long coats of seal decorated in a like manner, or made with Directoire revers of some contrasting fur, and ermine, that most regal and majestic of all furs, is made up in beautiful stoles and evening wraps as well as in small ties which just encircle the neck.

Of course, little trifles such as I have described are by no means cheap; they may even run into hundreds of pounds, and cannot be attained by the multitude.

Personally speaking, I am much interested in pretty clothes for the average individual, and therefore it is very pleasant to see that our well known firms are ready with all sorts of attractive coats which are not too ruinous for the ordinary purse. We all have our little weaknesses, or some people might consider them "strengths." I dislike cheap fur very much, and would rather save for a year or two in order to obtain what I really like than I would buy something very cheap, and consequently rather nasty. But there are coats of squirrel and mink, of musquash and black dyed pony skin, which are available to us all. And as regards shape, I am quite sure that the bolero for the time being is as dead as the homely door nail, and in its place there is the close, or semi-fitting, coat, just coming to, or covering the hip line. Some people always insist that they do not look well in any coat which comes below their waist, but this is pure fiction. Everything depends on the way the coat is cut, and the breast seam, which has been found so useful in adjusting the cloth coat, is used in the best fur models. So we can be made to look quite as slim and as elegant in caracul as in tweed. The Napoleon collar is also a feature of fashion, which we should not disregard, and outlined with braid it is exceedingly chic and nice. There is no denying that the little trimming of braid and other incidental touches add immensely to the fur coat of modern times. On a musk seal coat, for example, a very wide braiding, carried from the shoulder-line downwards, breaks up the surface, and proves very becoming, and braid is also extremely useful when we are renovating last year's coat. We can probably entice it into a pretty whirligig where the coat may be a little rubbed, and just at the edge of the cuff, a wide piece of braid will tactfully veil the signs of wear and tear.

Certain it is that the becoming qualities of fur have never been taken advantage of better than at the moment. What looks more charming than a well-fitting cloth princess gown, worn with a long tie and large muff in a becoming fur? When does the elderly woman throw off the appearance of age better than when she is wearing a graceful seal long coat, or a stole of Russian sable? As regards the stole, and tie, these are larger and more imposing than they have ever been, some of them are really large enough to wear without any other protection, especially those models which are arranged with a loose skin over the shoulder. As a matter of good taste, I would always recommend a young girl to content herself with a really good moleskin stole, instead of buying a cheap imitation sable, unmistakably imitation, or a long white stole which sheds its white hairs whenever she goes. Natural opossum is another fur which always looks well with a tailor-made coat and skirt, and Persian lamb is extremely suitable to the uses of the schoolgirl.

For the evening there are sumptuous garments composed of lace and ermine, or lace and sable. If we have a good fur collar by us, we can add it to an evening cloak, and strips of fur can be joined out with chiffon or passementerie, and will make us a very charming little stole to wear with an afternoon gown.

Certain furs only look well on smart occasions; a very delicate skin like chinchilla should never be used except for afternoon events. People make a great mistake in not having next fur for wearing with tailor-made gowns. Sable, mink or marten all ways look smart, and the little ermine ties, quite small and neat, are suitable. The new muffs are very large, and the tightly stitched skin has given place to the hanging drapery of fur. A sable model which I liked very much was made up of satin with three skins hanging quite loosely in the front and, strange to say, there was an absence of little heads as trimming, which pleased me greatly.

Writing to you about the suitability of furs re-

minds me of an elderly and very stout lady I used to know, who on one unhappy day trotted off by herself and bought the most aggressive set of bear it was possible to obtain. You know how long the hairs of the bear are, and you can imagine this poor misguided dame in her handsome set a good deal better than I can describe it. Her family, however, rebelled, and the fur set was ultimately doomed to make a border to the carriage rug!

I think we all ought to look very nice this winter with our straight skirts and our straight coats, with all the beautiful cloth and tweed at our disposal to choose from. Some folk may suppose that the vogues are only kind to the very slim; but this is not a bit true, for they are kinder than they have been for a long time to persons of all sizes, and by a judicious choice it is possible to make the stout look more slender and the short appear taller than they really are; while those whose aim and object is to look thin to vanishing point can be happy all day long!



A CHARMING EVENING GOWN

Of pearl grey satin, with a sash of deep crimson silk.

Now, without wishing to disparage such a desirable accomplishment, I should like to put in my little word, for something beyond the "questions of the day"—to wit, for questions of yesterday and of tomorrow.

There is a narrowness, differing in degree but not in kind, from that of the circulator of small talk, in the woman whose mental outlook is bounded by ideas that happen to be in the air, and whose speech echoes the phrases that abound on the lips of others.

It is dangerously, fatally, easy nowadays to become glib—to pick up a sufficient supply of imposing words to carry us along our way undetected by the superficial.

And the damage is twofold, it gets us into the habit of inaccurate thought, leading imperceptibly to the detestable habit of generalizing, and it fosters an unlovely spirit of self-conceit. Take an extreme, yet all too common instance in the way that persons absolutely ignorant of the elements of physiology, chemistry, or any other branch of medical science, bandy about medical terms. They are more sure



A CHARMING EVENING GOWN

Of pearl grey satin, with a sash of deep crimson silk.

of their definitions than are the masters of practice and investigation, they trot out their catch phrases without shame or diffidence, and the worst of it is that their disgusting glibness is a serious danger not only to themselves, but also to the many timid, or nervous persons upon whom they delight to impose.

It is happily true that the desire to pass as "well-informed" is less likely to end disastrously in most fields than in those of theology and medicine. But glibness is to be avoided on principle, and it is surely hardly necessary to point out that "lightly got, lightly gone," is at least as true of knowledge as of money.

To be really well-informed on current topics is a thing much to be desired, but it is not attainable without effort, and self-sacrifice, and moreover the best foundation for such an attainment is a general culture with firm and wide-spreading roots.

The sense of proportion is most readily acquired by being able to look at our subject, as it were, from without—not an easy matter when our subject is intimately connected with our daily life.

But the lack of this sense of proportion is responsible for a great part of the folly and absurdity into which we usually fall. One frequently notices in dealing with uneducated persons that a very sad feature of their lives is the limitation of sympathy from which they suffer. The fall of a chimney and the loss of one life in a neighboring town is of more moment than the dire effects of plague, famine and pestilence in another part of the world.

When we consider how valuable the power of sympathy is to us, we cannot help feeling intensely sorry for those who are without it. And sympathy is concerned with time as well as with space.

There is perhaps no better foundation for the sense of proportion than a knowledge of history, enabling us, as it does, to focus current events, if not unneringly, at least with some chance of correctness.

The great trouble with the partially educated of all classes is their lack of detachment; the present looms too large; the here and the now obscure all else.

And so I utter my little word for leisurely general culture, as opposed, on the one hand, to mere current smartness, and on the other, to the early specialization which threatens to invade girls' education, as it has already done that of their brothers.

Where early specialization is imperative, it is to be recognized as a danger, but in the case of the great majority of girls and young women, it is both unnecessary and harmful.



FOOD FOR GROWING CHILDREN

This is really a most important subject, and one which I fear is too often neglected by parents.

I am going to give a few hints this week instead of a menu, and I hope they may be useful to some of my readers.

Puddings are really of far greater importance in the feeding of children than many people imagine.

With regard to these, the simpler they are the better; yet the meat course should always be taken into consideration when ordering the dinner. How strange it seems that with a hot joint a rich pudding is often served. A plain pudding is a suitable accompaniment to the joint, and the next day, if the meat is served cold, the potatoes should either be mashed or fried, and a salad provided.

In winter the salad can be of tomatoes or celery, with a flavor of onion; beetroot, or endive, with dressing, and the pudding should be a hot lemon or rich suet pudding, with plenty of fruit in it and an egg or two according to size.

The children may only want a small amount of meat, but they will eagerly partake of the good nourishing pudding, which will be sold enough to satisfy them.

Puddings are so varied and there are so many different recipes for them that to give actual quantities would be superfluous.

It would be more useful to mention that the practice of cutting down the quantities of suet and eggs in puddings for children is merely robbing them of so much necessary nourishment. Why should one or two, extra eggs be considered wasteful? Each egg represents so much muscle, and is a way of imparting nourishment to children without overtaxing their digestive organs.

Because a child is hungry it should not be imagined that he can eat anything, or partake of a sufficient quantity always to nourish and sustain him. To eat in disproportion of bulk only causes pain and weakness to the digestive organs. It should therefore be the study of the mother that her child not only satisfies the cravings of his appetite, but also gains future benefit from the actual amount of food consumed. Again, as in the case of very little children, it is wasteful to put food on children's plates that cannot be conveniently eaten. To force a child to eat a lump of unappetizing fat, or to ignore the inclination of his palate, is not only to be unjust, but it is positively injurious to his health.

Children should not be permitted to leave good food, or to take first from one dish and then from another, as they choose. It is too often observed that children will leave their meat, taste their pudding and leave it, and then directly the meal is over demand biscuits and cakes or sweets. To give way to them like this is positive indulgence, but unfortunately many children are given way to, and allowed to leave wholesome food for unwholesome delicacies; while others are forced to go without their nourishment because the food provided for them is so coarse and unappetizing and often totally unsuitable.

In hot weather a vegetarian dinner occasionally makes a very pleasant change, such as potato soup, broad beans, and melted butter, and a fruit pudding with cream. Another nice meal is boiled bacon and broad beans, with a good bread-and-butter pudding, or a baked batter made stiffer and richer than for pancakes and sweetened and served with jam, or lemon and sugar; this will give necessary nourishment, and yet make a variation. Children should not be treated to close, indigestible meats, such as heart, kidneys, liver, etc., neither should pork be given to them.

The digestible form of pork is when it is salted, in which it varies from beef. Highly seasoned food is very bad for children. Brawn, beef sausages, German sausage, and all tinned meats should be strenuously avoided. Their diet should be attractive, but it should not have that attraction that appeals to a jaded appetite.

Sound, simple living is calculated to give them the solid constitution which will help them through the vicissitudes of life.

The remark is often passed, "That child seems thinner, and yet he eats well." As children grow taller they lose the chubbiness of babyhood, and if they remain just as fat it is a sign that they are being fed on food that is too starchy, and therefore fattening in character. Too many sweet cakes and fancy biscuits are bad for children, and particularly when they refuse to eat their other food.

Children should be ready after their school work for a good, substantial, plain tea of thick bread and butter, varied with dough cake, jam or treacle. Bread and dripping should be given in exchange for bread and butter, if the children are used to it, in which case it will be acceptable enough. Dripping toast in the winter is very acceptable. But because children enjoy a hange from bread and butter, there is no need to expect them to eat dripping or treacle every night for tea. This has frequently been the case where the nursery has been made the "darning ground" for all that has been disliked in the house.

There are house parties innumerable in Scotland at the present time, and Edinburgh is full of fashionable folk. Many of these, however, are only birds of passage to their homes further north, staying on their way for the exhibition, which is very attractive.

During the end of September the great autumn rose show was held at the Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster, London. Several of the finest exhibits were sent from Scotland and Ireland, and they show as a revelation of the possibilities of autumn rose growing.

The afternoon tea in the drawing room is certainly not suitable for children, and as the family tea nowadays seems out of the question, even in the most moderate households, the children get left very much to themselves. Tea should be a substantial meal, and a little supper will be required; but bread and butter may be given with a little light pudding, with hot or cold milk, according to the weather.

Perhaps little has been said about milk puddings, but it may be remembered that milk puddings are not substantial enough, unless the meat course is solid in character. Milk puddings, however, form a most excellent supper. They are not bulky in character, and yet are nourishing on account of the milk. Fudges are better than cakes or biscuits. The moisture prevents the child being thirsty, and it is not good for him to drink much before going to bed.

HOTEL MANNERS

Hotel manners are not as a rule remarkable either for their distinction or their courtesy. This fact must have been borne in upon many of us who have been living in hotels, and I think that lately things in this direction are getting worse and worse.

Because we are living in a hotel instead of a private house, why do we know the ordinary rules of politeness, the daily proper for the whole morning. Some visitors (women are said to be the worst offenders) will even go so far as to hide in their bedrooms for further perusal after luncheon. In remote parts where papers are not to be bought such action is perfectly unpardonable. Then the vexed question of doors and windows is a course of constant irritation. Though one or two may crave for fresh air the remainder will have warmth and cosiness as their prevailing wish. The one thing regarded with horror is anything in the nature of a draught. But a fresh air enthusiast enters a public room filled with Bridge players, who are enjoying themselves, perfectly contentedly, and without causing any annoyance to anyone, and flings open the windows to a tearing wind, thereby rendering the whole roomful of people angry and uncomfortable. He may have had good reason for his unceremonious behavior, but would he have behaved in the same way while staying in a friend's house? one fancies not. A certain amount of give and take in the matter of ventilation is essential to the comfort of hotel life. Although it is not to be suggested for one moment that there should be the constant bowings and marks of recognition which the French expect (and what is more get) from their hotel companions, it is scarcely polite to solace a dull half hour with a fellow guest one evening, and to pass him unnoted the next morning.

Still such conduct is far from being uncommon, and I think I may safely say that it is liable to cause a great deal of unfriendly feeling, and very rightly too, how can one be friendly with a person who would treat one in such an exceedingly rude manner. I think I may also add that it is especially resented in this country where the conduct of one person to another under such circumstances, is looked upon with a slightly differently eye to what it is in other countries, where it would not be thought so much of a slight.

Last, but not least, let the hotel visitor respect the shelter of a book, the only available refuge in a public room. However keen we may be upon a subject, and however anxious to make known our views, let us leave the reader to enjoy his book in peace. Our unwelcome efforts at conversation will only afford our victim a real excuse for a breach of good manners. For what is more annoying than to be constantly interrupted and "made" to join in conversations, which perhaps do not interest one in the least, when one has in one's hands a delightful story, which you are aching to read; and one does not always want to have to go to one's room to be able to do so in peace.

SMALL TALK.

Scotland is still the centre of the social universe. The King has been at Balmoral and shot in the neighborhood with a variety of honored hosts during the past three weeks.

The Prince of Wales and his children were at Aberfeldie Castle up to the end of last month, and I hear that the Prince and Princess started on a tour of private visits to her relations in Germany, and there was an idea that the Princess Mary was accompanying her, but I cannot tell you if she has really done so.

The Duke of Fife with the Princess Royal and their two daughters are still at Mar Lodge, and some of their special friends are staying with them, the Marquise d'Haumont among the number. The Marquise's brother, Lord Camoys, is to marry Senorita Lili de Cuadra, a daughter of the King of Spain's chamberlain, shortly. I hear she is a very lovely woman and that the match is regarded with much favor by both families.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught are also in Scotland just now, paying their annual visit to Lord and Lady Wemyss, who, as usual, have a most interesting party to meet them. Lord Wemyss is one of the most interesting of nonagenarians, and can talk on the subject of the present day every whit as well as on those of the past ages. His granddaughter, pretty Miss Cynthia Charters, a daughter of Lord and Lady Elcho, is one of those fortunate enough to possess the friendship of Princess Patricia, and she has been of the party at Gosford House.

Just before joining the Duchess in Scotland, the Duke of Connaught had been paying some visits in Ireland.

Prince Arthur of Connaught is also making a round of visits in the Highlands and after his week at Arran the guest of Lord and Lady Graham, he went on to Durobrin Castle to stay with the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, who are entertaining a great deal this year.

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The River

I run, I run through valleys,
And lovely gardens too,
I'm ever making sallies
The woods and rushes through.

I flow to join the ocean,
The fields and meadows through,
You really have no notion
What charming work I do

A PAGE FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

CURRENT TOPICS

The men of the Victoria football club have set the boys a fine example. They do not believe it is right to play on Sunday, and they have not been afraid to say so and to act on their belief, even if they lose by it. There is no truer test of manliness than to do right in the face of ridicule and opposition.

The editor is very much obliged to the little girls from the Central school who wrote such very nice letters, and to their teacher for allowing them to do so. If children in the intermediate grade can write so well, there must be others who can tell us all something of interest. A number of good pictures have come in, but more are always welcome.

Hon. R. G. Tatlow is paying a visit to England, and is telling the English people about British Columbia. Captain Tatlow will tell nothing but the truth, but he knows the province well, and what he says is being listened to with attention. Those who are looking for a new home in Canada will read eagerly what Captain Tatlow says to the newspapers and to others about this province.

That there were less duties paid on goods this month than in October last year may be a sign that people are more careful about spending money. The people on the prairies have not yet got the price of this year's wheat, and as the crop was short last year, their pockets are not very full. This hurts the merchants, but everyone hopes the next few months will see a change everywhere for the better.

The British parliament met on Monday to finish up the work of last session. A bill to lessen the number of drinking places will take up much of this short session. All those who manufacture or sell strong drink or who in any way make a profit by it will oppose this law. Another matter that will be considered by the law-makers is how to give work to the many, many thousands of idle people in Great Britain.

Chas. M. Hays, president of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and a large party of officials visited Victoria last week. Mr. Hays did not say much about the plans of the company. A new line of steamers belonging to the G. T. P. will run from Prince Rupert to Victoria, and many improvements are to be made to the Northern towns. Mr. Hays would not say that his company would build a railroad through Vancouver Island, stating that the plan had not been considered yet.

It is very pleasant to read Lord Milner's message to Victoria. We who always live here are apt to forget that this beautiful island of ours is, as Lord Milner says, "one of the most favored spots on earth." It is only when we read or remember how children in other places suffer from cold and hunger that we feel what a blessing it is to see children well fed, warmly clad and healthy. The beauty that we see around us and the schools which are open to all are things so common that we are apt to forget their value. Happy children are generally good children, and the boys and girls in Victoria have much to make them happy.

The freight clerks on the Intercolonial railroad, which runs through New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and which the Prince Edward Island railroad forms part, have been dissatisfied. Instead of striking, they asked that properly qualified men should be appointed to judge between them and the government of Canada, which owns this road. These men, the "commission," as it is called, found out that favorites of the government were sometimes given places on the road, even though they were not qualified for the work they undertook to do. To many men were employed and that their wages were too low. It is almost certain there will be a reform in the management of this road.

From one end of Canada to the other a great war of words is going on. Almost every one will be glad when it is over and it is settled whether Mr. Borden or Sir Wilfrid Laurier is to be at the head of the government for the next five years. Whatever the result will be, we may hope that the people's money may be more honestly guarded and more carefully spent than has been the case in the past. In Victoria what we want most is the changing of the ugly, dirty place called the Indian reserve into handsome streets. As it is, the reserve is of use to no one. Victorians do not want to wrong the Indians, but it ought to be possible for the Ottawa government to make a settlement with them that will be quite as much for their good as for that of the city.

If Archie Runnalls of Vancouver has a mother living, she must be proud of her son. He has shown that he can face danger and endure hunger and pain to save the lives of his friends.

For some years surveyors, both American and Canadian, have been employed in locating the boundary between Alaska and Canada. George Bruce White, the head of one of these parties, D. V. Ritchie and Runnalls were on an island in the Alek river, when their boat with all their provisions floated away from them. Runnalls offered to go for help. He struggled through the rapids and walked for four days over the mountains till he reached the camp. Exhausted as he must have been, he led the relief party back to his friends, who in a few hours would have been past the need of help. Such deeds as this show us that men can do deeds now as daring as those of the brave days of old.

The island of Crete, in the Mediterranean sea, has united with Greece, for a long time the people of this beautiful island have wanted to join the little kingdom to the south of Turkey. If you look at your map you will see that all the islands of the Grecian Archipelago look as if they might at one time have formed part of Greece. In the old heroic times there were strange and beautiful stories told about the island. Perhaps some of you will remember that the people of Crete are spoken of in the New Testament as among the first Christian converts, though, like some others, they had many faults.

The island formerly belonged to Turkey, but a few years ago the Christians were so cruelly persecuted that the powers interfered and the island has been under their protection ever since. Now they claim the right to unite with Greece and to be free alike from the rule of Turkey and the protection of friendly powers.

For many years Canadian Frenchmen have been going across the boundary to work in the factories of the New England states. Very often these people return to Quebec when they have earned enough money to live comfortably. They have never forgotten their religion or their home. The priests and leaders among the French-Canadians have always thought it a pity that their people should go to live in the United States. A plan has been made to bring them back to Canada. Land has been bought near Quebec and a few days ago a party of thirty-two French-Canadians came to settle upon it. It is said many more are coming. This part of Alberta is largely settled by farmers from the Western States, and if these French-Canadians are to hold their own with them they must labor hard and learn new ways of tilling the soil. Prairie farming is different in many ways from the cultivation of the small strips of land which form most of the farms of Quebec.

The children who study Canadian history will remember the story of La Salle and his discovery of the Mississippi. He hoped to establish in the valley of the great river a mighty empire, whose produce should be carried down the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico and thence to France. The valley has become richer than even La Salle dreamed, but the river has not been the great highway which he hoped. The wheat and corn of the prairies, which he was the first of white men to see, have either been taken across the continent by the railroads to the ocean, or have found their way to the mouth of the St. Lawrence. Now, however, it is planned to make a deep waterway from the Lakes to the Gulf, up which ocean steamers can come. An association

was formed to bring this about three years ago, and on October 7 it met at Chicago. To deepen and widen the channel of the Mississippi and to connect it with the Great Lakes would cost a great deal of money, but in these days money can be found for anything that will pay, and engineers find no task too hard to accomplish.

There has been a great deal of talk about the robberies committed by three bad boys in this city last month. The lads were old enough to understand the wrong they were doing. They have been given a chance to reform, and everyone hopes that they will grow up to be good men. But no boy must think that it will be easy to overcome evil habits or to forget the shame and disgrace they have brought upon themselves and those who love them. It is not in being found out and punished that the sin lies. There is no boy who does not know that to be found out

land empire of Austria-Hungary, which has only the one great seaport of Trieste on the Adriatic. It is very natural that the warlike Montenegrins will dread the advance of their big neighbor, and that they will fear for their own dearly bought independence. It is not quite so easy to understand the rage of the Servians or to know what they expect to gain by a war against their powerful neighbor. They are acting in a very provoking way, insulting Austria's flag and threatening her people. It is almost certain that they would be promptly punished if Austria did not feel that the first gunshot would be the opening of a war in which Servia would have powerful helpers. Bulgaria is a larger country.

There is to be a conference of the great powers which signed the Treaty of Berlin, although Austria-Hungary claims that they have no right to interfere with her action in annexing the states of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Many matters will come up be-

New Zealand, Finland and four of the United States have given the vote to women. For some time many women in England have been asking for the right to vote, and many wise statesmen believe it would be right to allow them to do so. But this year a great many ladies have grown tired of waiting. They have interrupted meetings and in many ways tried to force members to listen to them. Sometimes they have broken the laws and some of their leaders have been sent to prison. On Tuesday they tried to force their way into the parliament buildings and soldiers and policemen had all they could do to keep them out. Great crowds assembled in the streets and laughed and shouted at the crowds of women who tried to pass through the ring of guards. What good they would have done if they had all, as one of them succeeded in doing, forced their way among the men who were busy in the House of Parliament, it is hard to see.

barking and racing round his prisoners exactly as if they had been a flock of sheep.

Tom is another dog no less alert. One winter night in a quiet street near the docks he met a man with a sack. Tom was alone at the moment, but as both sack and man seemed queer to him, he gave the alarm, repudiating all attempts at anxious conciliation. In a minute or two Tom's colleague came along and asked about the sack. The explanation being somewhat lame, the man was invited to the police bureau. There he confessed that he had stolen a piece of beef and several dozen eggs from a small store on the outskirts of the city.

Tippo is another terror to burglars. He is a record racer of great weight and strength, long and lean of fang, a fast swimmer, a high jumper, and so daring that not even point-blank revolver shots will turn him from his duty. He has been wounded more than once and has narrowly escaped death.—The Century.

A GREENHORN

The mistress looked dejectedly at the latest domestic, just over, and willing to begin at only \$4 a week.

"What can you do?" she asked, with no hope in her heart.

"Anything at all, sure!" was the encouraging response. The mistress glanced about the room. There was everything to be done.

"Could you fill the lamps?" she ventured.

"I can that!" and the lamp was seized in a stout embrace. Then, with the air of one wishing above all else to suit the possible whims of a new employer, she paused to ask:

"And is it gas or water you do be liking it filled with?"—Youth's Companion.

FOR THE LITTLE TOTS

At School.

I like to sit in school and look
At all the girls I know
When every head above a book
Is bending very low.
They are so much alike you see,
And yet so different, too—
For some have eyes of brown like me
And some have eyes of blue.

And some have shiny flaxen hair;
And others brown or black;
Some wear it short; and other wear
Two pigtales down the back.
And some have bows of ribbon gay—
Hair parted on the side.
But every girl likes best the way
Some other's hair is tied.

When we're admiring Marguerite,
Whose braids are long and fine,
She says she thinks that curls are sweet
Like Josephine's or mine.
But Josephine and I believe
Straight hair is lovelier,
And look at Marguerite and grieve
We are not more like her.

Just think, if all the little girls
Could, wishing, change their state,
Then all the pigtales would be curls
And all the curls be straight,
And I should look like Marguerite,
And Marguerite like me,
And every day at school we'd meet—
How funny it would be!

—Ethel M. Kelley.

The Carbon Fairies.

It was growing dark, and Mary, seated beside a warm coal fire, was waiting for supper. She had walked quite a long distance from school through the snow and over the ice, so it seemed pretty good to sit by the fire to warm her toes and rest a bit. She watched the coal reddened and blacken by turns, while blue flames darted here and there, as though playing a merry game of hide and seek. "Hello, little girl," said a sweet voice from that direction. "You and we are playing hide and seek, do you not? Well, so we are, but you and the other people in the room are the ones we seek. We seek to touch each with our fairy wand before darting up the chimney like good old St. Nicholas. We make summer for you here all winter long. North Wind rushes about, singing his loudest songs over the meadows and through the woods, but he cannot touch any one in this room where we Carbon Fairies are playing. We look through the tiny windows of this small house that people call a coal stove, and see how happy people look who come near us. Kitten is now rolling upon her soft cushion, purring loudly. Rover has his little cold, black nose stretched out this way. Baby has cooed himself to sleep looking at the bright fire, and now, little girl, if your toes are getting warm, I'll tell you something about where we Carbon Fairies came from. "Ages and ages ago, long before Adam and Eve lived in the world, we lived in the trees as many do now. There was no music except the songs of the breezes which rocked us to sleep."—Child's Hour.

OUR LETTER BOX.

Dear Editor.—I am going to write you a little letter on how I spent my summer holidays. We camped at Shoal Bay for about six weeks. We had a few swims there, but they were very cold ones, but we went often to the Gorge from there and had some good swims and some good picnics as well, and then we were at Cordova Bay twice to visit some friends which camped there, and our pleasure ended in going to Seattle, where we stayed for four days, and then we returned home and after four days we got vaccinated.

DOROTHEA.

WITH THE POETS

A Little Sermon.

Never a day is lost, dear,
If at night you can truly say
You've done one kindly deed, dear,
Or smoothed some rugged way.

Never a day is dark, dear,
Where the sunshine at home may fall
And where the sweet home voices
May answer when you call.

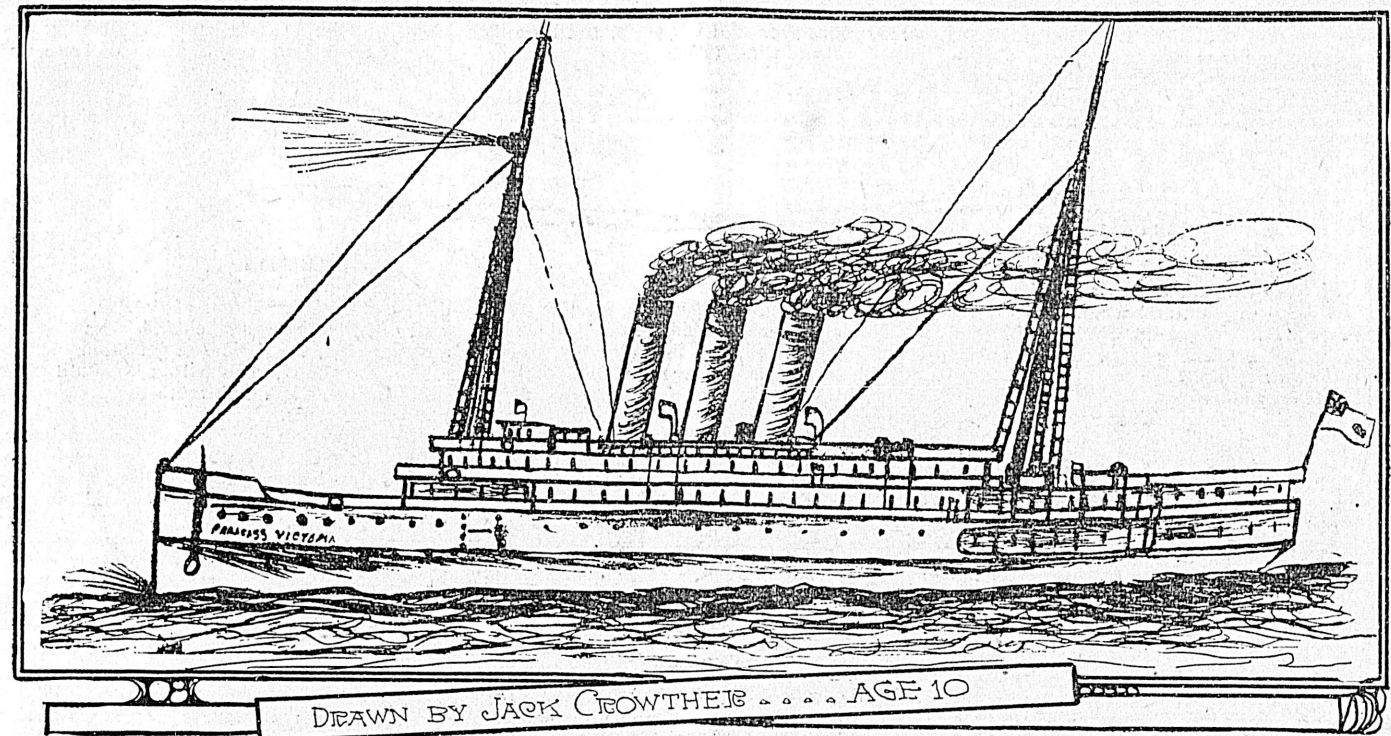
Never a day is sad, dear,
If it bring at set of sun
A kiss from mother's lips, dear,
And a thought of work well done.

—Our Young Folk

The Habit Builder.

"How shall I a habit break?"
As you did that habit make.
As you gathered you must lose;
As you yielded, now refuse.
Thread by thread the strands we twist,
Till they bind us neck and wrist;
Thread by thread the patient hand
Must untwine ere free we stand.
As we builded stone by stone,
We must toil, unhelped, alone,
Till the wall is overthrown.
But remember, as we try,
Lighter every test goes by;
Wading in, the stream grows deep
Towards the centre's downward sweep;
Backward turn, each step ashore,
Shallower is than that before.
Ah, the precious years we waste
Ere content or love be won!
Doing what must be undone,
Leveling what we raised in haste,
First, across the gulf we cast
Kite-borne threads, till lines are passed,
And habit builds the bridge at last!

—John Boyle O'Reilly



and punished is very often the best thing that can happen to him. It is the faults we hide that ruin our character. But when punishment means that a boy must live for many years of his life with wicked men and never really know a good one, it is very terrible. That is what happens when a boy is sent to the jail or penitentiary. Good men everywhere are trying to find some way of turning bad people from their evil ways instead of sending them where they will become worse. That is why the magistrate let the boys go on suspended sentence. If they are good at heart, they will be very grateful for the chance to begin a new life, and will work hard to regain the good name they have so foolishly and wickedly lost.

Bosnia and Herzegovina, with the little principality of Montenegro, form almost the whole eastern border of the Adriatic sea. It is easy to see how valuable the strip of sea coast will be to the great in-

fore this meeting. It is said that Russia will try to gain the right of sending her ships through the Dardanelles. This outlet to the Mediterranean has been closed to the warships of Russia, and this has been one of the causes of the want of friendship between British lion and Russian bear. If the conference will succeed in quelling the storm that has arisen in what is now called the "near East," we may indeed hope that the reign of peace has begun.

There are, everywhere in civilized countries, many people who think that women should help to choose the men who make the laws. They say that there are very few laws which do not affect women quite as much as men, and that it is unfair that they should not have a share in choosing those who make them. In some places women now have votes, and it is said that these places are better governed than before women helped to elect their rulers. Australia,

Perhaps by the time some of the girls are grown up all the women who see fit to do so can vote. Then they will know that to choose members is a very serious business and needs much thought and good judgment. Perhaps some of them will think that to read and study about public questions takes more time than they can spare from their homes. None of them, it is to be hoped, will do mean, underhand or dishonest things in order to assist the candidate she favors to get a seat in parliament. Wise and good women will help to make able and upright legislators. But no woman who acts in a rude, unwomanly or dishonest way can do anything towards making the world better. A good cause was never really advanced by unworthy means. If women ever gain votes in England or in Canada, it will be by convincing men that it will be for the good of the country, and not by tiring them out with foolish noise.

The Conway Dinner—A Juvenile Story

(By Elizabeth Price, in St. Nicholas)

Grandfather rose stiffly and reached for his cane. "A very good letter, my dears, and highly satisfactory," he said. "Your mother needed the rest and I am glad she is having it. Give her my love when you write."

"We will, Grandpa," promised Betty and Hetty together, rustling the precious sheets they held preparatory to a second perusal of Mother's letter.

"We'll have to read it at least twice a day till the next one comes," declared Hetty, hunting for page one.

"Yes, to keep our courage up," added Betty, who often finished out her twin's remarks. "Think of a whole month without her!"

"Indeed I'll do no such a thing. I'll think of her whole month of good times and how glad we are she can have it. What's the use in remembering heart-achy things, when you might as well be thinking about the others?"

The door opened gently and Grandfather looked in. "I forgot to say, my dears, that I met my old friend, Mr. Conway, on the street this morning. He and his daughters have come from the North and will be in this city a fortnight before leaving for Florida, where they are to remain some months. I invited them up for supper and he accepted for—let me see, I think it was Thursday. You need not go to any trouble, my dears. Something simple will do;" and the door closed again.

Betty looked at Hetty, who returned the stare with interest. Mother's letter fell to the floor from limp, unheeding fingers.

"What shall we do?" gasped Betty.

"What can we do?" asked Hetty.

Both round, rosy faces were pale, and two pairs of eyes had grown sober and anxious.

"The rich and fashionable Conways visiting in our little, old, shabby house would be a heartrending spectacle at the best; but now, with Mother gone and nobody to stand between us and ruin—" Betty paused for lack of words to express her feelings.

"If it was only King Edward or the Empress of China I wouldn't mind so much, but the Conways! Oh, why did he ever do it?" Hetty demanded despairingly.

"Grandpa hasn't any more idea of aristocracy than a—ba—ba—constrictor," declared Betty tragically. "He thinks, because our ancestors fought in the Revolution, and came over in the Mayflower, and did a few other things that they couldn't help doing under the circumstances, that we can hobnob with millionaires and all sorts of celebrated people. Of course, I think, myself, we are good enough, but we aren't rich enough, and there's where the trouble comes in."

"Grandpa doesn't count riches at all," Hetty went on. "He always quotes that about 'Kind hearts are more than coronets, and simple faith than Norman blood.' I know it's true in its place, but beautiful poetry doesn't get supper for the Conways."

tells how to do things beside giving recipes—and we'll study, Het, for we must succeed. I can't understand why Grandpa announced it so early. If he had invited them for this afternoon, and casually informed us just as they got here, it would have been much more natural."

"What that much of a silver lining to our dark cloud, anyhow. Mother always declares there is one, you know, even if she has to use a magnifying glass to find her. Let's go to the library this afternoon and get Miss Winnie to recommend a book. She's so accommodating, and maybe she'll know just what we need."

"All right. There's one comfort; as they aren't to come till so late we'll have the whole day to get ready. Grandpa'll have to eat bread and milk for his luncheon, and you and I won't have any appetite till the order's over. I doubt if I shall want a full meal between now and then."

"Nonsense, Betty. We'll have to eat to keep our strength up. We'll need it. Oh, Bet, dare we meddle with the old china?"

"We'll have to! Could we set the Conways down to 'blue-and-white every-days'? Perish the thought! And the silver will have to be rubbed and the house cleaned from top to bottom."

Hetty glanced at her beloved book-shelf with a groan. "And Mother said we might rest a lot—and read! I've been trying to get time for 'Queechy' for two months. It's such a fat book, I dare not begin it till I see some chance of finishing, because I just can't put a story down with a contented mind till I see how things come out."

"You needn't have told me that. I haven't been your twin for fifteen years without getting slightly acquainted with you. After the times I've blown out the light and dragged you to bed at all hours of the night, you needn't explain to me that you like to read. I know I could never make sense out of it." And Betty, who was not a book-worm, looked anxious.

Her sister rose to draw the little silkoline curtain across the tempting volumes against the wall, and nodded brightly.

"All right. I'll promise to decipher instructions if you'll carry them out."

Miss Winnie was kind and sympathetic, but being a lifelong inhabitant of a boarding-house was unable to suggest, and could only help by choosing, out of a bewildering array, a cookbook that looked promising and abounded in minute directions. Armed with this, Hetty seated herself that evening on one side of the sitting-room table, after Grandfather had gone to his room, while Betty sat on the other side with several sheets of paper and a pencil ready to compose several menus from Hetty's dictation. From these several menus a final one would be chosen afterward.

It was late when they leaned back to review the results of their labor. An anxious wrinkle furrowed Betty's smooth forehead, while Hetty's hazel eyes were a most appealing expression.

"Consume there has to be. Every dinner menu you've read calls for it," announced Betty, biting her pencil.

"Don't ask me. We'll study the hows next, after we dispose of the whats. Then fish, roast beef and brown potatoes, salad—lobster, I think—and croquettes, and creamed cabbage, and tomato jelly."

Hetty gasped. "You never will—why, Betty, you're crazy."

"I'm not. The honor of this family has got to be maintained, and there's nobody but you and me to do it. According to the book I've only picked out what is necessary and proper and we couldn't do less."

Physical Deterioration as Seen by a Dentist



N counting the gains to human life due to sanitation in cities, we are apt to lose sight of the losses civilization is bringing in its train. These are often less startling and tragic, but in their widespread incidence, and insidious action, more disastrous than battle, murder, and sudden death. Black death, smallpox, typhoid, and gaol fever, sweeping over the land, following the track of dirt, darkness, overcrowding, and poverty, compel by their very ferocity, attention to the evident causes of evil. Hamburg, before the cholera epidemic, was a city of slums, congested drains, and dingy squalor; but the angel of pestilence sounded warning in no uncertain tones, and Hamburg has gained life and health by removing the cause of disease. Gloucester, before the smallpox epidemic of 1896, had an insufficient water supply, and the hot dry spring and summer caught the sleepy old city unawares. Long, level new-slum streets, with carelessly-laid drains, were congested areas in sewage and population; and a group of jerry-built sheds in the centre of the level unflushed district were used as an incubation place, by choking the wards with smallpox patients. When the rains descended and the floods came, and the new water supply rushed from the Western hills through ample pipes to the thirsty human hive, the loathsome cleansing disease had short shrift. Nature cannot be denied, and if we don't give her a chance to be clean in one way she sweeps out our corners in another. Since 1896 drains have been re-laid by the mile, streets widened, horses of a better type alone permitted, and their foundations duly inspected. Proper isolation hospitals for all kinds of zymotics have been built clear of the boundaries, and the citizens stand high among Englishmen for longevity and average health. Counting in the epidemic year, the eleven years since the reformation show a lower average death-rate than the eleven years before a case of small-pox occurred. Our schoolmaster struck hard, but he taught his pupil the lesson.

But while our death-rate has fallen in cities until fifteen is within reach as an average standard, the health of those who live is degenerating in certain details to an alarming extent. The teeth of nearly all civilized races have deteriorated faster and faster during the last three generations. It is a commonplace of the dental surgery that story of my grandfather or mother with sound molars carried to the grave; and those of us who know representatives of the three stages by mouth, can testify to the downward grade. An altogether different type of tooth is found in the child of today. Instead of the firm-set, well-shaped grinder, infants are producing soft, chalky, ricketty specimens of dentition. The whole conformation of the jaws, as well as their contents, is weakened, and to find a square, strong mandible or wide-roofed upper jaw, with a perfect set of ivories inlaid, is an event to chronicle in the week's work. I have gone through a school of boys and girls without finding one perfect set of teeth in a well-framed milling machine. Recently I inspected 400 factory hands—or rather, mouths. It was a hurried examination, with no time for noting details, and not a minute to advise, caution, or surgically treat the girls and men. In five cases I was able to remark: "You have a grand set of teeth worthy of a gold medal." Five out of 400 with dentition above suspicion. Not 5 per cent could have been passed as absolutely free from caries, the decay of the crowns of the teeth most generally met with. About 100 mouths were so bad that no stopping, patching up, or tinkering could have been recommended. It was a case of sweeping away the fragments that remain for the sake of sanitation, even if the artificial substitutes never came their way. And these were young people not averaging twenty years of age.

What is to be done with such an appalling state of affairs? To rapidly look at the mouths took me six hours. To remedy the mischief by surgical and mechanical means would take a busy man the best part of a year, if all submitted meekly to his tender mercies. But as a matter of fact very few of the factory class will submit to dental relief except in the direst emergencies; and unless skill is given free they simply cannot afford the painful luxury. One dental surgeon reports inspecting 10,517 children, average twelve years, and finding 37,105 unsound teeth, 2,174 missing, and only 14.2 per cent. with perfect sets. In Germany an examination of the teeth of 3,183 national school children, from six to fourteen, disclosed 17,812 defects, and only 2.7 per cent. perfect. Different men have varying standards of perfection, and the fine probe or prolonged examination will find out flaws a hurried look round would miss. I do not hesitate to stake my professional reputation on this general statement: That over 90 per cent of the elementary school children of Great Britain have decayed teeth, and other Western civilized races are as bad. Eye specialists, throat specialists, and nerve experts report in similar strain; but let us take the teeth as the index, just as biologists are bound to do when reconstructing some lost monster from a few fossil grinders dug up. Is it possible for the race to survive in a toothless condition; or is it possible to regain the lost ground, and re-establish dental integrity?

I consider the dentist end of the stick absolutely impossible to save the race. Multiply our forces tenfold, give us free access to every mouth by State salaries and surgeries, and

we can only replace good legs, as it were, by wooden ones, and the suffering and secondary results of a bad masticatory apparatus still go on. Unless we can stop the war, the ambulance will be overdone. What causes for dental deterioration are contemporary with the decline? Without dogmatism, and as my own personal opinion after many years' observation and study, I would schedule the following:

1. The impoverishment of the bread of Britain and other races.

We heard much lately about a big and little loaf, but very little about a dishonest loaf. But the anaemic pale bread, well high universal today, is reproduced in an anaemic pale people, with ricketty bones and teeth. Wheat is a perfect food if it is ground in its complete form; but when the central starch alone is retained it is a badly-balanced starvation ration. Before milling—changed, some portion of the inner husk escaped into the flour; now the quality is graded by its whiteness which stands in inverse ratio to its food value. The taste for white flour is difficult to eradicate, and the brown bread of commerce is often a sham; but if allowed to run its course ten thousands of dentists and boxes of anti-constipation pills cannot right the wrong. So at the very forefront of the list of causes I place the bad effects of an impoverished white flour diet, and would at least replace it by a finely-ground wholemeal in the rations of all soldiers, sailors, and at public institutions or school canteens.

2. The enormous increase in the consumption of sugar, especially beet sugar and cheap sweets.

From 18 lbs. per head at the beginning of the nineteenth century, to nearly 100 lbs. at the close, the sugar bill of the nation has gone

up; and as sugar has improved in quantity teeth have become worse in quality. It probably has some relation to the white flour question, for as the natural flavors and phosphates are removed by superfine milling processes, sugar is demanded to help the poor food along. Cakes, confectionery, jams, sweet puddings, soft sweet drinks—everything nowadays reeks of sugar. You may enter a confectioner's shop, and looking round see not one plain wholesome article in the place; sugar, sugar everywhere, but not an honest crust or slab of hard Scotch oatcake to be had for love or money. The bounds of moderation in the matter of sugar have been overstepped. Even beer is born of sugar or glucose nowadays, and children who are given a penny for their midday meal, spend it in sweets, and keep the gastric juice oozing and hunger at bay longer than by bun or banana. When trying to goad our city fathers to some sense of their duty in feeding hungry children, we found that scores of the mothers who worked among pickles, jam or matches habitually gave their little ones a penny or a halfpenny instead of dinner, and the lollipop shops were thronged at the interval. A stomach that has no period of rest, and adequate meals at stated times, becomes rebellious, and teeth are injured directly by an acid saliva, the result of a disordered stomach. Good plain meals for school children—all school children—with whole-some bread as the basis, will do much to cure this juvenile vice of sweet-sucking, quite as harmful in its way as cigarette-smoking or gin-nipping. The appetite grows by what it feeds on, and a false dyspeptic hunger is nearly always occurring.

3. The failure of mothers to suckle their own infants.

Dr. Stein's Expedition in Central Asia

FURTHER communications have been received at the Royal Geographical Society from Dr. M. A. Stein, describing the results of his latest archaeological and geographical investigations in Central Asia. They are dated Khotan, July 15, 1908.

Early in December, 1902, Dr. Stein, travelling from Turfan, had reached Kara-shahr, in the extreme north-east of the Tarim basin, and there he began his archaeological explorations of the winter. Sites of ancient towns of some size could be traced at several points of the Great Plain, now mainly a waste covered with scrub and low jungle, which encircles the Gagarash lake on the north—witnesses of the importance which the territory on ancient times had possessed in pre-Mohamedan times. But the vicinity of subsoil water, often impregnated with salts, and the effects of a climate evidently less dry than in other parts of the great Turkistan depression, had completely destroyed whatever structures might have once stood within the still extant clay ramparts. Chinese coins, picked up on the spot, made it possible to determine that these sites had been occupied down to the ninth century A.D. A far better field for systematic excavations was offered by an extensive collection of ruined Buddhist shrines, locally known as Ming-ol ("the thousand houses"), which occupies some low rock terraces at the easternmost foot of the range overlooking the Karashahr river from the south. Situated within easy reach of the high road leading from Karashahr to Korla, the ruins had repeatedly been visited by European travellers, including Dr. Hedin, and within the last few years Professor Granovsky's archaeological expedition, on its passage to and from Turfan, had effected excavations in some of the structures less buried under debris.

The disposition of the ruins in long rows of detached cells, varying in size, but all showing close resemblance in plan and construction, facilitated the employment of a large number of laborers. The first diggings showed that, apart from the destructive effects of rain and snow, the temples had suffered much damage by a great conflagration which, in view of coin finds reaching down to the ninth century A.D., may safely be connected with the earliest Mohammedan invasions. But in spite of all the destruction caused by iconoclastic zeal and atmospheric influences, there remained plentiful archaeological spoil. A great mass of excellent relief sculptures in stucco once adorning the temple walls, emerged from the deep layers of debris filling the interior of the larger shrines; from vaulted passages enclosing some cells were recovered some fine fresco panels which a timely burial had saved both from fire and moisture. Finds of painted panels and delicately carved reliefs in wood once richly gilt, bore proof of lavish adornment with votive gifts which these shrines had once enjoyed. Considering the relatively late date down to which this sacred place had been occupied, the artistic excellence of many reliefs, etc., was all the more striking. Notwithstanding some manifest difference of styles, these sculptures and paintings displayed quite as clearly as the work of ancient Khotan, the predominant influence of Graeco-Buddhist models from the extreme north-west of India. The manuscript remains recovered were either in Indian script or in Uighur. Considering the great number of temples, the total absence of ruins which could with certainty be recognized as monastic dwellings was a curious feature of this site. But if the living seemed to have been averse from taking up their abode within the walls, it was otherwise with the dead, for cinerary urns and boxes were unearthed in numbers around some of the shrines and stupas.

Dr. Stein could not trace in the vicinity any remains relating to early occupation by villages. Yet the wide plain stretching eastwards, a desolate waste of scrub and sand, could even now be easily brought under irrigation by canals from the Karashahr river. Whatever changes desiccation may have effected in this region, it seems certain that the supply of water now available in the Karashahr river far exceeds the needs of the narrow strip of land actually cultivated, chiefly by colonies of restless Tungans and semi-nomadic Mongols, and that only the want of adequate population at present prevents a great extension of cultivated area. After the completion of their tasks by Christmas, it was a relief to the party to move up to the cold but sunny hills of Khorla, two marches from Ming-ol, where information, elicited with much trouble from Korla shepherds and reticent Mongols, had led to the discovery of Buddhist remains hitherto unnoticed. Surveyor Ral Lal Singh had rejoined Dr. Stein at Ming-ol, after making his way from Turfan towards Korla, largely through previously uncharted portions of the Kuruk-tagh ranges. The visit to the Khorla ruins gave Ral Lal Singh an opportunity for useful surveys on the range dividing the Karashahr valley from the open plain of the Tarim basin.

After a visit to the Inkhile (or Shahyar) river, the party marched over hitherto unsurveyed ground to Kuchar, Ral Lal Singh following the course of that river through its debouchment from the mountains, while Dr. Stein struck across the broad belt of waterless desert to the northwest. After a week's halt at the oasis of Kuchar, which was utilized for visits to the ruins and a rapid study of their specially instructive features, Dr. Stein was free by the close of

January to resume his journey to the south of the desert.

Inquiries set on foot by Dr. Stein since leaving the Khotan and Keriya region in the autumn of 1906 had resulted in information reaching him about several ruined sites in the Taklamakan which had remained unexplored so far; and he was anxious to visit them before the heat and the season of sandstorms made work on that ground impossible. On January 29, the party left the last shepherd huts in the Tarim jungle, and after a trying tramp of eight days across high dunes they reached the northern edge of the dried-up delta, which the Keriya river had formed at some early period. There was nothing here to indicate the right channel in the maze of dry river-beds, all half buried by drift sand, and often disappearing completely amidst jungle dead since long ages. The river had formed a new bed far away from the one which Dr. Hedin had followed, and the sands through which it now flowed were still absolutely sterile. It was a great relief when Dr. Stein at last sighted, from a huge ridge of sand, the glittering ice-sheet in the distance. It took several days more before they arrived at living forest, and found the river-bed branching out from the old one, close to the northernmost point Dr. Stein had reached on his journey of 1901.

After a day's rest at a shepherd's camp by the Keriya Darya, Dr. Stein resumed archaeological labors at the Kara-door site, which he had visited on his previous journey, and which the river, by its latest shifting, has approached again after long centuries. Having been joined on the Keriya river by a party of his old "treasure-seeking" guides from Khotan, Dr. Stein marched with them by a new route to the desert edge north of the oasis of Domoko. Here excavations were rewarded by valuable finds in the shape of well-preserved manuscripts in Indian scripts, Buddhist paintings on wood, etc.

March and the early part of April were thus spent in archaeological labors along the desert belt adjoining the oasis from Domoko to Khotan. Amongst the ruins newly traced there Dr. Stein mentions the remains of a large Buddhist temple, decorated with elaborate frescoes, now completely buried by high dunes in the desert strip between the Yurung-kash and the Karakash rivers. Like the large Ruwak Yehara which Dr. Stein discovered in 1901 in a closely corresponding position, this temple proved to belong to the early centuries of our era. Unfortunately subsoil moisture had weakened the walls to such an extent that continued excavation threatened to result in complete destruction.

After having been rejoined by Ral Lal Singh, who had in the meantime completed a detailed survey of previously unmapped ground in the northwest and north of the Khotan oasis, the party set out by the desert route which leads towards Aksu along the Khotan river-bed, then practically dry throughout. On the curious desert hill of Mazar-tagh, which flanks the Khotan river on the west, some six marches below the oasis, Dr. Stein discovered the ruins of a fortified watch station once guarding the river route. The fort had been destroyed by fire, but on the steep rocks lope below big masses of refuse thrown out by its occupants in the course of long years had fortunately remained in excellent preservation, safe from moisture and driving sand. From this unsavory quarry Dr. Stein recovered a great collection of documents on wood and paper, in a variety of scripts, mainly Indian, Chinese, and Tibetan, and none apparently later than the eighth and ninth centuries A.D. The great mass of the records evidently belongs to the period of Tibetan invasions, and closely corresponds in appearance and character to the records brought to light by Dr. Stein last year from the ruined fort of Miran, south of Lop-nor.

THE CHRONIC PRODIGAL

The prodigal son returned one day From the city's whirl to the fields of hay. He was haggard and worn, he had aged ten years Since he fled from the care of the hogs and steers, But his clothes were cut in the latest style, And he looked at things with a bored, hard smile. When the neighbors said, "He's come home to die," He drawled, "I came home to sleep—that's why."

Next morning he gazed, with a gleeful laugh, At his dad, who was chasing the fatted calf. "Oh, let him alone!" cried this wayward son, "He seems to have trained for the two-mile run. On just pick me a salad—I don't like veal, I never was strong for a country meal— And a couple of chops and some coffee, dad." Thus ordered the prodigal, thin-faced lad.

He stayed a month and he slept a lot, In the open air, on the spare room cot, And his cheeks filled out with a ruddy hue, In the sun-kissed days and the twilight dew. Then the city called and his dad said, "Jack, When you get wore out ye kin come right back." And they saw him leave them without a tear, For they knew he'd return like that next year.

—Puck.

In a rural village near the city of Gloucester, where the men work in the open air, and the country is beautiful as a dream, only one woman out of five during recent years has breast-fed her babies. The children of a mother who fails in this primary function are even worse, and the mammary glands in the third generation of failures are almost absent. Can we reasonably expect to survive as a bottle-fed race, with dummy teats in our mouths to quiet us instead of the voice and soothing touch of a mother's hand? It is easy for a dentist to tell which mouths belong to bottle-fed, and which to breast-fed people. The vigorous exercise necessary to get a living from the maternal fount, develops face and jaws, and the germs of the teeth have an ample blood supply. Cow's milk is all right for cows, and will raise half a ton of bone and muscle in three years. But the human mother secretes, or used to secrete, food for a creation that will weigh a hundredweight or two in twenty years, and a finer type than the ruminant whose fluid we borrow in such abundance. All the scientific bigwigs and expert bottle-builders in creation cannot match a healthy mother in raising infants; but while women are cheap, and make profit in field or factory; while the fountains of nature are dried up by poverty, anxiety, or an adulterated and ruined diet, Britain is in danger of decline, though a wall of "Dreadnoughts" circled her shores. In a dental sense the periods of gestation and lactation, and the child's environment until three years of age, are worth more than any thirty years afterwards. That is to say, given a healthy stock, an ideal childhood, and dental neglect in later life, and your old man may carry a good home-grown milling machinery to his long home. But no dental skill can cure

the ills implanted by the early years of bad breeding. Place this well-known fact alongside the Imperialists' cry for drill for youths of eighteen to twenty-one. Half the recruits cannot pass the low standard, and the women and children are out of count. Motherhood should be sacred—a guarded national trust and care which no race that wishes to survive can dare forget for long. Across the fields from where I write, a childless couple in a little country cottage have two London pauper children boarded out with them. With clothes and medical and dental attendance, the income allowed with each child is 5s. per week; and the youngsters are happy and the foster-parents pleased. Five shillings a week is reckoned a reasonable minimum, and it does not sound extravagant beside the cost of workhouse inmates. But in the city yonder, a charwoman is bravely trying to bring up five children of her own under the age of twelve. She is allowed 1s. a week for each young child by the guardians of the rates, and must leave home daily to skirmish for the rest of her income, armed with a scrubbing-brush. The foster-mother is obliged to attend to her charges, bath them, feed them, and devote herself to the duties she is paid for. The natural mother is driven out of her home, the children perforce nursed by one another, and a weary woman sees her half-fed brood at evening and at dawn, and is on her knees the remainder of the time in other shrines than home. Britain is full-pursed but foolish, or she would let the mothers attend to their own children until seven years old, if they are fit for the task. And often the unfitness is the result of sordid anxiety as to ways and means. If the gin shop is too evident in a minority of cases, shut the shop, say I, most heartily; but do not expect higher angels to survive in the lower regions of slumdom.

4. The mental simulation of young people without a strong physical basis of life.

Study the profile of a negro and a white man. Mark the deep wide strong jaw and low forehead. Open the nigger's mouth and admire those magnificent teeth, and if you have to remove an occasional molar, brace up your muscles and select your strongest forceps. We are overtopping the balance between the physical and the mental in all strenuous, competing, manufacturing nations. Americans, Germans, French, and British are fast becoming a toothless, bald, spectacled race; and less brainy, and more brutal stock may live us down. We spend say twenty-five millions of money on elementary education. I advocate five millions of that stream being at once diverted from the grammar book, the figures and the facts for juvenile memories, and given to baths, physical culture, school meals, and out-door tuition. There is the germ of sweet reasonableness growing at the Education Office, but it grows slowly, and children are perishing. No child under seven should look at anything like small print, or sit still for an hour at a time in a room, even if that room is light and airy. It is the nature of children to be restless, to jump and wrestle and shout, and dabble in the dirt. "Who will do the dirty work under Socialism?" indeed. Give the kiddies a chance, and they will show you how to revel in it. "Have the children enjoyed themselves this morning, nurse?" quoth the lady in Punch. "Yes, ma'am; I've changed 'em three times a'ready, and they want clean frocks again."

That the doctor has the toe of his boot inside the school door is good; but let him have fair play. Make him an officer of health, not a dispenser of drugs, and a signer of disease certificates. He should have power to say to this one, Go to an open-air school, and he goeth; and to another, Let him have fruit and cream, and he straightway receiveth it. Do not think by labelling your infants, wrapping them in columns of statistics, and leaving them to stew in their mentally stimulating school juice, that you are going to launch them out bonnie lassies and brawny lads.

With those four reasons for dental deterioration, I must pause for breath. There are many other reasons, but you cannot begin to be sound in these matters until the bread is good, the sugar is reduced, the mothers are guarded, and the school children have their bodies cared for.

CHARLES FOX.

THE VANITY OF THE PEACOCK

I venture to send you some curious particulars about the behavior of a young peacock that is kept here. . . . The bird began by sedulously frequenting the stable-yard, and whenever the carriage was brought out of the coachhouse his own reflection was absorbed, often motionless for a long time, occasionally moving his head gently up and down, and sometimes softly touching the glass with his bill, appearing slightly bewildered by the contact. If food is thrown to him he takes no notice, unless it is close to the glass, when he will hurriedly gobble it up and return to his more congenial employment in haste, as though vexed at being interrupted. If the glass is taken into the drawing room, which is on the ground floor looking into the garden, he will enter the room by door or window, find the glass, and continue his favorite pursuit; and he spends the greater part of the day at the door that leads from the drawing room into the garden in the hope that some one may bring out his glass for him. Meanwhile the peacock is sitting on a nest of eggs in a hedge close at hand. He never goes near her, his only idea being to find opportunities for contemplating his own perfections. I suppose that the proverb, "As vain as a peacock" refers to the bird's habit of spreading his tail and strutting about; but it is curious to find that this instinctive vanity lies deeper still, and is not confined to the desire to arouse the admiration of his mate, as is generally taken for granted, but is based upon a genuine complacency and an almost morbid consciousness of his personal attractions.—Arthur C. Benson, in the London Spectator.

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CHARLES FOX.

FRENCH AND GERMAN FIELD GUNS

A comparison of the French field gun with its German rival shows that the former has an initial velocity of 530 metres against 405 metres for the latter, and a range of eight and a half kilometres against seven kilometres. The French gun is enabled to carry a supply of 300 rounds of ammunition in its own chest, against that of 130 rounds of the German gun, while the weight of the French 75-millimetre gun with carriage and equipment is 1,600 kilograms against the 1,740 kilograms of the German gun. On the other hand, each German army corps has 144 guns as against 96 for a French army corps. Notwithstanding the greater rapidity and stability of the fire of the French gun, the military authorities have decided at once largely to increase the number of its field guns.

Kern was detained in Indianapolis by a lawsuit. It seems strange that a man in his position would put pleasure before business.

HUNTING AND FISHING, HERE AND ELSEWHERE

A TYPICAL DAY ON VANCOUVER ISLAND

(By Richard L. Pocock.)

THOSE who read of the sport to be had with the gun in British Columbia and then expect to come here and shoot birds by the score or the hundred dressed in immaculate attire, resting cool and comfortable on a shooting-stick seat, are liable to be disappointed. This is not a country by any means for the kid-glove sportsman, but to the lover of the strenuous life with plenty of open air and hard, healthy exercise and a practical certainty for the man with a sound heart and a first-class physique of a sufficiently heavy bag to make it interesting, this country offers attractions second to none. Sport varies in kind like everything else; the kind of sport which will appeal to one man will have little, if any, attraction for another, and it is just as ridiculous for the man who shoots his driven birds for an hour or two and then sits down to the sumptuous lunch prepared for him by attendants and graced by the company of the fair sex to speak contemptuously of the bag of a few brace made by the man in the mountains who carries his own game and his own gun, and takes as keen a delight in the hunting of his game as in the actual shooting of it, as it is for the latter to underrate the skill required to bring down the high-driven rocketers of a well-stocked English preserve. The two branches of sport are as different as lawn tennis and Rugby football, both of them good games in their own way and at their own times.

If, therefore, anyone on reading the title of this article expects to read of game slaughtered wholesale and with little effort, he will be disappointed. It is intended as a plain, unvarnished narrative of a more or less typical day at the opening of the season spent by a couple of sportsmen relying on the free shooting over the public land of the Island, working hard for their game and taking a correspondingly keener delight in finding it and bagging it than they would if it were an easier or less strenuous form of sport.

One day at the opening of the season, two of us, or perhaps it should be said four of us, for the two dogs were surely to be reckoned in counting heads on an occasion of this sort, took train from Victoria, the "Jewel of the West," and alighted less than two hours after at the little country station of Cowichan, with about two hours left of daylight in which to try our luck and get our eyes in for the following day. Strolling along the road by the edges of the farms, the dogs were soon at work, and it was not very long before their work was productive of results. This is one of the best districts on the Island for pheasants, and we returned for dinner at the hotel at Cowichan Bay with three brace of cock pheasants as a nucleus for the bag we hoped to take back to town with us on the following evening.

This little preliminary expedition gave us an excellent appetite for the ample fare of our host, to which we did full justice, and, as an early start was imperative for the morning, an early retirement to bed was in order, accompanied by an alarm clock of extraordinary horse-power.

Before daylight we were up and had finished breakfast, and, with the first glimmering of dawn, were afloat in the harbor and rowing to the foot of some steep hills a few miles down the bay. Every dip of the oars left a gleam of phosphorus in the dark water, the hills were veiled in a mixture of mist and smoke from the fires of some land-clearing farmers; in the East the first rays of the rising sun shone through a patch of clear sky as through a window, and, as a little breeze sprang up with the birth of a new day, the veil of mist and smoke gradually lifted as a curtain from before a transformation scene of variously tinted hills and waters.

On landing we had a stretch of more or less level country fairly thickly covered with undergrowth to fight our way through before reaching the level of the country where we hoped to make a bag of "blues." On the way we ran unexpectedly into a low-lying covey in a fern patch; taken off our guard, we accounted for one only each, instead of the right and left we should have made.

After this for an hour or more there was "nothing doing" until we had arrived well up into the hills, where there were broad patches of bare, steep-sloping rock, with here and there a patch of bracken or low salal and dotted with scrub oak, arbutus, and stunted fir. Here we soon found a covey of blue grouse, from which we took a modest toll. It has been asserted by some that the blue grouse is not a very sporting bird, being too easy to shoot. Now I should have liked those who are of that opinion to have seen me make a right and left out of that covey. I do not wish to boast overmuch, but I felt extremely proud of it. When the first birds flushed I was precariously balanced on one leg on the side of a slippery, dry, moss-covered sloping rock; by a fluke, no doubt, I dropped number one with the right; the recoil of the gun upset my already unsteady equilibrium, and I sat down suddenly and violently, retaining enough presence of mind to let go the remaining charge in the second barrel in the direction of a departing blue, whose flight it was successful in arresting.

This first success was a bit too much for me to keep up, and two or three straight misses had to be recorded. A mile or so of similar country produced a few more birds with a number of misses, many of the birds getting up

and making themselves scarce well out of range. The growing weight of the game-bag on one's shoulder does not conduce to improvement in aim, and it was not at all owing to scarcity of birds that the bag was not an even heavier one. After reaching nearly to the top of the mountain, we decided on a gradual descent in a different direction to that from which we had ascended, but had hardly started on the downgrade before a deer jumped up in a patch of salal brush not twenty yards in front, and, after its first jump, fell to a charge of number six in the head and neck, stone dead. That meant the end of the bird-shooting for the day for one gun at any rate, as it requires a trick shot indeed to handle a shotgun with a deer on his back. On the way down the other gun picked up a few birds, while his companion sweated solidly behind him back to the boat. An hour's row or so brought us back to the hotel just in time to catch the evening train back to town,

ber wolf in the windows of a gunshop and a monster black bearskin hanging up outside a butcher's shop on Government street.

That Mysterious Elk

We understand that the elk which was reported shot and left behind and lost near Goldstream, really was an elk, and was found again after a long search. I wonder how many of us would have taken the risk of coming out from the woods with nothing to show to prove the truth of our story of quite exceptional luck for this district. The eventual recovery of the trophy doubtless more than compensates for the galling of the chaff and unkind insinuations when the first expedition failed to locate the fallen quarry.

A Freak Deer

Exceptional trophies seem to be all the thing just now. I have been shown today the most peculiar pair of deer's horns I ever saw. They



MR. V. B. HARRISON AND HIS BIG TIMBER-WOLF



TAKING A REST



GOOD ENOUGH FOR THE OPENING DAY AT SHAWNIGAN

with the modest, but by no means insignificant, bag of six cock pheasants, seven blue grouse and a deer, after a typical day in the hills of Vancouver Island.

PASSING COMMENTS

The Blue Grouse

The average bags of the opening days of the bird-shooting season has proved conclusively the wisdom of the postponement of the opening of the grouse season. The blues have undoubtedly had a needed rest this year; there was no reason whatever to doubt the reports rife in September of the numbers of blue grouse present in the old favorite haunts. It was a good nesting season, and there were a lot of good, strong coveys about. Even in the good old days of which the old-timers rave, the blues used to disappear after the September rains, and take to the tall timber to feed on the foliage of the pines. Next year there should be an abundant supply, as all reports agree in the smallness of the number of blue grouse which have fallen to the gun this season.

It is to be hoped, however, that we shall not go back to the old arrangement by which large numbers of birds not fully grown or fully fledged were shot down as they fluttered away to the nearest tree.

A reasonable suggestion seems to be that the season for the shooting of blue grouse should open next year on September 15. There should at that time be plenty of the birds about, and the young broods should be strong enough on the wing to give good sport to the fair sportsmen and to afford them a chance of escape from the game hog with the hand-maxim.

"Willows," Quail and Pheasants

Grouse of both sorts have not been shot in very great numbers this season; the weather has until lately been too dry for the willows to get out of the thickets into the higher and more open country. Quail are more numerous than ever, and the nearer town the more plentiful they appear to be, having even been seen on the streets. I put up two the other morning in my back yard, in the middle of a populous residential district. Big bags of pheasants are reported in the preserved districts of the Cowichan valley especially, though it is said that very few old birds have been shot as yet, and the owners of the preserves anticipate even better sport later in the season. The young birds lie very close in the stubble and roots, and do not afford nearly such sporting shots as the old stagers.

A Big Wolf

Two hunters at any rate had ample compensation for the disappointing numbers of grouse found in the opening days of their hunting holiday, having the rather unique experience nowadays, so near to civilization, of sallying forth to shoot birds and running into a pack of timber wolves, two of which they accounted for.

Our illustration shows Mr. V. Harrison with the monster leader of the pack, which poked its head out of the bush within a few feet of him, and fell to three rapidly fired charges of bird-shot from an automatic. The other, smaller, wolf was drilled by the other brother with a rifle bullet in the ribs. Long mountain, Sooke Lake district, was the scene of the encounter.

Altogether Victoria has looked the part lately of sportsmen's headquarters, with a big tim-



DID HE SHOOT THEM ALL HIMSELF

were taken from the head of what was, by the account of the sportsman, an old deer with nearly black teeth, shot in the Highland district about two weeks ago. The horns were about the size of those of a spiked buck, seven inches in length, but were thick and rough at the base as those of an old buck. The most peculiar thing about them; however, was that from the base to the extreme tips they were covered with a thin skin and a growth of hair, not in the least like an antler in velvet, being quite hard and pointed at the tips.

It is a pity the whole carcass was not preserved, as it would have been of the greatest interest to naturalists, the hunter saying that the animal was sexless.

Anglers' Success

The anglers have been rather in the shade in the last few days, overshadowed by the army of shooters. Some good bags have been made, however, lately by the devotees of the gentler sport near home, notably at Prospect lake and Pike lake. One angler at least has also had a few good fish from the Gorge. After the heavy rain of the last few days the Cowichan river should yield good sport.

MR. COWAN'S HUNTING TRIPS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

With the exception of the Mackenzie, Mr. Cowan has hunted on every northern river east and west of the Rockies. For the last twenty-six years he has visited Canada annually for the purpose of shooting big game, and few men know more about the northern portions of British Columbia and the Yukon than Mr. Cowan.

Last year, accompanied by Mr. E. C. Penrose of Kamloops, Mr. Cowan made a trip after big game up the Pelly and McMillan rivers. While hunting on the upper Skeena his guide, Max Leclaire, was fatally shot by Simon or Gun-a-noot, an Indian who is still at large. Mr. Cowan was only a quarter of a mile away at the time of this fatal affray. On coming down from the north he learnt that two expeditions sent out by the provincial government are now on a still hunt for the Indian murderer at the headwaters of Stikine and Skeena rivers.

"We enjoyed excellent sport, but had no thrilling adventures," said Mr. Cowan in describing the trip. "After outfitting we sailed for Skagway on July 22, and made a start up the Pelly river from Selkirk on August 19. Our destination was the Kalsas mountains on the McMillan river. We chartered the small steamer Quick, but soon abandoned her owing to a defect in the machinery. Then we hired Indians and tracked up the Pelly river about seventy miles. Leaving that stream, we ascended its tributary, the McMillan, for about thirty-eight miles.

"My main object was to get a large moose, and I am glad I succeeded," modestly continued the big game hunter. "In all we shot eight caribou, four moose and four bears, including a grizzly. These trophies will be mounted entire and forwarded to my Irish home. We were also fortunate enough to secure excellent

gument against it, but actual experience has proved it to be almost axiomatic. At various hatcheries, young salmon fry, upon being hatched, have been liberated into the waters of the stream with distinctive notches cut in their tails or fins. Four years later, fishermen or trappers, having been placed on the alert by intelligence from the hatchery operators, have actually taken dozens of these disfigured fish, now full-grown and returned to their mother stream to spawn. And the writer knows of only one instance where fish with hatchery marks have returned to any other stream except the one in whose tributaries they were hatched. In this instance, marked fish from Puget Sound hatcheries on the Skagit River, were taken in the nets of fishermen on the Fraser. The Skagit is not a natural spawning stream for Sockeye salmon, and the fish, in this instance, coming in with millions of other Sockeyes, undoubtedly followed the course of the run and entered the Fraser with the rest. It is not probable that the "Mother Stream" instinct is so strong that a few fish would leave millions of their brothers and sisters and go to where they were hatched. But it is likely when the mother stream is a natural spawning ground for their species, and thousands of others are returning with them, the "Mother Stream Theory" will invariably hold good.

Undoubtedly, the most wonderful record ever made by a salmon hatchery is that of Fortmann. In the season 1905-6, this hatchery took 68,715,000 eggs of Alaska Red, the most important salmon of Northern waters, and in the spring of 1906, liberated 67,643,000 young salmon in the Naha stream, Alaska, on which it is located, the loss being only 1,072,000 or 1.5 per cent. By natural propagation, the loss on the same number of eggs would have been about 90 per cent.—Daniel L. Pratt in The Outing Magazine.

BIG BEAR WANDERERS INTO NEW ALBERNI

A full grown bear wandered leisurely into New Alberni on Wednesday afternoon. Whether it was bound no one knows, but if it had kept moving the chances are that it would have passed through the town unnoticed. It stopped in front of the Somass hotel, and startled the manager, who was sitting on the verandah and rolling a cigarette, by sniffing at his tobacco pouch.

"Go away, you brute!" said the manager, who was much annoyed by the impertinence of the bear, and he threw a handful of Cavendish mixture into its saucy eyes.

Then the alarm was sounded, and soon nearly every man and boy in town was out with some sort of shooting implement.

The poor bear had only sixteen chances out of the twenty shots that were fired and it missed them.

The hide was of no use for the market. A hungry Indian took the carcass away, on a wheel-barrow.—Alberni Pioneer News.

A FINE COLLECTION

Big game by wholesale is the record of C. A. V. Peel, a student at Oxford, who has returned from a shooting trip in the Arctic regions where he and his party bagged twenty-one polar bears and thirty seals. Mr. Peel, who is a comparatively young man, has hunted big game in Africa, Canada and the Western States. In 1906 a museum of his trophies was opened at Oxford and these included lions, leopards, an elephant ten feet tall, zebras, grizzly bears, rhinoceroses, hippopotamus and several pythons.—Rod and Gun.

Visitors to Vancouver Island in order to take part in the fishing for big (Tyce) salmon on the Campbell River have included Sir John Rogers, K.C.M.G.; Mr. J. G. Millais, the well known author and big game hunter; Mr. Powell and Mr. Stern, all hailing from Great Britain; with Mr. Wrigley, director of the U. S. S. Co. of Vancouver, and Mr. Garswell from the States. The latter gentleman caught three fish, one of forty-one pounds, a second forty-nine pounds and a third fifty-six pounds—all three in one morning's fishing.—a truly fine catch.

The present automatic shotgun is as homely as a mud fence, as poorly balanced as a crowbar, as complicated and hard to take down as a motor-cycle, as overrated as its kid brother the pistol, and its effectiveness consists mostly in its ability to wound four birds where the ordinary gun kills one.—"Small Arms," in Western Field.

THE SOLEMN TRUTH

I'm waitin' for the day ter come
When the fish warden's reign
Has ended, then I'll go—by gum!
A-fishin' once again;
I've spent the closest time readin'
How these fellers fish—in books.
An' while the days are speedin'
I'll jest polish up my hooks.

O. Gee! I die a-laughin'
At the tales some fellers tell;
I don't say they are lyin'—
But they're on the road to—well,
You know when lakes are frozen
Some can make the biggest catch,
An' in this winter fishin'
You can hardly find their match.

I don't believe in stretchin'
Of the truth jest for a fish.
I'm known as one that's fetchin'
In a reel full when I wish;
I shouldn't mope any more,
But I've caught the biggest trout
Or any one that I know.
Weighed four pounds—er there-a-bout.
—Marion N. Baker, in Western Field.

THE MYSTERY OF THE SALMON'S RETURN

It is almost invariably the rule that salmon hatched in the headwaters of a stream will return to that stream to spawn four years afterward. That is what is known as the "Mother Stream Theory." It is called a theory, and indeed there has been much ar-

Notes on Science



REMARKABLE testimony to the way in which England is guarded against the spread of cholera from Russia or elsewhere has been afforded by Dr. Herbert Williams, the medical officer of health for the port of London. He says there is very little fear of the disease obtaining a foothold in London, or, indeed, in England.

"For the last seventeen years," Dr. Williams told a Daily Chronicle representative, "defensive measures have been adopted which make it practically impossible for anyone suffering from cholera or any other serious disease to land in London and become a source of infection."

"Every vessel which arrives in the Thames from a foreign port has to stop at Gravesend for medical examination. There we have a staff of four assistant medical officers, one or other of whom is always on duty. It is his business to visit every ship and to satisfy himself that every person on board is in good health."

Alcohol and Fatigue

Dr. W. H. R. Rivers has carried out some very remarkable experiments on the influence of certain drugs—caffeine, alcohol, cocaine, strychnine, and tobacco—on muscular and mental fatigue. The results have been issued by Edward Arnold (6s.). Many factors which may influence the results were recognized and allowed for, such as the effects of attention, interest in the work, conversation, the habitual use of the substances experimented with, e. g., caffeine in tea and coffee, alcoholic drinks and smoking, etc. The disturbing influence of such factors was very well shown, for example, in the case of tea and coffee—withholding these beverages before commencing the experiments with caffeine was found to be followed by a loss of energy, so that the earlier ergographic records became untrustworthy as indicating the effects of caffeine when administered.

Effects of Caffeine and Alcohol

The general results obtained may be summarized as follows: Caffeine in moderate doses (about 0.3 gram of the citrate) increases the capacity for both muscular and mental work, the stimulating action persisting for some time, and not being followed by any depressant action. Excessive doses, however, after a transitory stimulant action, are followed by a depressant action so marked that the drug in such circumstances becomes an accelerator of fatigue; in fact, caffeine may be a dangerous remedy in cases of prolonged fatigue.

Alcohol in small doses (5-10 c.c.) seemed to produce little effect, in larger doses (20.40 c.c.) the action was variable; in a subject not used to alcohol, sweating, giddiness, and other symptoms often ensued; the muscular work was at first increased, afterwards diminished, but there was a good deal of irregularity in the results, and this portion of the research is being continued, and the problem is one of great complexity. The capacity for mental work on the whole seemed to be lowered.

Typewriting by Wireless Methods

"The office clerk of the future will, perhaps, have his typewriter under a glass case, and from time to time the tap-tap of the machine will be heard, actuated by invisible means and producing typewritten letters dictated by another office hundreds of miles away," says the Mail.

"Such an apparently impossible state of affairs has been shown to be within reach by the demonstration which took place at the Hotel Cecil, when Mr. Hans Knudsen, a Danish electrical engineer, gave proof of his power to make a typewriter work by means of wireless telegraphy from an office situated any distance away from it. Not only can a typewriter be operated, but a linotype composing machine; and although the machines demonstrated with are in a more or less experimental stage they nevertheless work with sufficient accuracy to justify the vista of almost magic writing opened up by the Danish inventor's claims."

How it Is Done

"Yet the method is exceedingly simple when one sees it and understands its basis. As each letter is tapped on the sending typewriter, a metal pin is forced up through a hole. Thus in typing a word of five letters five such pins would be forced up in their respective positions. Over these projecting pins a metal band travels, which comes into contact with them one by one, and as each contact is made an electric wave is started off from the antennae of the wireless apparatus."

"The machine which receives the wireless message, and translates it into typewriting, is fitted with an endless metal band traveling at the same rate and in perfect unison with that in the transmitting instrument. Whenever a wave is sent out by the latter it is received by this band and the band actuates an electromagnet connected with the corresponding letter, which is tapped by a typewriter placed in electrical communication."

Rubber-Paved Streets

When Sir Henry A. Blake declared open the International Rubber Exhibition at Olympia he had around him in the great building—according to an expert computation—nearly £1,000,000 worth of pure rubber.

"Rubber," declared Sir Henry, "is a product that has during the past half-century played a greater part than any other substance in expediting human progress." As proof of this statement, he added: "Without rubber no cables could have been laid down between far-

distant continents to give the means of that instantaneous communication which makes for peace, friendship and commerce."

"If rubber sank in price to 2s a pound," observed a prominent exhibitor, "its scope might be further extended by using it to pave the streets of London." This remark conjures up visions of a silent London. With streets paved with rubber instead of with wood blocks, or macadam, or stone setts, and with smooth-working motor-omnibus engines, traffic would be almost quiet.

Overrated Radium

"It may be said, without fear of contradiction, that the powers of radium have been vastly overrated," says "B. A." in the Times. "Itself a most mysterious substance, we have yet to learn the exact nature of the changes which it undergoes. Speculation on a most slender basis of fact has played far too great a part in the inquiries hitherto carried out with it. But as to the changes it effects in other bodies, the public may rest assured that the substances supposed to have been formed by its transmuting agency have been the products of an unbridled and fertile fancy, not of any chemical change. It is to be hoped, in the interests of science, and therefore of truth, that in future guesses may not be made public until they have been transmuted into facts."

DECREASING TIMBER SUPPLY

The European countries which export timber are Russia, Sweden, Austria-Hungary, Finland; Norway, and Bosnia-Herzegovina. They send out considerable quantities annually, Russia leading with 9,500,000 cubic yards, but the demand of the continent as a whole exceeds its supply, so that it imports heavily. The imports of England, Germany and France are greater by some twelve million cubic yards than the exports of Russia, Sweden and Austria-Hungary. England alone imports more than sixteen million cubic yards, and a writer for the Contemporary Review shows that in spite of the beautiful forest preserves which tourists admire she is almost a treeless country.

The same writer speaks of the diminished supply in North America and the prospects of a timber famine in this part of the world, and adds: "But the worst is that there are no really valuable forests to fall back upon, for although large areas of woodland are to be found in China, Korea, and South America, their timber is, on the whole, unsuitable for our requirements. Australia, China, and Japan do not produce sufficient timber for their own wants." However, there is hope even for England, where the conditions are so bad, if the country would only take up the question of afforesting intelligently. It is shown that much waste land, land that now counts for nothing, might be made productive by the planting of trees, and the purchase of such land and the planting are urged upon the government. That there would be no risk in the undertaking is indicated by references to the gratifying returns that have been received from various plantations in recent years and to the success of such enterprises in Germany and Belgium.

Mr. Lloyd Makes Speech on Religion



M. R. LLOYD-GEORGE, M.P., who was accompanied by Mrs. Lloyd-George, opened a bazaar to aid funds of the Siloh Calvinistic Methodist Chapel at Carnarvon recently.

Speaking to a crowded gathering, Mr. Lloyd-George said that he was not sure whether a bazaar would not be a good suggestion to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to raise funds for old-age pensions, for he was a man who was in want of money. (Laughter.) Continuing, he said that no man could measure what the Free Churches had really done to Wales. There were two great things which had altered, in his mind, the whole drift and character of the Welsh mind and of Welsh destiny. One was attributable to the Church of England and the other to the fathers of the Free Churches. One was the translation of the Bible into the language of the people; the other was the foundation and formation of those great Free Churches which were flourishing to such an extent in Wales at the present day. They had steadied the Welsh purpose; they had ordered it; they had organized it. The idea that the Celtic character was fickle was, he had always thought, a fundamental error. There was no more resolute and tenacious man in his purpose than the Celt. (Cheers.) Whether it was religion, politics, or education, anything he undertook he pursued with a relentless purpose, which never swerved and was never discouraged, or disheartened by failure. Failures passed over him and still he went through the flood and torrent of discouragement, never breaking his heart. He could only think that the people who regarded the Celtic nationalities, whether Welsh, Irish, or Scotch, as fickle and changeable, had not read the history of those nations. (Cheers.)

But there was a volatility about those nations—and he thought it was part of their at-

tractiveness—and Nonconformity had to some extent steadied their Welsh character and given it a sterner purpose. In doing so it might have banished a good many of the joys of life for the time being, but that was necessary for the moment, but only perhaps for the moment. It had educated, trained, and disciplined the nation. When they began to think of life result, it was a great one. They had great armies in Wales, armies amounting in the aggregate to half a million adults, trained almost from the cradle, remaining in the Territorial Reserve up to the grave, fighting the noblest battles that any army ever fought, against intemperance, ignorance, vice, everything that lowered and debased the human mind. (Cheers.) These were the armies of the future. Welsh Nonconformity had disciplined them, in addition to the established forces of the Church. The great organized forces were working for righteousness in the country. There were people who seemed to imagine that the days of religion were passed; that religion had served its purpose; that it had exhausted its mandate; that it was all very well to shackle and bridle the savagery of our ancestors; but they now considered themselves to be free men. It was all very well to give men a solace and hope in the slough of poverty, but now they were prosperous they had no further use of it. He was very much struck on the Continent, and he was always impressed every time he went there, by the fact that the men had abandoned the churches there. One went to the churches practically in every Continental country to find they were thronged with women, and hardly any men there at all. The women, true to their old and noble traditions in the past, still lingered around the Cross when others had left it; but the men had gone, and it was largely attributable to the fact that in the forty years of peace which Europe had enjoyed men had become prosperous and rich and their hearts had wax-



IN his swim from England to France, J. Wolffe, the well known channel swimmer, came within half a mile of accomplishing the feat which so many have attempted since Captain Webb swam from the English shore on the west of Dover to the pier at the entrance of Calais Harbor, says the London Times. This feat Wolffe accomplished in the remarkable time of 15 hours. To cover practically the same distance Webb took 22 hours, and Montague Holbein, in his wonderful swim from France to England, when he was defeated in the same way as Wolffe, three-quarters of a mile from shore at St. Margarets, took a little longer than Webb. A notable feature about the swim is that, whereas Webb swam from the end of the Old Admiralty Pier at Dover, Wolffe swam from the English land to Calais Pier. The distances are about equal. The swim on Saturday was remarkable in several ways, but particularly for the ideal weather and the fact that the swimmer was able to keep almost a true course across the Channel.

After being greased in the usual way Wolffe started his swim from Shakespeare Cliff at six minutes past 6 on Saturday morning. He was accompanied by a party of friends on the yacht Sea Wolf, which was under the charge of Captain Burchfield. It

was an ideal midsummer morning, the air was wonderfully warm, the water was 61 deg., and the conditions generally were quite exceptional for the time of year. Wolffe started about half an hour after high tide and went off at a great pace, striking about 25 to the minute with his usual left overarm side-stroke. It was soon found there was very little tide and Wolffe was thus enabled to swim direct to his objective. At 7.30 the swimmer had covered between two and three miles and was off Dover Castle. His progress was quite exceptional as compared with any other swim. There was not a breath of wind, and the sea was like a sheet of glass. These conditions continued throughout the whole of the day. So hot was the sun that by 10 o'clock the temperature of the water had risen by a full degree. Wolffe wore goggles to protect his eyes from the sun's glare. The remarkable absence of drift and the true course the swimmer was able to keep were shown at noon, when the mail boat proceeding from Dover to Calais passed within 100 yards of the swimmer. A thick haze was now settling, and the coasts were scarcely seen, but shortly after noon the swimmer passed through what is known as the "foul stream," recognized by seafaring people to indicate about the centre of the Channel.

At 1 o'clock the skipper went out in the small boat and told Wolffe that he was swimming better than he had ever done before, even on his practice swims. He was still striking 24 strokes to the minute with great regularity. At 10 minutes to 2 a turbine steamer passed about a mile to the eastward of the yacht, thus showing that the swimmer was still practically on a direct course. At 20 minutes past 3, Blancenez, midway between Grisnez and Calais, was visible through the mist. All this time the swimmer had not had a bad time. Captain Burchfield then estimated that the swimmer was four or five miles from the French coast. There were a great many jelly-fish about as a result of the heat, and shortly before 4 o'clock Wolffe unfortunately came into contact with one of them and was rather badly stung.

At 10 minutes to 5 he showed the first signs of exhaustion. Half-an-hour later he seemed to have quite recovered and went off with quite a spurt again. At a quarter past 6, at Wolffe's request, the skipper rowed alongside him, and from that moment to the finish he was never left unattended. It was evident to those on board that Wolffe was getting into serious difficulties and that his strength was giving way. Up to 8 o'clock, indeed, a very anxious time was experienced. Wolffe frequently complained of his inability to continue swimming, but he struggled manfully on. Dr. Martin Flack, who was on board the Sea Wolf, was consulted, and it was deemed advisable to administer oxygen. Accordingly the doctor went into the small boat and administered the gas through a tube. This was continued every quarter of an hour and Wolffe was practically kept going by this means. He derived great benefit from the gas and at first swam with almost his old vitality. Encouraged by the nearness of the French land and the light of Calais, Wolffe swam on with grim determination. He could now scarcely have been more than a mile from the shore, and it was all the more exciting because Wolffe had had an insistent tide, which was gradually carrying him nearer the shore; but Wolffe's condition was manifestly becoming worse and was causing extreme anxiety to those watching him. To add to the anxiety of the situation it was very dark. Wolffe was swimming with extreme feebleness, and at times seemed not to move at all, although he was going through the motion of swimming. The action of the limbs was listless. At last he turned over on his breast and lay in the water with stiff limbs. A strip of toweling, held in readiness, was quickly placed round the prostrate figure, and with considerable difficulty the swimmer was hauled over the side of the boat. Wolffe was then got on board the Sea Wolf, where, after having a warm bath, he soon recovered. He was taken out of the water at 9 o'clock, having swum for 15 hours less six minutes. When taken out he was actually inside a line with Calais Pier, about half-a-mile to the west of the entrance. The lights could be seen on shore, and it was estimated that the distance to land was half-a-mile or even less.

GIVES UP FORTUNE FOR NURSING

Few outside of her immediate family are aware that Miss Palmer, the elder of the two unmarried daughters of General W. J. Palmer, formerly president of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company, has been studying in London to be a trained nurse. General Palmer, who has three daughters, has a fortune estimated at more than \$20,000,000. Miss Palmer, having become interested in charitable work, visited the East End of London and was greatly impressed with the poverty and misery existing there. She determined to devote herself to doing good among the poor, and to fit herself better for that work decided to take a course as a professional nurse in one of the London hospitals. With a former maid as housekeeper she obtained modest quarters near one of the big institutions, and has since followed faithfully the rigorous routine pursued by the nurses at the institution.

According to the delegates to the national opticians' convention in Philadelphia women's eyes are weaker than men's.

Remarkable Peace Demonstrations in Berlin



TWO demonstrations have taken place in Germany recently which, if words mean anything at all, should make for peace and friendliness between that country and England.

First, the Inter-Parliamentary Union has held its gatherings in Berlin and has been entertained by the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Bulow. Mr. J. M. Robertson, M.P., writing in the Manchester Guardian, says: "Whatever may be the balance of public opinion, there can be no question that the German recognition of the Inter-Parliamentary Union's aims, once given, has been carried out with German thoroughness. Not only are the delegates made free of the city in the way of tramway passes and admissions, after being allowed free passes on the State railways, but the conference itself is actually being held in the Reichstag building, and carries on its deliberations in the very Chamber itself."

"In point of numbers, too, the present conference is by far the greatest that has ever been held. The attendance of 400 at the last meeting in London was a record, but at Berlin the number is 950. It was thus impossible for all the delegates to attend the opening gathering this morning, when, after a moving address from the President, Prince Heinrich of Schaenhal-Carolath, member of the Reichstag and hereditary member of the Prussian Upper House, the Imperial Chancellor, Prince von Bulow, made his speech."

"Both were delivered in excellent French, the President reading his address and the Chancellor speaking without notes. The President's address was naturally the more expansive in its pronouncement against the war spirit and the ideals of militarism, but Prince von Bulow's speech is none the less a remarkable official declaration. Coming after his recent interview with Mr. Sidney Whitman, published in the Standard, it has made a deep impression on the English delegates."

"Here, in the face of militarist scepticism, the President, a German hereditary prince, repeats in the name of Germany the great saying of Goethe, 'Nur der Welt ist ein Gewinn'—Only cosmopolitanism is profit. A part is thus being played by the Inter-Parliamentary Union, after only twenty years' existence, which its most zealous promoters could hardly have foreseen."

"A sensation was produced by Lord Weardale's reading of Mr. Lloyd-George's telegram announcing

that the British Government will allot a sum of £250 a year towards the expenses of the secretariat. Norway has been making an annual donation of 2000 kroner to the Union since 1897, and this is one of the most important steps in the evolution of the Union since then."

In another speech delivered at his palace in Wilhelmstrasse, Lord Weardale addressed the Chancellor, thanking him in the name of his colleagues for the splendid reception given them in Berlin, and for the Chancellor's own words of friendship and peace. The speaker assured Prince Bulow that 99 per cent. of the British people desired to live in harmony and friendship with their German neighbors."

Prince Bulow, with bowed head, listened with the most serious attention to this happy little address, and replied speaking in English. He thanked Lord Weardale for his kind expressions. Nothing (he said) could afford him more pleasure than his opportunity of expressing how gratified he was to meet so many lovers of peace and international concord. He could assure Lord Weardale that the Kaiser and Government and people of Germany and he himself were animated by most friendly feelings towards England, and that he could not see all over the world any question over which they need quarrel."

The second German episode is the visit to Berlin of a deputation of British workers, representing 2,000,000 of their fellows, suggesting an Anglo-German arbitration treaty on the lines of the Anglo-French treaty. Over 20,000 German workers attended a vast demonstration to receive the deputation in Berlin. A striking address was presented by Mr. E. Maddison, M.P., who said: "In offering you the hand of friendship, we pledge ourselves to work unceasingly for a settlement of international disputes by arbitration." The address runs thus:

The Workers of Great Britain to the Workers of Germany.

Brothers.—In the past, wars were generally caused by the dynastic quarrels of monarchs, the intrigues and wrangling of statesmen, religious bickerings and persecutions, or racial prejudices. Some of these, indeed, still remain as potent causes of mischief, but today the most powerful agency for evil is that portion of the Press which is owned and controlled by unprincipled capitalists."

For many years the same evil agencies were successfully employed in creating dissension between the workers of France and ourselves, the people of both countries being taught to hate each other and waste

their resources by rivalling each other in militarism and armaments, the almost incalculable cost of which had to be defrayed by the British and French peoples. Not only were these wasted millions extracted from the workers, but for generations the people of both countries fought, and killed each other like savages, the only persons who profited by the carnage being the usurers and personally interested classes. The masses paid and fought; the interested classes reaped the fruits of their insensate folly."

At last, however, after long years of persistent efforts, peace has been secured by a Treaty of Arbitration being concluded between the two countries. That treaty is a triumph for the workers of Britain and France, for it was they who, thirty-seven years ago, amidst obloquy and scorn, pioneered it, and ultimately secured its adoption. The treaty was speedily followed by a convention appointed by the British and French Governments, which easily discovered a way of settling all the outstanding differences between this country and France."

What is there to prevent the workers of Germany and Britain from doing what France and Britain have done? You and we have no quarrel, or cause of quarrel, with each other. It is not only our desire, but our interest, that harmony between us should be unbroken, and, yet, it frequently happens that a number of journals in both countries deliberately invent and circulate malicious statements concerning the ill-will of Germans towards us and our ill-will towards you. That feeling may be entertained by bellicose journalists and other interested persons, but it is not shared by the workers, who extend the hand of friendship to you, the workers of Germany."

We have no mandate to speak for the workers of France, but from our knowledge of them we venture to express the belief that the entente they have concluded with us they would be rejoiced to extend to you; and with the workers of Britain, France and Germany united in demanding that arbitration shall be substituted for war, the pernicious influence of the exploiters and panic-mongers and their journals would be weakened, the peace of Europe would be less likely to be broken, and millions of money wasted on armaments would cease to be extracted from the pockets of the toilers."

Having tried school for a couple of days the small boy can testify that it has come up to his expectations.

A Hero Fund

At the monthly meeting of the Carnegie Dumfermline Trustees, after the conclusion of the ordinary items of business, the chairman (Dr. John Ross) read the following letter from Mr. Andrew Carnegie, of New York and Skibo:—

Skibo Castle, Dornoch, Sutherland, 21st Sept., 1908.

To Dr. John Ross, chairman, and members of the Carnegie Hero Fund Trust.

Gentlemen,—The success of the Hero Fund upon the North American continent has been so great that I have decided to extend its benefits to my native land.

We live in an heroic age. Not seldom are we thrilled by deeds of heroism where men or women are injured or lose their lives in attempting to preserve or rescue their fellows; such are the heroes of civilization. The false heroes of barbarism maimed or killed theirs.

I have long felt that such true heroes and those dependent upon them should be freed from pecuniary cares resulting from their heroism, and as a fund for this purpose one and one quarter millions of dollars in 5 per cent. bonds, yielding twelve thousand, five hundred pounds sterling per annum, will be sent you. Judging from our experience, this sum is ample to administer the trust, meet the cost of maintaining injured heroes and their families during disability of the heroes, the widows and children of heroes who may lose their lives in the United Kingdom, and still leave a surplus for emergencies and contributions under Article Four hereof.

The interest of the fund is to be used as follows:—

First.—To place those following peaceful vocations, who have been injured in heroic effort to save human life, in somewhat better positions pecuniarily than before, until again able to work. In case of death, the widow and children to be provided for until the widow remarries and the children until they reach self-supporting age. For exceptional children exceptional grants may be made for advanced education. Grants in money or in other forms may also be made to heroes or heroines as the trustees deem advisable—each case to be judged on its merits. As a rule, grants should be paid monthly.

Second.—No grant is to be continued unless it is being soberly and properly used, and the recipients remain respectable, well-behaved members of the community. No exception will be made to this rule; but heroes and heroines are to be given at first a fair trial, no matter what their antecedents. They deserve pardon and a fresh start.

Third.—Many cities provide pensions for policemen, firemen, and others, and some may give rewards for acts of heroism. All these and other facts the trustees will take into account and act accordingly in making grants. Nothing could be further from my intention than to deaden or interfere with these most creditable provisions, doubly precious as showing public and municipal appreciation of faithful and heroic service. I ask from the trustees most careful guard against this danger. Whether something cannot judiciously be done in cases of heroism by policemen and firemen, or others, at the request, or with the approval, of the city authorities the trustees shall determine. I hope there can be.

Fourth.—For many years claims upon the income will not exhaust it. In course of time, however, the number of pensioners will increase. Should the trustees find, after allowing liberally for this, that a surplus will still remain, they have power to make grants from such surplus to those injured in case of accidents, preferably where a hero has appeared. They should not act, however, until employers and communities have done their parts, for their contributions benefit both givers and recipients. Widows and children are to be their first care.

Fifth.—The field embraced by the fund is the British Islands and the waters thereof. The sea is the scene of many heroic acts.

Sixth.—No action is more heroic than that of doctors and nurses volunteering their services in the case of epidemics. Railroad employees are remarkable for their heroism. All these and similar cases are embraced. Whenever heroism is displayed by man or woman in saving human life in peaceful pursuits, the fund applies.

Seventh.—When the King presents medals for heroism in peaceful pursuits in the United Kingdom you will make immediate and careful inquiries into the circumstances of the recipients, and wherever needed make provision for their wants, or those of their families, in accordance with the requirements in paragraphs first, second, and third. If His Majesty ever chooses to express a wish in these cases, it is to be your law. I am glad to inform you that the purpose and general plan of this fund have been honored by His Majesty's gracious approval.

Eighth.—You will give instructions for the preparation of a formal trust deed to be signed by me giving legal effect to the arrangements in this letter, and containing the powers of the trustees, and granting them the same immunities as are expressed in the trust deed creating the Carnegie Dumfermline Trust, and providing also that the trustees are to be the sole judges of the proper action to be taken in each case.

Ninth.—An annual report, including a detailed statement of sums granted, and to whom,

and the reasons therefor, shall be made and widely published each year. A finely-executed roll of the heroes and heroines shall be kept displayed in the office at Dumfermline. At our recent conference here I stated that it was your admirable administration of the Dumfermline Fund "for bringing into the lives of the toilers more of sweetness and light" that induced me to appeal to you to take this fund also into your wise keeping.

Your prompt and unanimous response was only what I expected from such a body of men.

That I am privileged to know you well, and also the trustees of my Scottish Universities Fund, and your worthy compeers of similar funds across the Atlantic who labor as you do is one of the chief pleasures of my life.

While I only give money, many of you are giving yourselves freely to service for your fellows without compensation other than that all-sufficient reward of knowing you are thus performing a holy duty, since the highest worship of God is service to man.

With deep and abiding gratitude, always yours, Andrew Carnegie

The letter having been read, the trustees individually intimated their acceptance of the fund, and undertook to administer it to the best of their ability and in the spirit expressed by the donor. They joined untidily in expressing their appreciation of the noble purpose of the fund, and their confidence that most kindly and helpful results will flow from it. They further resolved to place on record their sense of the honor done to themselves personally by entrusting them with the administration of so important a fund, which must necessarily lead to their being brought into intimate relationship with many heroic men and women of the United Kingdom. The letter having come upon the meeting as a surprise, it was agreed to refrain from further action in the meantime, and to hold a special meeting to consider as to the arrangements to be made for the administration of the fund.

By a trust deed, dated August 18, 1903, Mr. Carnegie made over a sum of £500,000, invested so as to yield an annual revenue of £25,000, and also a park extending to 60 acres, purchased at the price of £45,000, to a body of trustees, 16 of whom were nominated by himself, six were chosen by the town council of Dumfermline, and three by the School Board. In addition to this money and the park the trustees were charged with the management of public baths and a gymnasium erected by Mr. Carnegie at a cost of £45,000. In an explanatory letter Mr. Carnegie stated that the purpose of the trust was to bring into the monotonous lives of the toiling masses of Dumfermline more of sweetness and light; to give them—especially the young—some charm, some happiness, some elevating conditions of life which residence elsewhere would have denied, that the child of his native town, looking back in after years, however far from home, might feel that simply by virtue of being such life had been made happier and better.

The trustees have converted Pittencreiff Park into a pleasure ground, adding to the many beautiful natural attractions of the place an aviary, a squirrel house, etc., with a local museum, and providing daily open-air concerts during the summer months by a first-class band. They have buttressed, and otherwise protected the ruins of the Malcolm Canmore tower, which are situated within the policies,

and by arrangement with the Board of Works they have assumed the guardianship of the ruins of Dumfermline Palace, which are the property of the Crown. They have established and equipped a school of music, and they provide concerts and lectures at almost nominal charges. They have also established a school of hygiene, at which students from all parts of the country are trained to become teachers of physical culture. They also co-operate with the School Board as promoters of secondary and University education. They encourage horticulture among both old and young, and they provide all the school children with a gala day at the beginning of the summer holidays. Further, they provide for educational excursions alike for the secondary and the technical students and the elementary scholars, and the Carnegie Free Library is also generously helped by them.—London Times.

An interesting discussion of the directions in which various classes of settlers in the Canadian Northwest are showing their aptitude for the different branches of agriculture occurs in a recent bulletin of the Canadian Census Office. The study deals with immigrants who arrived between 1891 and the census of

Hopeful Signs

HERE is the third of the three best essays on "What are the Most Hopeful Signs of the Times?" which secured the honorariums offered by Public Opinion. The writer of the following essay is Mr. Wm. Conacher, Camp Hill Road, Worcester, England.

There is no doubt that we live in a time of unrest, of change, when old landmarks and beacons are failing, and men seek anxiously for new ones. The Editor of Public Opinion has put the question to his readers, "What are the new lights to guide us?"

Let us first of all examine briefly the present situation, and consider: (1) What theories are held out to us as sovereign remedies of our disease; (2) what tendencies are shaping themselves towards a better state of things.

The past century has seen the coming of the industrial revolution, when industries—iron, steel, coal, shipbuilding, and a hundred others—have been added to the immemorial trades connected with food, clothing, and housing.

With an increased population nations have ceased to be their own main customers; the great industries have become international. This has made life infinitely more complex, the struggle for life all the keener.

The weaker go to the wall more quickly. Every class presses forward more clamant in its cry for wealth. The class which aspires to live as "Society" is infinitely larger. The purely drone class goes under in the second generation. The class of workers, without necessarily improving in its working capacity, becomes more insistent on its rights.

The common attribute of all is a seeking after pleasure. There is a widespread tendency to take a short cut to wealth by some form of gambling. The money-market has its insidious hold on commerce, disturbing it, juggling with it, exploiting it, not so much the fly on the wheel as the maggot. The financier can check or wreck great industries as they are by party cries and led away by phantom party aspirations, are powerless in all countries against the mightier force of interests.

An age of revolution seems inevitably approaching; and yet what is the history of revolutions? What is the record of republics? The United States—what kind of a republic or what kind of a democracy is that? Shorn of the better attributes of an aristocracy, with respectable men abstaining from politics as they would from highway robbery or a nefarious commerce, this republic might well replace its star-spangled banner by a blazon of a hunting wolf pack.

Equally, what mockery is the French motto of "Liberte, Egalite, Fraternite," when one man eats, drinks, and is merry amid the sumptuousness of Paris and another works passive and unthinking as an ox that pulls his plow. On these models we are invited to commit ourselves to the social republic, the many-headed

multitude is to be bamboozled in its ignorance by another cry, the cry of an avowed perfection to be carried out by instruments not only imperfect, but devoid of all experience, open to all temptations, at the mercy of all fads and nostrums—seven devils worse than the first.

Again, can either of the historic parties in this country claim that they will lead their followers to any promised land? The Conservatives!—not unless they are really conservative in the best sense of the word; free from the support of interests, really preserving or realizing that mythic pyramid form of government in which, by some miraculous force, the weight of the superimposed pile is not felt by the lowest strata of its composition. At present they but offer to put us on a level with other countries, and that is a prospect of doubtful benefit.

The Liberals—an ungainly bloc of separate factions, mistrusting one another, a Bed of Ware in which necessity has made strange bed-fellows; let them realize their Liberal ideal, and they may do something for us. But who can imagine either of the great historic parties really living up to their watchwords? Look how even Gladstone allowed great forces to arise and grow unchecked and unnoticed, amid the "political" questions which occupied him. And who in the last century has had the people's confidence like Gladstone?

The picture that has been drawn is black, and it may be objected that, after all, the great rivers of national life flow on nevertheless in their might and majesty, that the scum and the sediment are but inevitable parts of the stream; and yet the blackest part of the picture is the apparent indifference of the central parts of the people to the disease, "this strange disease of modern life," which besets and threatens all society. The main current itself is clouded and obscured by the inundation of these our present times, an inundation which must widen the banks of settled society or burst them. The clergy, our spiritual leaders, have no solution to offer. For the most part, they partake of the actual tendency. Their kingdom is very much of this world.

Men of letters, men of learning, men of intellect or capacity for the most part acquiesce in the present situation, accept the ordinary excuses for the various symptoms—unemployment, the hopelessness of the man in the street, the pleasure-seeking of the age, the immorality of competition, the crushing of the small trader. They vote blindly for party, although party is too occupied with paying off vendettas and requiting its allies or compromising between its cliques to attempt any bold or wide-sweeping social reform. We have our Cassandras and our satirists, it is true—Tolstoy, G. B. Shaw, and H. G. Wells point the demerit of our systems.

But we have had no evangelist since Zola preached his clouded gospel of work the savior, and work is the savior for the idle, not for the overworked and underfed, underpaid. We have no Victor Hugo to point to high humanity, no Lincoln to stand steadfast against abuses, no Dickens to show them in their true light by the mirror of humor, no Wesley to inspire, no Beethoven or Mendelssohn to charm to forget this live in the universal. What are the best hopes for the future? Well it may be that,

"While the tired waves, slowly breaking,
Seem here no feeble inch to gain,
Through creek and inlet, silent making,
Comes slowly flooding in the main."

If we look back on the past, we do at any rate see an advance. This last century has seen, for all its defects, great advances. The slave trade has been abolished. America has wiped out the slave blot in streams of blood, though it has left a dire scar of its presence in the negro question. The Factory Acts and the efforts of Lord Shaftesbury for children remain a noble monument of mid-Victorian humanitarianism. But one great European war has raged in the last half of the nineteenth century.

The franchise has been immensely extended, and a beginning made of an education which should finally train men in the use of the franchise.

Greatest of all, the facilities of emigration have given millions a new start in a new country. Canada, with her resources and her climate and properties which force her sons to lead a natural life; Canada, without the sinister gift of fuel or iron; Australia, with her huge, undeveloped plains, which science may yet fertilize; New Zealand, with her happy land of moderation; the Argentine, with its wealth of cattle—these countries may solve the problems which have so far proved too complex for the hidebound old world.

Nearer home the most hopeful signs are a spread of intelligence and a spread of civilization, some faint streaks of culture and love of art among the nations at large. On its strictly lay side, civilization is advancing. Education progresses in a hundred ways. Not only in the schools and universities—where, indeed, as regards the study of social problems, America holds up a bright and shining light—but also innumerable occupations are educative in themselves; electricity, automobiling, the pursuit of science, agriculture by modern methods, engineering, navigation, all are a partial education in themselves. Man must become more thoughtful.

Lastly, the present narrow and fantastic renaissance of religion, together with the decline of atheism, violent and arrogant, may evolve in a more genial, wider, more embracing faith.



Royal Humane Society
INSTITUTED 1774.

Supported by Voluntary Contributions

PATRON,
His Majesty the King

VICE PATRON,
H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., &c.

PRESIDENT,

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G. &c.

*At a Meeting of the Committee of the Royal Humane Society
held at their OFFICE, 4, TRAFALGAR SQUARE, on the 16th day of July 1908
Present Colonel Horace Montagu Treasurer in the Chair*

It was Resolved Unanimously,

That Percy Roy Pomfret

*is justly entitled to the Honorary Testimonial of this Society
inscribed on Vellum, which is hereby awarded him for having on
the 1st April 1908 gone to the rescue of William J. S. Flatter who
was in imminent danger of drowning in the harbour at Enquemaill
B. Co. and whose life he gallantly saved.*

George P.

President

J. A. C. Clapham

Secretary

Horace Montagu

Chairman.

Facsimile of Certificate Awarded to Mr. P. R. Pomfret by the Royal Humane Society

1906. The largest number of families were of United States origin, while Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, Russia, and Scandinavia follow in the order named. In a consideration of the use which the newcomers are making of the land, Mr. Blue, the Census Commissioner, states that "the highest averages are shown by immigrants from the United States," and that "the lowest averages given are for Austria-Hungary, Norway, and Sweden, and Iceland"; also that "immigrants from Ireland and Scotland show higher averages than those from England, and immigrants from Belgium show averages somewhat higher than any one country of the United Kingdom." This judgment in the gross is based on the number of horses, cattle, or swine raised, and the number of acres under cultivation, but an examination of the returns in detail shows that while one nationality excels in a particular line, others excel in other directions. The American settler, with his well known push and enterprise and means, takes second place in all cases except intensity of culture. The Belgian at home is a lesson to the world in making the most of small opportunities, and it is not surprising, therefore, that his distinction in Canada is not so much in the extent of his yield as in the intensity of his cultivation.—Canada (London).

strong it tends to take fantastic, semi-superstitious forms.

If men said in Stephen's day that Christ and His saints were asleep, with how much more force could myriads say it today?

For today it is still force which triumphs, and of all tyrannies the most relentless is the modern tyranny of industrial competition. Governments as at present constituted, weakened as they are by party cries and led away by phantom party aspirations, are powerless in all countries against the mightier force of interests.

An age of revolution seems inevitably approaching; and yet what is the history of revolutions? What is the record of republics? The United States—what kind of a republic or what kind of a democracy is that? Shorn of the better attributes of an aristocracy, with respectable men abstaining from politics as they would from highway robbery or a nefarious commerce, this republic might well replace its star-spangled banner by a blazon of a hunting wolf pack.

Equally, what mockery is the French motto of "Liberte, Egalite, Fraternite," when one man eats, drinks, and is merry amid the sumptuousness of Paris and another works passive and unthinking as an ox that pulls his plow. On these models we are invited to commit ourselves to the social republic, the many-headed

Chinese Empire and Its Foreign Relations



FOR some time past observers have been able to record a sensible improvement in the conduct of the foreign affairs of China, writes the Pekin correspondent of the London Times. The improvement dates from the acceptance by the Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai of a seat in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and from the promotion of Liang Tun-yen, a graduate of Yale, to a Vice-Presidency of the Ministry. The Viceroy brought to the Wai-wu-pu the requisite strength of character, prestige and influence among his contemporaries, while Liang Tun-yen has supported the Viceroy with a knowledge rarely equalled among his countrymen, of Chinese and English. The result has been excellent. Complaints are now rarely heard of unanswered despatches or of exasperating evasion and trickery. China is at present as free from international complications as most other Powers, a result the more striking when one remembers that only eight years ago her Metropolitan Province was in the throes of armed conflict with the world.

Russia.

Speaking broadly, one may say that China has no foreign question on her hands of any magnitude, though she has questions of some importance with Japan, Russia, France and Portugal, and of lesser importance with the other Powers. Russian activity is dormant pending the arrival of M. Korostovetz, the new Russian Minister, who succeeds the lamented Pokotiloff. Under his guidance there is no reason to doubt that Russia and China will resume their traditional friendship. Co-terminous with China throughout such an immense distance, Russia must always bulk in the counsels at Peking as one of the greatest Powers. At present it is only in North Manchuria that her interests clash with those of China. In what are called the "Railway Settlements" at Harbin and other points along the Russian Manchurian Railway, large tracts of territory have been purchased by the Russian Railway Company; and according to Article VI. of the Railway Contract of the 8th September, 1896, "La societe aura les terres." Under this clause the railway claims and exercises full jurisdiction and administrative authority. "Foreigners, as well as Russian and Chinese subjects, who may acquire the right to reside, hold property, and carry on business within the precincts of the territory of the railway" must sign an agreement attested by their Consuls that they will (a) obey all police, building, sanitary and trade regulations in force or subsequently to be promulgated; (b) pay all taxes and dues imposed at the will of the administration or municipality; (c) forfeit or abandon all right to have recourse, legal or national, to any redress or compensation in the event of the administration decreeing the forfeiture of his lease, the suspension or closure of his business, and the demolition, at his expense, of any buildings created by him, for non-compliance by the lessee or tenant under the railway with any regulation.

Japan.

As Russia claims and exercises these rights in the North, so Japan claims and exercises similar rights in the South, where she has become heir to all rights and privileges secured by Russia under her original railway agreements. In the exercise of these rights Japan forbids the Imperial railways of North China from entering the Chinese city of Mukden, and interdicts the Chinese railway from crossing the Japanese railway. At Kwanchengtzu, T'iehling, Mukden, Liao-yang, and other large emities in Manchuria, past which her southern Manchurian railway runs, Japan claims and exercises full authority within the railway territory, treating it simply as an extension of the leased territory of Dalny and Port Arthur. She has occupied large areas wherein she not only exercises administrative rights, but claims jurisdiction over the subjects of all nations. Among other regulations promulgated by the Japanese Railway under "Company Order 14" for the government of these territories is one establishing the right of domiciliary search and distraintment. Small wonder that the Niu-chwang Chamber of Commerce is alarmed at such a strange interpretation of the "Complete evacuation of Manchuria," which leaves Manchuria intersected throughout its greatest length by a strip of alien territory barring the commercial expansion of the sovereign power.

Japan has many outstanding problems with China. Her policy since the war has not tended to inspire confidence. Negotiations for a settlement of questions in dispute are suspended pending the arrival of the new Minister, Mr. Ijuin. Chief among them is the dispute about the ownership of Chientao, a territory as large as many provinces, which adjoins the northern border of Korea, and has long been regarded as Chinese territory. Though long occupied by China, it is now claimed by Japan to be really a portion of Korea, as having in times long distant been a portion of Korea, a contention which, if pressed, would justify considerable encroachments into Manchuria. The Chinese official resides at Yen-chi-ting, and awaits events. There seems little doubt that China can establish claim to this territory from long dominion, and the solution expected here is that Japan will admit this claim, but will insist upon retaining jurisdiction over the Koreans who form a large proportion of the inhabitants of the region.

Other cases in Manchuria also await settlement. The Yalu Timber Agreement is assigned, but certain differences regarding its application have still to be adjusted. The seizure of the Fushum Collieries is also an unsettled grievance, as is the question of posts and telegraphs. Foreigners are specially interested in the postal matter, because the disgraceful service of the Japanese post office, the delay and disappearance of letters entrusted to it, is a daily bitterness. The British postal authorities fail to realize what we suffer from the deficiencies of the Japanese post office in Manchuria. Then there is the question of the Japanese occupation of buildings in Mukden and other cities evacuated by our allies; of the bridge across the Yalu at Antung, and other things. Above all is the veto upon Chinese railway construction north of Hsin-min-tun.

In China itself there is the important question of the right of residence in the interior away from the treaty ports of such large numbers of Japanese; the frequent abuse of passports; the religious question and the propagation of Reformed Buddhism. Then there is a question that is bound to become of increasing importance—namely, the registration in Fuh-kien province, abreast of the Japanese possession of Formosa, of Chinese as Japanese subjects, on the ground that they or their ancestors were natives of the Island of Formosa. The difficulty is similar to one that formerly caused friction in Siam, where France used to register as French proteges, not only the natives, but the descendants of the "ancient habitants" of the territory east of the Mekong, which in 1893 had passed into her possession.

Of trade questions with Japan, the most important for foreigners in China is the infringement of trade-marks, the forgery of foreign bank-notes, and the importation into China of Japanese imitations of Chinese provincial notes. Fortunately, since the publication in the Financial and Commercial Supplement of the Times of April 10 of extracts from Sir Claude MacDonald's important despatch of January 18, wherein the Ambassador declared that in "a half-hour's walk in Tokio he can find 10 to 20 imitated British trade-marks," much attention has been given to the matter and there are signs of an awakening of conscience. Imitation by Chinese of British trade-marks is not serious, but the importation on a large scale into China of Japanese imitations of British trade-marks is very serious indeed, and requires quite as trenchant criticism as the traffic has received at the

hands of the chairman of the China Association and other authorities.

The Tatsu Maru

Such are briefly the main questions that China has to arrange with Japan, the "Great Eastern Nation." Next in order comes the dispute with the "Great Western Nation," as Portugal is termed, over the delimitation of the boundaries of Macao. The case is one of considerable interest. It has assumed its present importance since the seizure of the Japanese steamer Tatsu Maru when running arms into Macao. China was compelled to make adequate reparation and apology for the affront to the Japanese flag. But, apart from this, there was the controversy whether the vessel was seized in the territorial waters of China, as China declared, or of Portugal, as was contended by the Portuguese.

By the Protocol of Lisbon, signed on March 26, 1887, China confirmed the "perpetual occupation and government of Macao and its dependencies by Portugal as any other Portuguese possession." The Protocol was signed on behalf of China by Mr. J. D. Campbell, the representative of the Chinese Maritime Customs in London. It was signed in order to secure the adhesion of Macao to the Hong-kong Opium convention of September 11, 1886. Later in the year the treaty arising from the Protocol was signed in Peking, but the Chinese refused to insert the words "and its dependencies." The treaty was signed on December 1, 1887, with this omission. It stipulated that "Commissioners appointed by both governments shall proceed to the delimitation of the boundaries which shall be determined by a special convention." Twenty years have passed, and the delimitation of the boundaries has never been proceeded with—that is now the difficulty.

There have been occasions since the Tatsu Maru incident when the dispute might have become complicated but for the friendly interposition of the British Legation. At present negotiations in Peking are suspended pending the arrival of the new governor of Macao, Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Rocadas, when delegates appointed by him and by the Legation in Peking will meet the representatives of the Viceroy of Canton and proceed to the delimitation.

With France China has no question of any importance except that arising from the Yunnan frontier incident. The negotiations are following a normal course. China has paid the indemnity of 250,000 francs, and is engaged in inquiring into the culpability of the culprits. Her reply regarding more ample recognition of

the rights of the two Anglo-French mining companies in Yunnan is not regarded as satisfactory, for it simply refers back to the original agreements, the evasion of which has been a chief ground of complaint. And the Viceroy has not yet been removed. Reports reaching Peking from foreigners in the province other than the French officials interested in his removal speak highly of the action of the Viceroy during the recent troubles in repelling the raid and preventing the extension of the movement into the interior. Moreover, he has done such admirable work in the suppression of opium that his removal will not be received with unmixed satisfaction.

No statement of claim for losses sustained by the Yunnan Railway owing to the suspension of work during the disturbance has yet been presented to China. In the meantime the Chinese are complaining that many Chinese are being arrested in Indo-China and interned as "Revolutionaries" who are really inoffensive people who have failed to pay the poll tax. There is wide divergence in the statements of fact presented by both sides, and it will be well if the present question leads to a reorganization of the conditions prevailing along the frontier. China has no Consuls in Indo-China, but is understood to hope that after the settlement of the present misunderstanding Consuls may be permitted.

Germany has no question with China. She has caused some stir by suddenly assuming the protectorate of Turkish subjects in China, but of this you have been informed by cable. A Turkish official is in Peking at the present moment, the Sheikh Ali Riza Effendi.

Recently Germany reminded China of the mining rights secured to Germany along the railway now under construction from Tientsin through Shan-tung province to the River Yangtse, opposite Nanking. Along the Shan-tung section of the railway Germany can invoke the terms of the Kiaochau agreement, and claim a monopoly of mining within a distance of ten miles on each side of the railway. At the present juncture the concession is of importance, because of the existence close to the railway near the southern border of the province of a valuable deposit of coal, from which supplies can be drawn for the railway.

American Friendship

With America the relations of China are unusually cordial, and the reception accorded to the fleet at Amoy at the end of October will be on an unprecedented scale. There was at one time a belief that the visit of the fleet might in some way assist China in her negotiations with Japan, "giving her face" and

magnifying her prestige and no doubt many Chinese still hope for some vague and undefined assistance which America has never dreamed of tendering. Really the unexampled honor shown the fleet is an acknowledgment of the action of the President in relieving China of the payment of the unprecedented balance of the excessive Boxer indemnity secured by the United States in the Protocol of 1901. The further acknowledgment of the president's action, the annual sending of Chinese students to America, is one of the wisest things China ever did. To Mr. Rockhill largely belongs the credit of a policy that, above all others, will make for solid friendship and will be of far-reaching importance throughout the Empire. To America also belongs the credit of originating the Opium Inquiry Commission, which will meet in Shanghai on January 1. Her chief representative will be Bishop Brent, who was a member also of the Philippine Opium Commission. England will be represented, among others, by our commercial Attaché in China, Sir Alexander Hosie, who will bring to the Conference a knowledge of the subject that will not be surpassed by any other delegate.

To continue the survey. Of the minor Powers Belgium has the largest stake in China, but her interests are purely commercial. She is interested in the redemption of the Peking-Han-kau Railway, a work mainly due to Belgian enterprise. She is also interested in the dispute regarding the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, the bulk of the shares of the company being in Belgium, the mining staff being exclusively Belgian, and most of the orders being placed in Belgium; whilst it is a Belgian, the Chevalier de Wouters, whose evidence, if it should ever be given at The Hague, will have material effect in assisting the Tribunal to understand the solidity of Chinese opposition.

This unfortunate dispute is of some standing, and has already appeared before the British law courts. Added interest is given to it by the belief that China now desires to carry her case before the Judicial Tribunal of The Hague. It is a complicated case, for the transaction which is the subject of dispute was effected by a German, an American, and a Belgian, though it is England that has to bear the opprobrium, for the company is registered as a British company, and has two British military officers on the active list as its general managers, though they, of course, are in no way responsible for what occurred years before they joined the company. It is to be hoped that the dispute may be arranged without recourse to The Hague. The case while it continues blocks the way of other concessions. Chinese constantly cite it as the reason why mining laws have been drafted so as to exclude foreign participation in mining enterprise in China.

Relations With Great Britain

England has no serious question with China though she has every reason to be dissatisfied with the hopeless confusion of Chinese currency, with the unsatisfactory condition of Chinese mining regulations, with the multiplication of likin barriers, the arbitrary interference with inland trade, and disregard of transit passes. She has, in fact, many reasons to complain that so many provisions of the Mackay Treaty, devised for the improvement of commercial intercourse, remain a dead letter; and it is becoming a question whether some remonstrance should not be addressed to the Chinese Government to abolish Eunuchs and domestic slavery and reorganize the administration of justice. Extradition of guilt by torture is still universal throughout the Empire, though Article 12 of the Mackay Treaty is always there to remind the world that "China having expressed a strong desire to reform her judicial system and bring it into accord with that of Western nations Great Britain agrees to give every assistance to such reform."

Various concessions are the subject of negotiations with the Chinese, among others the Kiang Pei Concession in Such'uan province, and the Anhui Mining Concession at Ta-tung near to Wu-hu. In the latter case, a considerable portion of the shares are held by Japanese. Participation was, in the first place, offered to the Chinese, who declined the offer just as they declined to participate in the South Manchurian Railway Company.

The blocking of goods traffic on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, in the interests of competing boat traffic, affects China mainly, for she is responsible for the 5 per cent interest on the capital and has herself to make good the deficiency. In the case of the Hang-chau-Ningpo Railway England has treated China with a consideration and benevolence that has met with little requital. Of minor questions, one of considerable interest has to do with the raising of the status of the diplomatic representative of India in Kashgaria, where the British agent, a most capable and trustworthy official, has long had to occupy a position of much inferiority to that of the Russian Consul-General, though our interests there are of considerable importance.

Finally, we have good reason to be satisfied with the increasing authority of the British Legation and the remarkable spread of the knowledge of English, leading to higher national efficiency, as well as to a much easier intercourse with the people official and otherwise. At the Wai-wu-pu beside the Minister Liang Tun-yen there is a highly trained staff of English speaking secretaries, and every Minister in Peking has now competent interpreters versed in foreign ways.

Burial Customs of the Past and Present



THE general tendency of mankind has always been to bury the dead out of sight of the living, and very varied have been the methods of accomplishing this end. It may be said that these have resolved themselves into three great classifications—viz., (1) the closing up of the body in earth or stone, (2) the burning of the body and the entombing of the ashes in some form of urn, and (3) the embalming of the body. The first of these is the earliest usage of which we have knowledge, such as was practised by the cave-dwellers of France and Belgium, accustomed to bury their dead in natural grottoes or caves; and also by the people belonging to the stone and bronze age. At the same time, important to remember, cremation was practised side by side with simple inhumation throughout the prehistoric period. One marked characteristic of burial in pagan times was, that the dead, whether cremated or not, were provided with grave-goods on a more or less elaborate scale for their happiness in the next world. Vessels, and even food, clothing apparel, implements, and weapons principally figured in these articles for the benefit of the dead on their reawakening.

Although many of the early nations apprehended a purifying virtue in fire, others again like the Chaldeans and Persians, great idolaters of fire—abhorred the burning of bodies, as a pollution of their diety. The Egyptians similarly were afraid of fire, not as a deity, but a devouring element, mercilessly consuming their bodies, and leaving too little of them, hence their adoption of the wonderful system of embalming the bodies of the dead. Another notable race, the Scythians, who swore by wind and sword—that is, by life and death—were so far from burning their bodies, that they declined all interment, and made their graves in the air, to which curious custom may be added that of Ichthyophagi, or fish-eating nations, about Egypt, choosing the sea for their grave. The old Balearians, abhorring fires likewise, used to bruise the flesh and bones of their dead, crowding the remains into large urns, upon which huge heaps of wood were laid.

Very peculiar have been Chinese modes of burial, without cremation or urnal interment absolutely, yet combining the use of pine trees and partial burning. Christianity largely abolished cremation in its earlier developments, yet allowed ornate robes, etc., to kings and priests. The stone-lined grave of the early Christian cemeteries and the stone sarcophagus reminiscent of Egyptian times continued throughout the Middle Ages. In the

first four centuries of the Christian era the Christians at Rome buried their dead in the Catacombs, a long series of subterranean excavations, with recesses and tiers for the bodies, afterwards closed in by slabs bearing inscribed memorials and emblems of the faith. Strange to relate, during the time of the second century, the Catacombs were used as places of assembly for worship, and thus the association of the Church and the cemetery established has continued ever since. Not until we arrive at the ninth century did the formal consecration of churchyards become necessary.

Glancing at the history of burial customs in various ages and many lands, two facts stand out with quite distinct clearness—viz., that amongst the ancients an unburned or unburied body was held to be disgraced, and the spirit was unhappy till a few handfuls of earth were thrown on the corpse, while in Christian countries, too, the denial of the rite of Christian burial involved a judgment on the life of the deceased; hence the reverence, equally among the least civilized and most advanced nations, shown towards the remains of the dead. Correspondingly evident is the fact that in the history of mankind embalming or burning the body has been pre-eminently the prevailing method of disposing of the body after death.

There is no question that the practice of mummifying the body was resorted to at a much earlier date than has been maintained by some Egyptologists, who had assigned 1600 B.C. as the time of its commencement. A proof of an earlier date of its introduction was recently given in connection with the unveiling of the mummy of Khnum Nekht in the Manchester Museum, originally discovered in a rock tomb at Rifeh, near Assiut, in Upper Egypt, belonging to the 12th Dynasty, or, roughly, about 2,500 B.C. That this was a real mummy was indicated by the fact that the nails of the hands and feet had been carefully bound with threads so as to preserve them in position when the epithelium fell away. Notwithstanding that the object of mummification was not yet precisely known, it was held by some to be associated with the belief in reincarnation, and that as the soul could not be reincarnated whilst the body remained the Egyptians, who are averse to reincarnation, devised the means of preventing it. The several parts of the mummy in question were remarkably preserved, the teeth, e.g., with the exception of one that must have been absent before death, were intact. The chief material of the wrapping was flax, no cotton or wool being employed in that era. No student of today will deny the assertion that in

the art of the perpetuation of human bones and physical identity the Egyptians have succeeded in a manner that would have appealed strongly to old Sir Thomas Browne in his quiet hours of retiring imagination. Here, indeed, from its careful wrappings after protracted lapse of ages is revealed a piece of the framework of an ancient ruler whose name and the part he played in the human drama are made known to the present-day world by the investigations of the learned in Egyptological lore.

Cremation or burning had a very ancient origin, and is described in the Homeric poems as an honorable mode of sepulture practised in the heroic ages of Greece, and later by the Romans. The old Norsemen generally adopted it, and were accustomed to placing the Viking in his ship, and "send him flaming out to sea," with all its belongings, in his vessel set on even keel. Repeated, more or less, in different parts of Europe subsequently, it is observed to an extraordinary degree in India at the present day; Cawnpore, Sadullapur, Gaur, and other places possessing noted "burning ghats" for purposes of cremation. With regard to early British customs, the Druids and ruling priests used both to burn and bury, the urns of these mysterious people and of various races of antiquity being occasionally discovered. At intervals these are brought to light from field and moor rather than from the ruins of shrine or temple; while in the succeeding centuries what has been termed "unburned interment" has been the universal custom in Europe from the several dates of the introduction of Christianity into different countries.

Almost innumerable are the superstitions respecting what may be styled the etiquette of burial. Most of these are observed with the authority of an unwritten law, making any departure from them nothing less than sacrilege. For example, both in earlier and later generations, it has been customary to bury the dead on their backs, or in a supine position, agreeable unto profound sleep and common posture of dying; to carry them out of the world with their feet forward, to close the eyes of the deceased, as parts which first die, and, invariably, to cast earth thrice upon the interred body. Until the middle of last century the custom of interment near the altar in the choir was widespread, the bodies of men eminent for their piety or high in rank frequently find a resting-place in the churches. Even this practice, so detrimental to the public health as the burial within churches, was not seriously checked until the whole system of intra-mural interment came under special legislative enactment.

CANADA'S PLACE IN THE EMPIRE

FOLLOWING is the full text of address delivered by Lord Milner at the Canadian Club luncheon in Vancouver the other day:

"Ladies and gentlemen, this is the first time I have had the privilege of addressing one of these Canadian clubs, which now I believe exist in most of the great towns of the Dominion, and which, affording as they do, free expression for the most varied forms of opinion, are calculated to exercise a most important influence on the development of the word in its best sense, of the political life of Canada. (Hear, hear.) I am very grateful for the opportunity you have afforded me. I hope you will not expect a long or momentous oration. I am not by training an orator, but an administrator, and I have come to Canada not to preach, but to learn. For many years I have heard and read a great deal about this country. It is one which looms large and ever and ever larger in the thoughts and interests of all those who care about the British empire. (Applause.)

Ever since I have thought about such things at all, I have striven to be a devoted citizen of Greater Britain, (cheers), I have spent the best years of my life in its service, and now that I am out of official harness I have no higher ambition than to come to be regarded as a man who, though he may live almost entirely in the Old Country, does not belong to it exclusively, but belongs to the whole empire (applause); one who, at any rate, is capable of understanding and sympathizing with the people of what I may call the younger nations of the empire, who realizes their difficulties, sympathizes with their aspirations, and who can always be relied upon to take at any rate a fair and intelligent view of any questions affecting them in their relations to the United Kingdom or to one another. (Cheers). Now, that you will say is a tall ambition. I am quite aware of it. I know that it is a big ambition to be an all round British citizen, not to say an all round British statesman. I daresay I may make a great mess of it, perhaps no man living can make a complete success of it, but whether I succeed or whether I fail, an ambition it is, and one with which I think you are bound to sympathize. (Cheers.)

At any rate, you will see that it was a matter of supreme interest to me to become better acquainted with Canada. I have long been a student of Canadian affairs. I have many Canadian friends made in the Old Country, and made perhaps more particularly in South Africa. I have never actually been in Canada till the last three weeks. It is just twenty days today since I landed at Quebec, and I have never felt more than during my present visit what an enormous difference it makes, however much you may have studied the subject or thought about it, to be able to see things for one's self. I know that my visit has been very superficial, that it does not entitle me in the least to pose as an authority on Canadian affairs. Nothing could be more contemptible—don't I know it?—than the globe trotter. (Laughter). I assure you, gentlemen, I have suffered from him in my time just as much as others and I am not going to imitate him.

Take British Columbia alone. It would take months to go through it and years to know it; but for all that I do know it a great deal better than I did a week ago. And this is true of all my experience in this country. I feel I realize with greater vividness than I expected, not only the vastness and the immense possibilities of the Dominion, but also the differences. I may say almost the contrasts which exist between different parts of it. That is my dominant impression. I may be entirely wrong; you will not be hard upon me if I am. I am merely telling you frankly as I believe you would wish me to speak how the matter strikes me coming here for the first time.

I have been deeply impressed not only by the extent of the country, but by the fact that I have been travelling not through one, but through four different countries, and that although to my great regret I have not been able to visit, and I fear I will not be able to visit on this occasion, the Maritime Provinces, I realize better than ever, how bold was the conception of those who first grasped the idea of moulding all Canada from Cape Breton to Vancouver Island into one great Confederation. (Cheers). They were great political architects, who leaped the intervening wilderness, as it then was, between Ontario and British Columbia. Of course, it was only a common flag, it was only the fact that the flag had been kept flying in British Columbia, here on the shores of the Pacific which made that achievement possible. (Loud cheers). Had you and those before you not kept it flying here, as I believe you always will keep it, (hear, hear), that great transcontinental state, the creation of which presented such difficulties in any case, would have been a sheer impossibility but for the existence of the old colony of British Columbia. (Applause). The old Crown colony, that outpost of Empire has therefore an importance in world history that is not generally recognized.

And, after all, the common flag was only a great opportunity, it may mean everything or it may mean very little, according as the opportunity is neglected or developed. In this case, human genius and energy, made the

most of the opportunity and the success beyond all human anticipation. The builders built better than they knew. But it is one thing to bring the different and distant and diverse communities into one political union; it is another to inspire it with a common soul. Many people doubted when the Confederation was first formed, whether it was possible for the British communities of North America, with all their differences of race, with all the physical obstacles to their intercourse, with all external attractions drawing them away from one another, to develop a common national life. The event has proved that the fear was unfounded.

But immense as has been the development of material resources in this country, and it is only just beginning, there is another development, not less important, not less momentous, though it has perhaps attracted less attention in the world, I mean the growth of a common devotion to their common country among the inhabitants of all parts of Canada, the growth of the Canadian spirit and Canadian patriotism. (Applause). And that without the loss of individuality in the different communities. If it had been sought to ignore the differences of character and history, if it had been sought to force what are now the provinces of Canada into one common mould of Confederation, it would have been a failure, but it was by recognizing the local life and the local independence, it was by combining independence in local affairs, by bringing about unity in diversity, that this country had been built up. (Applause.) Canadian patriotism has not grown at the expense of local patriotism, but in addition to it there is a greater and wider lesson than that. How will Canada, with this growth of Canadian patriotism, affect Imperial interests?

There are people, perhaps many people, who think that Canadian patriotism will tend to draw Canada away from the sister nations into an isolated existence, isolated though no doubt powerful. I don't, myself, share that feeling. (Cheers). May I tell you how I have had it put more than once during my visit to Canada? People have said to me, people whose opinion I feel bound to respect, 'Canada is a land inhabited by people of various races and of different origin. It is possible to make them all good Canadians, but it is not possible to make them all good Britishers.' In a sense, no doubt, it is true, but I for my part shall be satisfied if they all become good Canadians. (Applause.) I don't fear that the growth of a distinct type of character, of a strong Canadian patriotism, is a danger to the United Empire. (Hear, hear).

My faith in the British Empire, which is something different to the Empire of England or even of the United Kingdom, is stronger than that. It is not reasonable to expect that men who are not of British race, who may not have British traditions, may have become alienated from British traditions, that these men will become Imperialists for love of Great Britain, but I think the time will come when they may become Imperialists from love of Canada. (Cheers). Let them only learn to love Canada, the country of their adoption, or in the next generation the country of their birth, let them care greatly for Canada and let them and those Canadians who are of British birth unite in the development of a strong local patriotism, for the more they all care for Canada, the more ambitious they are for her and the more proud of her, the more I believe they will appreciate the position of membership, and the position and power that is involved in a membership of that world-wide group of states which we describe by the name of the British Empire. (Applause).

Now, I am not speaking of today, I am thinking of the future. How are these things going to work out? Canada is going to be a great country, in any case one of the great countries of the world. But she will not be unique in that. There are some other countries equal in extent, and that even with her vast development will be far more than her equal, will have double or treble her population. The time may come when with the growth of her population and trade she will have interests in every part of the world. How is she going to defend them? Sooner or later she will have to enter the field of world politics. What will she find there? Nations, not a few now, and there are going to be more, who count their armed by millions, and their battleships by scores. Is she going to compete with the armaments of the great world Powers, or is she going to take a back seat, and a back seat, mind you not only in war

but in peace? The power of nations is even more illustrated in the daily operations of peace than in the rare struggle of war. Wars between great nations are going to be rarer and rarer as time passes. (Applause). They will be very rare occurrences, but every year and every day, not only on the rare occasions that nations actually fight, the power of fighting exercises its silent, decisive influence on the history of the world. It is like the cash reserve of some great solvent bank. How often is it necessary to produce millions and actually use them? And it is credit which determines the power and influence of nations just as it does the fate of any business. Credit in business rests ultimately on the possession and command of cash, and so the influence and strength of a nation, its power to defend its rightful interests, depends ultimately on that fighting strength in war, which it nevertheless may never be called upon to use. (Cheers). Look what is happening in Europe today. International boundaries are being altered, solemn treaties torn up, but not a shot has been fired, probably not a shot will be

have a strong foothold in every corner of the world. That group only needs to hold together and be properly organized in order to command with a comparatively small cost to its individual members, all the credit and all the respect, and therefore all the power, and all the security which credit and respect alone can give a nation among the nations of the world. (Applause). No doubt Canada, if she is to take her place in such a union, will have to develop, as I believe she will desire to develop, her own fighting strength, but not to a greater extent than would be necessary in any case, or even than would be desirable for the development of her own manhood, and certainly nothing like to the same extent as would be absolutely necessary if she stood in an isolated position. Without any loss of individuality, without any excessive strain upon her resources, it is within her power to enjoy all the glory and all the benefits of that position, not only on this Continent, but throughout the world, to which every born subject of the Crown, Canadian or Australian, not less than an Englishman, Irishman or Scotchman,

is by birth entitled. (Cheers.) Her career would be greater, far greater, as a member, perhaps in time the leader, of that group of powerful though pacific nations, than she ever could be in an isolated existence. (Applause.)

One word in conclusion, to obviate any misunderstanding. If I contemplate a future in which Canada will contribute more than she does today to the fighting power of the Empire, do not suppose that I underestimate what Canadians have done or what they are even now doing to add to the prestige, potentiality and strength of that great union of States to which Canada belongs. I should be the last to forget, and I never will forget what Canadians did at a supreme crisis in the history of the Empire in South Africa. (Cheers.) Much more when I fully realize

that the remarkable development of a great country like this within the Empire is in itself a constant and almost immeasurable addition to its reputation and prestige throughout the world.

The last thing that would occur to me would be to lecture Canadians on their duty to their country. It is in no such spirit I have ventured to point out that the greatness of the Empire to which they belong is a matter of deep concern to Canadians, as Canadians, whether they be of British origin or not, and that there is no contract, but rather a necessary connection between Canadian and Imperial patriotism. Let that once be recognized, and I have no doubt whatever that the people of Canada will draw for themselves the interferences which their interests and their dignity alike dictate. They will claim, and no doubt rightly claim, to have a greater voice in controlling the policy of the whole Empire. I am of opinion that that will be an unmitigated advantage. I could quote instances, but it will take me too long, in which I think the Imperial policy would never have gone astray if the opinion of the younger nations could have been brought to bear upon it. It seems to me that it is high time that those who guide the destiny of the Empire should learn to look at the international problems, not only from the point of view of the United Kingdom and its immediate dependencies, but from that of the Empire at large. The younger nations will wish to make their voices heard, and the sooner they do it the better. (Applause). And in proportion as they claim an influence on the Imperial policy they will recognize of themselves the necessity of increasing the Imperial strength. I thank you for the kindness and patience with which you have listened to me. I hope I have not trespassed too much upon your time. The questions I have discussed are questions about which there must be great differences of opinion here as in any other portions of the Empire. I have stated my own position, and have stated it frankly, and I leave these matters for your own consideration: the necessity of national strength not only for purposes of war, but for purposes of peace and peaceful development; and the inference which your own history affords, that there is no incompatibility between local and national interests, as there is in my opinion no incompatibility between the patriotism of Canada and patriotism for the Empire." (Loud and prolonged applause).

The suggestion made by the Earl of Meath that an Empire Association should be formed—with the object of strengthening links of unity, and co-ordinating existing bodies making for closer Empire union, and forming new bodies or branches to serve the same end—has aroused much interest. We heartily wish

Lord Meath success. The institution of Imperial clubs in centres of population would be copying the Canadian Club movement in Canada. That movement has done much in the Dominion towards teaching the people to put the common good before merely local interests. Everyone who has been in Canada knows what these clubs do, how they entertain overseas visitors at a simple and inexpensive luncheon and elicit their views upon matters of Imperial interest. These clubs exist in every large town, and their members meet periodically—sometimes it is once a week. If there is no visitor, the members discuss affairs among themselves. One need not be a Lord Roberts to be invited to lunch at a Canadian club; any stranger of good standing is welcome. The benefit is obvious. The visitor feels that he is being hospitably entertained, and the hosts are glad to exchange views with the stranger. We commented the other day upon the difficulty of showing this particular kind of hospitality in the Mother-country. A movement that would organize something similar to the Canadian Clubs deserves consideration and support. A better man at the head of such a scheme than Lord Meath could hardly be wished for. Lord Meath is an Imperialist of the staunchest sort. He is widely known as the promoter of the observance of Empire Day in this country.—Canada (London.)

OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE MARKET GARDENER IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

It is only during the past few years that market gardening has been conducted by the white population in this province. Previously, it has been controlled by Chinamen, who sold their produce at so low a figure that it was considered unprofitable for others to engage in the business. Since the \$500 head tax on Chinamen has been in operation, however, numerous enterprising whites have entered the arena, and developed the business to such an extent that not only have they supplied the home market, but they are building up an extensive export trade for early vegetables to that portion of British Columbia which lies east of the mountains, and to the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. In these provinces, where the rigorous winter forbids the cultivation of the soil for five or six months in the year, there is an inexhaustible market for our products.

By a beginner contemplating entering the business, a great many things must first be taken into consideration. If it is intended to cater to a local market, it is important that he must locate near a large city. On the other hand, if the intention is to supply the eastern market, then it is a question of climatic conditions which will enable him to furnish the market with vegetables for the out-of-season trade.

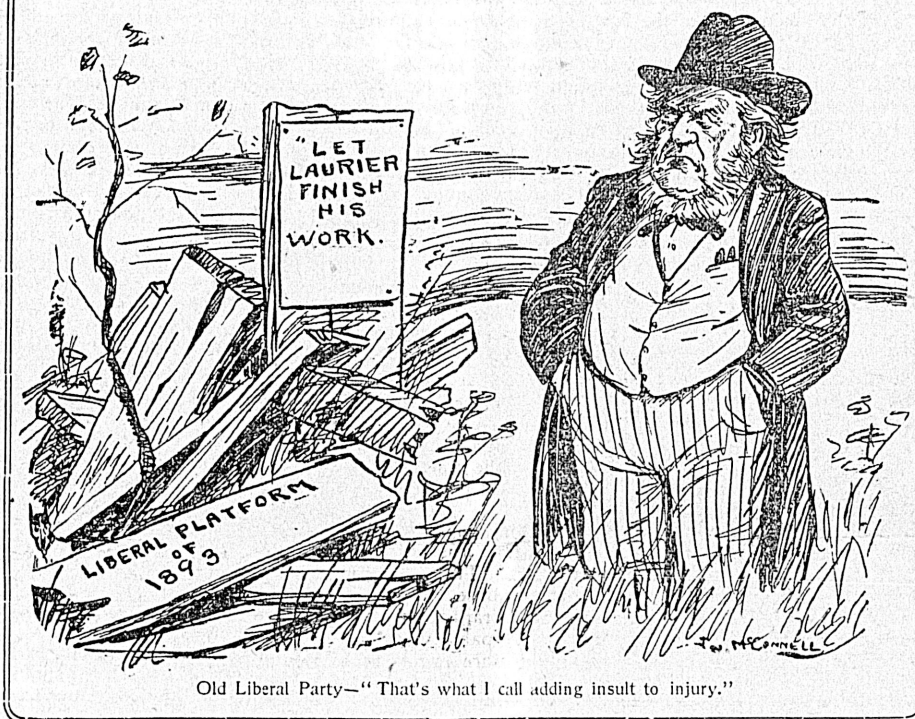
The southern portion of Vancouver island is probably the most favored section, owing to the large amount of sunshine and practically no frost or snow in the winter. Many gardeners make a specialty of supplying the out-of-season trade with greenhouse lettuce and tomatoes. Others are contemplating forcing rhubarb in dark sheds; cauliflower and kindred vegetables in cold and hot frames. As the winter is so mild, it is not necessary to have such substantially constructed glass houses as it is in the east, or to consume so much fuel and the possibilities in this direction are unlimited.

All the vegetables of the temperate zone are grown to their fullest development, as in the south of England. The writer last year secured ten bushels of thoroughly ripe tomatoes from twenty-four plants—six tomatoes weighing exactly five pounds. The method of cultivation was as follows: In the fall the soil was prepared by trenching and working in thoroughly rotted stable manure into the sub soil. This was left in a rough condition until spring, when the surface soil was incorporated with well prepared manure, and made as rich as possible. The plants were secured from a local nurseryman, and permitted to develop until they had attained a height of nearly four feet, when they were severely pruned of side shoots, merely leaving three or four bare stalks which were trained to stakes driven into the ground about six inches asunder. The plants required (or received) no further attention, with the exception of an occasional watering until the fruit was about two-thirds grown, when most of the new leaves were partially cut away to admit all the sunshine possible to develop and ripen the fruit. This year the single stem plan has been followed out with the result that ripe tomatoes were gathered on the 20th of August.

If these results can be accomplished by an amateur, surely a person who understands the business should be able to do at least as well. There is no reason why tomatoes should not be ripened in the open during the latter part of July, by potting in five inch pots, and keeping in a cool frame until the roots begin to fill the pots, and fruit to set upon the vines, before transplanting outdoors. Other growers have had success in different lines. Some making a specialty of raising brussels sprouts and savoy cabbage during December; borecole in February, and green onions, etc., to meet the early spring demand.

There is no doubt that the future prosperity of the British Columbia market gardener depends on his ability to supply the needs of the great northwest, and enthusiasts look forward to the time when this favored section will be known as the California of Canada.

MATERIAL FOR THOUGHT



Old Liberal Party—"That's what I call adding insult to injury."

fired, but the strong will prevail and the weak will go to the wall.

Is Canada, as she grows and her external relations increase, going to allow herself, I will not say to be dictated to, but just to be hustled and pushed off the pavement, whenever it suits any strong Power, or is she going to rely for protection on some friendly neighbor such as the United States? (Cries of "No, never"). I do not think that course would be consonant with the dignity or self-respect of Canadians. (Cheers). But are they, then, to be compelled to compete with armaments on the scale of the great World Powers, to have to turn aside from the development of this great country, which demands all the energies and resources of a far larger population than it has, in order to build up great armies and navies? Not at all. There is another alternative, easier, much easier, much more natural and much more effective.

I have said that Canada is not unique in being a great country. But she is unique in being one of a group of countries which

WHEN WE HAVE SAID GOOD-BYE

The sunset plumes shall deck the purpling west,
In pomp of splendid dusk on royal sky;
The roads and woods we knew and loved the best
Shall be by faint and tender breeze caressed
When we have said good-bye.

The fragrance of the jessamine will swoon
Through the still night, its rich perfume will vie
With honeysuckle and magnolia bloom,
'Til morning come, as once for us, too soon,
When we have said good-bye.

Across the vault of heaven in lace-like foam
The star-shine of the Milky Way shall lie,
One changeless thing of comfort, when I roam
Far from a wormwood mockery of home,
And we have said good-bye.

The sun's kiss on the south shall be as bright,
As green shall be the wheat fields and the rye;
While the long lanes should wait for us bedight
With ferns and flowers and soft summer light,
When we have said good-bye.

Yet, for us, all these things shall henceforth be
Seen through a mist of tears, with choking sigh;
Full well I know your own heart, achingly,
Shall feel the stab of myriad memory,
When we have said good-bye.

Vain, now, my warning and reproachful tears;
Go! Pride suffices; and your bitter cry,
When you have shed the superstitious fears
That wrecked our pure Arcadia of the years
And bade you say good-bye.

The woven fabric of our lives in twain
Is rent. To what avail? For we so soon must lie
Where nevermore the sunshine or the rain
May see us, laughing, hand in hand again,
When we have said good-bye.

Ah, love, the years' oncreeping will be slow
Without you. Dumb with grief I long to die.
That, dead, I may forget I let you go,
And never wake, in weary pain, to know
That we have said good-bye.
—Grace Kirkland in Watson's Jeffersonian Magazine.

Began in British Columbia, Ended in Utah

By D. W. Higgins, Author of "The Mystic Spring," "The Passing of a Race," etc.



ON the 6th day of May, 1868, I embarked on board a small screw steamer called the George S. Wright for Portland, Oregon. There were then only two ways open for a passenger to leave the colony. A direct steamer ran from the port of Esquimalt to San Francisco every three weeks, and the G. S. Wright sailed from Victoria for Portland to suit the convenience of the owners. At Portland another steamer carried Victoria freight and passengers to San Francisco, this arrangement, it will be understood, was unsatisfactory and annoying; but the population was sparse and few complaints were heard—all being glad to set in or out on almost any terms. The boats engaged in the service were mostly frail and the officers and crews were generally incompetent and untrustworthy. Passengers embarking for San Francisco were regarded as taking their lives in their hands and relatives and friends gathered at the wharf to bid them a tearful adieu, lest they should not again meet on earth. In some cases these forebodings were verified, the wretched old boxes that were then employed in the service and were dignified by the name of steamers sometimes sinking before the pelting of the first severe gale.

"I'd rather put to sea in my Saratoga trunk," remarked one lady, "than trust myself in that horrid old tub," as she turned away from the company's office. "If any boat other than the Pacific was on the run I'd take my chances; but with the Pacific—never!"

The lady did not sail in the Pacific that trip, nor the following, but when the "tub" was getting ready for the third voyage, the lady received a telegram bidding her repair at once to California, as her father lay desperately ill there. She took passage and went down in the Pacific, the same night off Cape Flattery, all but two of the people on board being lost.

As I was booking for passage on the George S. Wright, a gentleman whom I knew quite well approached the counter and bought a room. His name was Robert T. Smith, a burly Scotchman. He had been a customs officer, a packer, a miner, and, finally, a banker. He had also tried his hand at politics, too, and represented Cariboo one session in the Legislative Council when that body sat at New Westminster shortly after the colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia had been united. Smith was not much of a talker, but he was industrious and reliable. Now it chanced that when Mr. Smith entered the government a sharp agitation was in progress for the location of the capital. New Westminster and Victoria had provided residences for the two governors and both had vigorously pressed their claims on the Imperial authorities for recognition as the permanent seat of government.

The question was brought up in the Legislative Council and after a spirited debate a vote was taken to ascertain the preference of the members as to the location of the capital. When the vote was announced Victoria had been selected. The rage of the people of the Royal City was great. They burned certain of the members in effigy, and bitter and popular speeches showed how deeply was the disappointment. Amongst the members who came in for a full measure of public resentment was R. T. Smith. He received an anonymous letter which contained threats of personal violence, but he was a bold man, and laughed the threats to scorn.

The local newspaper published a record of the vote, placing Smith's name in capitals between two hands thus—

SMITH

Smith was furious, for he was a short tempered man and took things in earnest that more evenly constituted persons would have treated as a joke or passed it over in silence. There was certainly nothing libellous in the manner in which the name was displayed, and able men have submitted meekly to reproof and censure without a murmur. But Smith resented the setting out of his name in the manner described as an insult. He had only done his duty, he said, and had voted for Victoria as the capital from a thoroughly conscientious belief that it was the most suitable and best place for members to legislate at.

Every conceivable motive but the proper one, was ascribed by the disappointed people to the members who voted for Victoria. Hudson Bay gold, Victoria money, political preferment, were all advanced at the meeting as reasons for the decision. It did not occur to any opponents of the majority to admit that a man might be honest and sincere in casting his vote on the capital question. And so the discussion continued until the following week, when the former vote was confirmed and R. T. Smith's name again appeared in the newspaper between two hands.

Then war was declared.

The unsuspecting editor was walking along the road that leads from Sapperton to New Westminster. Perhaps he was framing an article for his next issue on the seat of government and the wicked majority. Perhaps he had dismissed the matter entirely from his mind and was humming a roundelay to "cut a bit off the road," as the Scotch say. At any rate, as he pursued his lonely way he suddenly became aware of the presence of a stout man, who, armed with a cudgel, stood in the middle of the road. The man's demeanor and attitude showed that he was angry, and the

way in which he flourished his stick indicated that he meant mischief. In his left hand he flourished a copy of the offending sheet.

"Here, you, sir!" he foamed, "what do you mean by holding me up to scorn and contempt?"

"I have not held you up to scorn and contempt," the astonished editor mildly replied. "You have—you beast," shouted R. T. Smith, for it was he. "So take that, and that, and that for your impudence."

The blows fell thick and fast on the poor editor's head and he soon lay prostrate and insensible on the road, while his assailant walked rapidly away. Passers along the lonely road helped the editor to his feet and took him to his home, where his wounds were dressed.

Smith was arrested and jailed, and when his victim had sufficiently recovered to appear in court he was fined for the assault.

When I met him at the booking office of the steamship company, Smith suggested that we should occupy the same stateroom, to which I willingly agreed, for our relations had always been on a friendly footing. He told me that he was on his way to Utah, where a relative resided and where he had an interest in a quartz claim. Four years before, in 1864, the community of Victoria was startled by the discovery that the private bank of Macdonald & Co. had been robbed overnight of \$30,000 in gold and notes. Smith was connected with the bank, and as failure followed the robbery, he was a loser, he said, to the extent of \$13,000. The thieves were never found. The principal stockholder in the bank was Alex. Macdonald, a Scotchman. The loss of the treasure proved his ruin, and he went to California, where he died without having been able to retrieve his fortunes. The bank was situated on Yates street near Wharf, and is now occupied by Donkin & Co.

At Portland we left the steamer George S. Wright and secured passage on the steamship Continental for San Francisco. It was three or four days before the Continental was ready for sea, and while she was taking on cargo Smith and I looked her over and came to the conclusion that she was a very unsafe ship. But as the next steamer was not to sail for ten days, and as there was then no overland railway or even a good post-road from Portland to San Francisco, there was no alternative. We must sail in the Continental or lose precious time. We got off on the twelfth of May and passed out of Columbia River the same night. The sky was clear, but severe storms had raged for several days off the bar and our situation while crossing was exceedingly hazardous. The water foamed and boiled in the narrow channel and huge breakers rolled over the yellow sandheads and struck our ship with a force that made her aged timbers creak and shake as if with fright. Several waves boarded the ship, drenching the passengers and causing the furniture and hand baggage to float about the rooms. The wind whistled through the rigging like a thousand demons singing our funeral dirge. All the women and many of the men were greatly alarmed. Nearly everyone was sick and retired early. Smith and the writer, who were not ill, stood abaft

the smokestack watching the waves as they broke on board or raced madly by. The noise and confusion caused by the storm were so great that we could scarcely hear each other speak; but high above the tumult rose the voice of the captain.

He was the greatest brute and most profane man I ever met. His treatment of his sailors was infamous; for the slightest infraction he would strike or kick an unfortunate man in a brutal manner. To his passengers he was curt, insulting and overbearing. No one could get a civil answer to a civil question. The simplest request for something that would add to the comfort or relief of a sick person was refused with an oath which for ingenuity of construction and manner of expression surpassed any profanity I ever heard. As he ran up and down the deck superintending the raising or lowering of a sail and blaspheming the poor sailors crossed themselves lest in answer to his savage imprecations the Good Lord should take the wretch at his word and consign all to a watery grave. Often during that voyage I thought of Philip Vanderdecken and his defiance of the Divine will, for which he was forced to cruise forever off Cape Horn in the phantom ship, as a punishment for his wickedness and presumption in flying in the face of Providence and cursing the Almighty as the author of his misfortunes. We crossed the bar at midnight and the following morning found us headed for San Francisco with a head wind and a heavy cross sea. The old ship behaved badly. To add to the peril the seams opened out and the water poured into the hold as if her bottom was pierced like a sieve. The steam pumps were started and the water was kept under.

As Smith and I stood on the deck that morning the villain of a captain came prancing by, yelling at the top of his raucous voice at his crew, calling them all the laziest set of— he had ever sailed with. To a passenger he shouted, "Get down below, you——," or "I'll throw you there. Don't let me see you on deck again until we get to San Francisco."

The passenger, a timid-looking Hebrew, meekly obeyed. Then the eye of the ruffian fell on Smith and me as we watched his conduct. Something like an expression of disapprobation must have sat on our faces, for he suddenly exclaimed, looking hard at Smith:

"What in the—— are you doing there? Go down below—— you!"

"Are you speaking to me?" asked Smith, indifferently.

"Yes, I am. I want you to leave the deck or I'll make you, by——"

Smith's color heightened and he was about to reply when a lurch of the ship threw one of the sailors against the captain. He seized the man by the throat and began to beat him with his fists. The man, a powerful young fellow, broke away and drawing a sheath knife lunged at his assailant.

The captain leaped back to avoid the weapon. The man lunged at him again and the captain—the profane bully and blackguard at the sound of whose awful voice passengers and crew trembled—turned and ran—yes.

turned and ran! He raced around the galley and back to the place whence he started, all the time swearing and shouting for help, the seaman close at his heels. The first mate was not on deck, and all who were hated the captain so thoroughly that they would gladly have seen him killed. Three times the men passed where we were standing and the captain was in the act of taking to the rigging, when Smith, watching his opportunity, caught the sailor by the wrist and by a dexterous movement wrested the knife from his grasp and threw it overboard. The sailor turned and grappled with Smith, but he was no match for him and he soon lay exhausted on the deck.

Then the gallant captain came back and unheeding our remonstrance kicked and beat the poor wretch until his face presented a deplorable spectacle. The sailor was then hustled into the forecabin and put in irons.

Smith and I turned away sick at heart at the cowardice and brutality of the captain and the time-serving crew, who as soon as the sailor had fallen into the clutches of the captain, assisted in carrying him to the forecabin and imprisoning him. While the chase was on, they had wished him success. We remained on deck and came and went as we pleased, and the captain did not again molest us, nor did he thank Smith for his life or speak to us at all until we reached San Francisco. The incident with the sailor had humbled him somewhat, and he treated the passengers with some consideration; but he was as hard as ever on the crew.

A few weeks later the Continental was withdrawn from the northern route and placed on the southern run. On the first voyage, while on the way from the port of Guyamas bound to San Francisco, she sprang a leak in the Gulf of Mexico and foundered, the seams that had endangered our lives off the coast of Oregon having again opened, the water poured in. The day was fine and the sea was smooth.

When the captain saw that the ship must founder, he ordered the boats to be lowered. They were inadequate to carry all the passengers, so the captain made off in one of the boats, leaving twenty passengers to drown. As the vessel sank the cries of the deserted passengers were terrible to hear, but the cowardly captain coolly waved them an adieu and wished them a pleasant voyage to "the other side." Could another instance of such utter depravity, poltroonery and shameful inhumanity be provided in the annals of shipwrecks?

The wretch never got another ship, but having some political influence he was appointed watchman at the San Francisco mint, where he and his son were soon taken into custody for stealing gold. I never heard of them again, and they probably ended their days in gaol.

R. T. Smith went to Utah, where he became very wealthy. Everything that he took in hand prospered and he was becoming a man of note and importance when his life was brought suddenly to a close by an untoward incident.

He formed the acquaintance of a young lady, daughter of the lieutenant-governor of the territory, proposed and was accepted. His rival was a Dr. Snedeker, a somewhat older man than Smith, but quite as rich. Snedeker wrote to British Columbia to ask about Smith's connection with the Macdonald bank robbery. What answer he received was never divulged, but it must have been unfavorable, for the girl dismissed Smith, who demanded an explanation. He was referred to Snedeker, whom he interviewed. When the interview came to an end, Smith denounced Snedeker as a fabricator and informed him that Utah was not big enough to hold them both. This was an indirect way of telling him that one or the other must leave or die.

A day or two later, by a strange fatality, both men boarded a train at the railway depot. They glared at each other, hot words were exchanged and both drew their pistols. Snedeker fired first. The ball from his pistol penetrated Smith's lungs, and he fell to the floor. By a supreme effort, the dying man—for he was mortally wounded—raised himself to his knees and fired one shot. It passed through Snedeker's heart and the enemies breathed their last sighs at the same moment. Smith's vast wealth went to his needy relatives in far away Scotland, and if the possession of great riches contribute to the happiness of human beings (some people say it but increases their misery) the millions from Utah may have enabled them to enjoy a life of blissful ease and comfort.

THE BRITISH ARMY AEROPLANE

A second series of trials with the new military aeroplane was held on Laffan's Plain, says the London Times, and was witnessed by Col. Capper, Mr. Cody, and a large number of the Balloon Factory Staff. The machine was wheeled from the balloon shed at Farnborough by a party of Royal Engineers. When the plain was reached Mr. Cody took his place in the center compartment, and the propellers were set in motion. Apparently no attempt was made to rise from the ground, but three runs of from one-half to three-quarters of a mile were made at a very fair pace. The experiments were repeated again in the afternoon.

The aeroplane appears to consist of two horizontal parallel canvas planes some 40 feet long by 20 feet in depth. They are connected by rods of about 7 feet in length, which give the structure the appearance of the roofed upper deck of a house-boat. From the rear projects a huge fantail of canvas, which in turn supports a canvas rudder. From the front a projecting canvas plane balances the tail at the back. The motor and propellers, which resemble those attached to the old military dirigible balloon, are housed amidships within the canvas structure, and the whole machine runs upon light cycle wheels.

Another correspondent writes:—

In appearance Mr. Cody's aeroplane from a distance bears a marked resemblance to the Wright machine, consisting of two canvas surfaces about 40 feet long and 7 feet wide, one vertically above the other, and, roughly, 8 feet apart, the canvas being stretched over a light framework of wood and metal. Attached to the extremities of the lower plane are two small horizontal planes or rudders, while a third small vertical plane is fixed over the center of the upper plane.

The tail-piece and principal rudder are behind the main body of the machine, and a horizontal plane or rudder is rigged out on two arms in front of the center, by which the course can be inclined upwards or downwards. The small end planes and the vertical central plane are used in conjunction with the main rudder when turning to right or left, the inner plane on the turn being depressed, while the outer one is correspondingly raised, the vertical plane working in connection with them and assisting to preserve stability. The machine will turn far more readily if slightly tilted inwards—as can be noticed when a bird turns in its flight—than if kept in the horizontal position, and this important fact has been dealt with, I think, more efficiently by Mr. Cody's method than by that of the Wright Brothers, whose entire planes on right and left of the center are slightly raised and lowered on opposite sides when turning. This naturally destroys the rigidity and solidity of the whole structure. In front of Mr. Cody on the lower plane is the motor—which, I understand, is a light type of 8-cylinder Antoinette—and on each side of him are the double-blade propellers.

Further trials will in all probability be carried out at Farnborough before the aeroplane is transported to Scotland, where secret tests were in progress for some weeks last year upon a machine designed by Lieutenant J. W. Dunne.

SHE DIDN'T KNOW

It was night. They—he and she—were sitting on the porch, looking at the stars. "You know, I suppose," he whispered, "what a young man's privilege is when he sees a shooting star?" "No," she answered. "I haven't the slightest idea. There goes one!"—Chicago Tribune.

The Pacific Coast Halibut Fisheries



CORRESPONDENT in the London Times contributes the following article to a recent issue of that paper:

So rapidly has the halibut-fishing industry grown on the Northwest Coast of America that this season to steamships and at least 25 sailing schooners are engaged in the trade, while the industry, ashore and afloat, gives a livelihood to no less than 2,000 men. Most of the product, packed in ice, goes through Vancouver, B. C., and Seattle to the eastern cities, Chicago, Boston, and New York. Some is even sent across the Atlantic to the English and Continental markets. Six of the steamships make Seattle their headquarters.

The last five years have seen not only the growth of the halibut-fishing industry from a small beginning, but they have also seen the moving of the fishing banks further and further north, until now most of the fish are caught off the Queen Charlotte Islands, in Hackett Straits, and off Cape Scott, at the northern end of Vancouver Island. The old fishing grounds off Cape Flattery, and the southern end of Vancouver Island have been "fished out" to such an extent that only small halibut are to be obtained there, and it does not pay the fishing companies to send out their boats to that locality. This does not mean, however, that the fishing is at the point of exhaustion, for the waters of British Columbia still further to the northward carry multitudes of fish, and Southeastern Alaska has banks that cannot be exhausted for many years to come, and it may be that by the time the northern waters are depleted the southern banks will be restocked. As matters stand at present one of the principal items in the cost of halibut-fishing is that of transportation. Steam vessels require at least three days to reach the banks and three days to return. With four days of fishing this means a ten-days' trip. The smaller vessels, even equipped with gasoline engines, as most of them are, take a good deal longer, and the problem of

handling and caring for the fish has become serious. However, halibut this year, according to big shippers of fish, are in better condition than ever before, because the fishing boats are better equipped and the men engaged in the industry are learning the most approved methods of caring for the catch.

Shipments of halibut over the northern transcontinental railways reach 15 cars a week. This continues throughout the year, for there is no closed halibut season. Fishermen drop their hooks every month in the year, and the demand for halibut is nearly uniform during summer and winter. This trade annually means a train of halibut-filled cars six miles long, worth nearly £200,000. These figures, of course, do not take into consideration the local demand, which is heavy. In Seattle, the fish is worth from 4 to 6 cents a pound. Prices have been forced down by the number of concerns engaged in the trade, and the constantly increasing fleet of boats that sails for the banks. The steamship Chicago is the largest vessel in the halibut trade. She is owned by the Chlopeak Fish Company, which operates another steamship also. The San Juan company has two vessels, as also has the International Fisheries company. The New England Fish company, the largest concern of the kind on the coast, operates from Vancouver, and has four good-sized boats in the traffic. The company, which is an American concern, is building a large cold storage plant at Ketchikan, Alaska, where a part of its catch will be frozen before it is transported to the lower coast.

In addition to a crew of 16 men, the Chicago carries 28 fishermen. When the fishing banks are reached the vessel puts dory after dory over the side with two men in each boat. The dories are equipped with lines, each line having as many as 40 hooks attached. Herring are used for a bait. The lines have a "sinker" at each end, and are thrown overboard to rest on the bottom, for the halibut is a fish which,

like the sturgeon, prefers the bottom of the sea. Above each end a keg buoy is placed with a light line dropping down to the sinker. The two fishermen in each boat place half a dozen of these lines in the water, and then go back over the same ground and haul them in again. The fish are thrown into the bottom of the dory, where a net has first been spread. Then the larger vessel comes around, making a circuit of the dories, and with steam power hoists the fish on board, where they are dressed and put on ice. An average day's catch for the 14 dories of the Chicago is 50,000 fish, so that four days' fishing sees a total of 200,000 halibut.

The halibut is not a game fish in any sense of the word, and sportsmen would have slender fun hauling in the lines. When the hauling time comes as a rule every hook has a fish—big hooks they are, too—and nine-tenths of the catch is halibut. The other fish obtained are not of much value. Fifty pounds a piece is a good average for halibut, and sometimes a fish is taken that weighs as much as 200. "Perhaps the Government could study the halibut and learn to perpetuate the supply, but just now we know little or nothing about the natural habits of the fish," said the manager of one of the big Seattle companies. "We do not know when the halibut spawns, or where, except that in certain localities we get small fish. Eventually, probably, it will be necessary to devise some form of propagation to save the fish, but the need for that is a long time in the future."

A new departure is the installing of wireless telegraphy apparatus on the halibut boats. With this means of communication with the vessels that are out, the offices of the owning company are kept in touch constantly with the movements of the boat, and are informed of the size of the catch, the weather, the stores, fuel, etc., required for the next trip, and other information. This means the saving of time at the home port, and great advantage, perhaps, in marketing the cargo.